Part I.

COPIES of all Memorials and Letters which have been addressed to the Lord President of the Council or to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education, on the Subject of the Revised Code by the Authorities of any Educational Society, Board, or Committee, or of any Training School.

The Hon. *A. Kinnaird*, M.P., to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K.G.

Pall Mall, East, London,
30 August 1861.

Dear Lord Granville,

Some friends with whom I am accustomed to act in educational matters have read the new Code with much attention, and they have reluctantly come to the conclusion that its operation will be very injurious in many ways, and especially to the success and prosperity of the training colleges.

It is impossible at the present season of the year to bring together any number of persons to discuss such a measure in detail: but, considering the understanding on the subject in Parliament, we do think and trust your Lordship will concur with us that there is good ground to ask that the new Code shall not be brought into operation, in any respect, till after the meeting of Parliament.

We have reduced to writing some of the reasons which have led us to this conclusion, which I now enclose, and I shall feel much obliged if you will give them your attention. Time presses, for the Code has unsettled the minds of all our students, and there is reason to fear that many of them will leave the colleges at Christmas, instead of staying another year, if the Code is brought into immediate operation.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *A. Kinnaird.*

The Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G.

Mr. Lowe is reported in the "Times" of 12th July to have stated as follows, in reference to a proposed new minute:—

"We do not intend to break in on the system of pupil teachers as now existing.

"It leaves the whole system of the Privy Council intact.

"It merely substitutes one kind of payment for another, and that a much more simple and convenient one.

"We give the master a much stronger motive for exertion than he has at present.

"I hope that whatever honourable gentlemen think of our proposition, upon which, of course, I cannot expect them to deliver a judgment until they have seen the details, they will at least," &c.

On the last day of the Session the minute above referred to in the shape of a revised Code, was laid on the table, so that the House had no opportunity to consider it; and this new Code is put forth in the shape of positive law, to be acted on without the sanction of Parliament, contrary to the general understanding on the subject. The alterations may be good or bad, but it cannot be denied that they are most extensive and important, both as regards training colleges, certificated teachers, pupil teachers, industrial and elementary schools. In addition to this, the Code is open to the imputation of being a breach of public faith.

As to Breach of Faith.

1. To induce young persons to become pupil teachers, the Committee of Council send to each of them, on apprenticeship, a document, setting forth the provisions made for those who successfully complete their apprenticeship, in which it is stated that they "will award exhibitions for one year to as many qualified candidates as answer to the total number of vacancies in all the normal colleges under inspection," viz., in the case of males 23 *l.*, and females 17 *l.*

The new Code provides that exhibitions to the extent of only four-fifths of the accommodation in the colleges shall be granted.

This would deprive 20 or 30 per cent. of the Queen's scholars of the reward promised, and on faith of which they were apprenticed, unless, indeed, other parts of the regulations drive out all the students at the end of the first year, to the great and irretrievable damage of the cause of education.

Her Majesty's inspector, Rev. B. M. Cowie, having in the autumn of 1859 intimated to the Committee of the Metropolitan Training College that some such reduction might be made, they pointed out to him the official document above referred to, of which he was not aware, and in his report for 1859 (Minutes of Council, 1859-60, p. 291), referring to this subject, he says,—

"I do not see how any reduction can be made before 1867, and then only after a public notice given by the Committee of Council, that the scale of grant will be subject to revision for apprentices admitted henceforward."

Moreover, in the month of January 1860, the Honourable A. Kinnaird and Mr. J. Martin, as a deputation from the Metropolitan Training Institution, waited on Lord Granville, and read to his Lordship a memorandum, containing a special reference to this point, of which, at his request, they left a copy with his Lordship, and immediately afterwards, in minuting the result of the interview, they wrote, "He (Lord G.) recognised the force of our observations, that no reduction could be made to touch any pupil teachers now apprenticed."

2. All the present certificated teachers (who have been apprenticed) were furnished by the Committee of Council with a document setting forth the advantages they would derive so long as they fulfilled the conditions on their part, namely, they would be entitled to grants in augmentation of their salaries, varying from 15 *l.* to 30 *l.* per annum, with this emphatic declaration:—

"These grants will be made by post-office orders, payable to the teachers themselves. They belong exclusively to the teachers, not to the general funds of the school. Their Lordships cannot sanction a corresponding reduction in the previous salaries of the teachers, even though more than sufficient to fulfil the conditions of the particular grant."

The same privileges are guaranteed to all the present pupil teachers when they shall have obtained certificates.

The terms of the agreement may or may not have been judicious, but they are as binding as words can make them. It is submitted that the present Committee of Council ought not to rescind an engagement entered into by their predecessors, confirmed by themselves, and sanctioned by Parliament,—an engagement, be it observed, with third persons for which they have given valuable consideration. It was these prospective advantages which induced very many of the pupil teachers to accept for seven years a much less remuneration than they could have obtained elsewhere.

It cannot be contended that because the system generally was only experimental, that therefore all engagements made under it were so. The Committee of Council have closed this door against themselves; for they have acted on the assumption that the indentures and the Government aid received bind the pupils to a life service, and they have taken steps to prevent trained teachers from obtaining Government employment on that very ground.

3. The Committee of Council have induced the ablest of the masters, and gentlemen from the universities, by special study, to qualify themselves for lectureships in training colleges, by offering salaries of 100 *l.* to meet 150 *l.* from the college.

These lectureships are abolished even as regards the present holders, which is a grievous hardship, and seems to be a breach of an implied, if not a positive promise. The resources of the training colleges will be diminished by the new Code, and no sort of compensation can be made by them in the way of increased salary. On the faith of these lectureships many of these gentlemen have married, and entered into pecuniary engagements, from which they cannot free themselves; and in one instance at least the managers of a training college have erected two houses for the residence of such lecturers, at a cost of 1,400 *l.*

Without entering into a discussion of the effect of the alterations generally, a few lines may be added to show how utterly inadequate was Mr. Lowe's description of the proposed minute.

It will certainly be most injurious to the prosperity and success of the training colleges. Comparatively few students will remain two years. No advantage will accrue therefrom. And yet the importance of this has been repeatedly recognised by the Committee of Council, and all friends of education, and a large and costly staff of teachers has been raised up and engaged to carry out the two years' course of instruction.

There will be no inducement, no encouragement whatever, to the students to exert themselves in their studies even during the first year—no advantage, immediate or prospective, from a high place in the examination list.

As to the Pupil Teacher system. Under the old Code it was the interest of managers and masters to have pupil teachers. They improved the school, cost nothing, and the master was paid for instructing them.

Under the new Code it will be the interest of managers and masters to dispense with them. They will cost (boys at least) 15 *l.* to 20 *l.*, and the grant on their account is only 10 *l.* The managers are to pay them weekly, and if the pupil fails, they will not be reimbursed. The binding indentures are turned into a mere agreement, terminable on six months'

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Shri Brihad Bhartiya Samaj
on 24 February, 2020

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

THE Memorial of the Council of the Bristol and Gloucester Training School for Females,—

Sheweth,

That your memorialists, having carefully considered the revised Code of the Committee of Council on Education, so far as it regards *elementary* schools, and fully admitting the desirableness of simplifying the complication of the old Code, of making better provision for small rural schools, of giving encouragement to night schools, and of enforcing attention to the more elementary subjects,—reading, writing, and arithmetic,—are, nevertheless, of opinion, that the revised Code, as laid before Parliament, is open to the gravest objections; and specially they object,—

1. That the average grant of 10 *s.* per head, after all deductions on examination and inspection, will seldom, if ever, be realized.

2. That, if realized at all, it will only be in the richest schools, where the children are drawn from a somewhat superior class, and are able to attend regularly; whereas schools in poor districts, where the attendance is necessarily irregular, and for short periods, will be hopelessly impoverished.

3. That the most deserving schools are liable to lose a very large portion of their expected grant if the inspector's visit occur on a wet day, or during the prevalence of an epidemic, or during a temporary depression of trade.

4. That the exclusion of children who may, from any cause, have attended less than 16 times during the 31 days preceding the annual return will operate unjustly.

5. That the withholding of the grant from children who have once passed in Group 4, will tend to discourage children from remaining at school after 11 years of age, and teachers from giving them due attention if they do remain.

6. That, in consequence of the uncertainty about the grant, managers of large establishments, embracing schools for boys, girls, and infants, and employing 10 or 12 pupil teachers, will be unwilling and unable to incur the responsibility of advancing their weekly payments; and that, in rural schools, where but one or two pupil teachers are employed, there will be a similar difficulty, as the responsibility often rests on one or two individuals.

7. That the examination of children, according to age, tends to the disadvantage of backward and neglected children.

8. That the examination of individual children under seven years of age is very unwise, and [illegible] impracticable, and that considerable modifications should be introduced into the examination of the other groups.

9. That the discipline of the school will be materially interfered with by subjecting the managers or teachers to the caprice of any parents who may choose to withhold their children from school at the time of the examination.

10. That, from the above-mentioned causes, the result will be, in many cases, to throw the management of schools into the hands of mere adventurous speculators, to whom there will be a sore temptation twice a day to falsify the registers.

11. That if the definite engagements of the Government with the present race of certificated teachers and pupil teachers be broken by the abolition of the specific money value now attached to certificates, in proportion to the merit of the holders the confidence of teachers in the acts of Government will be shaken, and the bonds of public morality generally loosened.

Under these circumstances, your memorialists earnestly represent that it will be highly inexpedient to bring the new Code into operation until it has been fully discussed by the public, in and out of Parliament, and an opportunity afforded to have its objectionable features altered.

Signed, on behalf the Council,

George Prevost, Chairman.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

THE Memorial of the Council of the Bristol and Gloucester Training School for Females,—

Sheweth,

THAT your memorialists, having carefully considered the revised Code of rules issued by the Committee of Council, so far as it regards *normal* schools, beg most respectfully to submit to your Lordship the following considerations:—

1. That whereas it has long been the firm conviction of nearly all persons who have had practical experience in the training of teachers, that a second year's residence is of the greatest value to them, Article 61, by abolishing all distinctions between students who have passed one and those who have passed two examinations, and giving them exactly the

same certificate, discourages all students from staying a second year, and will soon lead to a great diminution, if not to an entire abolition, of second-year students.

2. That Article 107, by which an extended Queen's scholarship is withdrawn, if the holder falls into the 4th class at the previous Christmas examination, will lead to great confusion, and entail an unmerited loss on the managers.

3. That Article 72, which forbids re-examination to students who have once passed, is at variance with Articles 110 and 112, which presuppose that they may be re-examined at the end of their second year.

4. That Article 97, by which the number of Queen's scholars is limited to four-fifths of the accommodation in each establishment, though unobjectionable at the commencement of a system, or in reference to those who may be hereafter apprenticed, seems unjust towards the existing race of pupil teachers, who were led to believe that the vacancies in all the training colleges, except such as might be filled by private students and non-pupil teacher Queen's scholars, would be open to their competition.

5. That, owing to the uncertainty that will henceforth attach to Government measures of education, and the absence of any specific money value from a certificate, very few persons will be willing to enter a training school as private students.

6. That, consequently, and by reason of the probable diminution of second-year students, combined with the permission to ex-pupil teachers to be provisionally certificated under Article 118, the training schools will be comparatively emptied, and their financial arrangements seriously embarrassed.

Under these circumstances, your memorialists venture to hope, that the operation of the new Code will be suspended for another year, that time may be afforded for deliberation, and for a full discussion of the important matters contained in it both in and out of Parliament.

Signed, on behalf of the Council,
George Prevost, Chairman.

Rev. *John Scott* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K.G.

Wesleyan Training College, Westminster,
18 September 1861.

My Lord,

I AM directed by the Wesleyan Committee of Education to address to your Lordship the following statement.

We have read the Minute of the Privy Council on Education establishing a Revised Code of Regulations, with the utmost surprise, as we were not prepared to believe that any Government entrusted with the administration of public affairs in this country would deal with any great national question as the new Code deals with the education of the people.

The Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, published from year to year, have led us to believe that, whoever might be in power, the Government was determined to give effect to the will of the Legislature, often unmistakeably expressed, that as soon as possible all the children of the poor should be brought to receive a sound education, based upon the Holy Scriptures, and, until lately, this conviction remained undisturbed, for measures have been taken by successive Governments, wisely adapted, as the result has proved, to that end.

This conviction it is impossible any longer to retain. The Government which can this year, without any sanction from Parliament, repudiate all existing engagements with school teachers and managers, substituting a payment of greatly diminished and precarious amount, may the next year, by another Minute, abolish all State assistance whatever to elementary education, and leave the promoters to abandon their schools, or maintain them as they may be disposed or able.

The New Code, which, wherever new pupil teachers are called for, it has been determined to force into operation at once, contrary to the assurance publicly given in both Houses of the Legislature, that no measure of education should be acted upon until Parliament should have had an opportunity of discussing its merits, will inflict much more serious evil than the loss of income to teachers and managers of schools. Its inevitable effect will be to deteriorate education itself.

In the first place, the promoters of education will be compelled to work their schools with an inferior agency.

The utter uncertainty as to what resources will be available for the support of schools, must render teachers quite uncertain what stipend the managers will be able to pay. The best teachers, therefore, who with their good education, general intelligence, approved character, and trustworthy habits, can readily find other employment, may be expected to withdraw from school teaching for something more surely profitable.

Boys and girls of superior mind and activity will be directed by their parents to other pursuits, leaving the demand of the schools for pupil teachers to be met by such as are not eligible for more remunerative occupation. By a new arrangement of the Code, pupil teachers may terminate their apprenticeship at any time by giving six months' notice; then

should

should a youth unexpectedly prove clever, he will probably choose to leave the school just at the period when he has learned to teach, and his services have become important.

Upon this supply of inferior young persons furnished from the elementary schools, Training Colleges must be dependent, except as they can obtain candidates, who have had still less advantage of preparation, to make up the 20 per cent. which the new Code determines shall be trained at their own expense. The present motive to vigorous effort on the part of students in these institutions to acquire first-rate attainments as school teachers, is taken away by depriving the Government certificate of its money value; and the wish to leave the Training College at the end of one year must be all but universal. The desire and endeavour of the principal, and those associated with him, to send forth teachers of ripe age, and mature knowledge and character, will thus be frustrated. In this view the change must be most mischievous. It is the prime excellence of the present system that it provides for the country a body of able, well-instructed, well-trained school teachers; it is the great vice of the new Code, that it destroys all adaptation of the system to secure such teachers in time to come.

If we take the standard of education which has been fixed by the present system during years of thought and care, teachers of the quality and attainments now to be expected would be quite incompetent to raise the schools to such standard. But by the new Code, the requirement is reduced to a minimum, and reading, writing, and arithmetic, are the only branches of learning on which inspectors are to make individual examination. We are greatly surprised at these attainments being made the maximum in inspected schools upon which the money voted by Parliament for education is to be expended. In our judgment the poor man's child deserves a better education than this new regulation will give.

We repel altogether, for ourselves, the charge now so sweepingly alleged against elementary schools, of neglecting the younger children through an ambitious desire to exhibit the few forming an upper class to advantage. Excepting children recently admitted, who have not had time to acquire the elementary knowledge, and the dull upon whom pains may have been bestowed to little purpose, we affirm that our schools are not deficient in reading, writing and arithmetic. According to the last report laid by their Lordships before Parliament, this charge appears to have little foundation, as it applies to British and Wesleyan schools. The per-centage of these schools under certificated teachers in which instruction was given "excellently," "well," and "fairly," was, in reading 93, in writing 95, in arithmetic 90.

But, beyond this, we have steadily kept in view, as the grand object of national education, the elevation of the poor and labouring classes in general intelligence and in morals, and have sought by suitable instruction and training to render the children attending school well-informed, religious, and well conducted in all the relations of life. The new Code, limiting the attainments by which money to the support of the schools will be obtained from Government, must concentrate the attention and efforts both of teachers and managers, mainly on what the standard requires; the attainments which are allowed a money value, and must prove a great temptation to regard as secondary, or to put out of sight altogether, the prime object of education, the intellectual and religious training of the rising generation.

Viewing, then, education as a national question, on behalf of the industrious classes, by whose labour the national wealth is created, and who are justly entitled to aid from the national funds in the education of their children, we protest against the change which the regulations of the new Code will introduce. It ignores education, properly so called, whether sought by means of advanced secular instruction, or by careful religious training, or both, and expends the money of the State in teaching children merely to read, write, and cipher.

We are convinced further, that the requirements of the new Code must seriously interfere with the sound processes of education. The grouping of children in schools, according to age alone, however widely the children so grouped may differ from one another in abilities and attainments, must involve endless confusion, and render effective teaching and successful learning simply impossible.

The regulation that infants must read, write, and count, or be struck out of the number on which money can be claimed, must certainly exclude the very young. No taxing of their powers can for a while render them of any profit to the school finances; while the effort to make them profitable at the earliest possible period must change the whole character of good infant school teaching. Instead of gently opening the mind, and developing the faculties with a careful regard to their tender age, and training them to habits of attention and observation, so as to prepare them the more successfully to learn when of riper age, the child must be treated as having already arrived at such age, and be drilled to meet the required standard.

After the complaint, all but universal, that children cannot be retained at school long enough to secure the ends of education, we regard as one of the strangest and most unaccountable of this new code, the regulation that no pupil shall be admitted to a second examination when upwards of 11 years of age: if kept at school beyond that age, the Government will bear no part of the expense of the tuition. If this enactment is grounded on the notion that parents can be made, by an increase of weekly payment, to make up this loss to the school fund, taking the country at large, nothing, we believe, can be more fallacious. Children of that age can mostly earn wages, often of considerable amount; and the labouring classes, with their scant means, and in their great struggle to

live, think they make a sacrifice sufficiently large on behalf of their children when, to procure them education, they forego the wages they could obtain, besides paying the present weekly sum, without being required to double or treble the amount of school pence.

We are little disposed to distrust inspectors; but we object most strongly to the regulation which renders the whole school income, as far as Government aid is concerned, dependent solely on the inspector's judgment of what is good reading, writing, and cipher-ing, thus leaving to his decision the amount which the managers shall receive towards the cost of working their schools, whatever errors may occur from haste, inattention, misapprehension, peculiar notions, ill-humour, or any other cause.

School inspectors must be multiplied. We cannot but regard the policy as greatly misdirected, which withdraws pecuniary assistance in a large degree from a laborious agency, by which alone good educational results can be produced, and increases, and must indefinitely increase, an expensive agency, employed to ascertain what results the schools actually produce.

In our judgment the new Code bears with great hardship upon the managers of schools. Speaking generally, they have no greater personal interest in the education of the children of the people than thousands of their fellow-subjects in equal and superior circumstances, who have taken upon themselves no such obligation. Yet now, all the charges for which successive Governments have made themselves responsible, as augmentation of teachers' salaries, and payment of pupil teachers, are thrown upon the managers without any equivalent; for the amount of payments offered, while certainly less, is made subject to conditions which render it contingent in the extreme. The result is unquestionable. The rural and poorer districts, whose necessities all parties admit, have the first claim to consideration in any revision of the present system, are condemned to hopeless abandonment. Where schools do exist, and no additional local funds can be raised, the teacher must be paid a lower salary; and where schools before were carried on with difficulty, they will now be given up. For voluntary effort, thus severely taxed, may be expected not to increase, but decline; so that in the event, either the education of the people must be abandoned, or the schools sustained, at a much heavier cost to the public funds. In the letters expressive of strong reprobation of the new measure, which we have received from all parts of the country, several school committees declare that if the new Code is to be the law, their schools cannot be maintained.

So deeply are we convinced of the injurious effect which the new Code of Regulations must have upon the education of the country, that we most earnestly hope Parliament will not allow it to remain in operation. Its sure consequence will be to arrest the progress of education, and throw it back from its present advanced position. Why did the Government, Parliament, the country, quarrel 20 years ago with the old school system, and determine to supersede it? It taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, but it did not educate the people; it turned children out of school as ignorant and untutored as when they entered. The present system, the Royal Commissioners testify, "has within 20 years of its commencement, either led to the foundation of, or greatly improved, 9,388 schools, or about two-fifths of the entire number of existing public schools, which contain 1,101,545 scholars, or about half the number now under instruction in the whole country. Its system of inspection has raised the standard of education, and by the careful training of its teachers, and, above all, by the introduction of pupil teachers, it has supplied the best means of teaching its schools." "The moral effect produced by the schools is more important than the instruction given in them, although not so appreciable. The standards by which it can be measured are less definite. We believe it to be very great, and we should be astonished if it were not so." After a statement of several reasons, they thus conclude: "We might assume, therefore, even if we did not know it to be so, that the religious, and therefore the moral, influence of the public schools over the children must be very great, and we also have much evidence in support of that opinion," Vol. 1, page 309–266. Surely the intelligence, the moral and religious feeling of the country, will not permit this system to be rashly destroyed, and schools compelled virtually to return to the old exploded system. That would be to prolong the sway of ignorance over great masses of the people with the prevalence of those vices of which it is always the fruitful parent.

For the reasons here stated, and others which we could easily adduce, our deliberations have led us unanimously to adopt the following resolutions:—

"1. That a letter be written to every committee managing a Wesleyan school under inspection, advising them, where the apprenticeship of new pupil teachers is immediately required, to present their candidates as usual for examination when the school is inspected; but if the acceptance of the new Code be made a *sine quâ non* in case of such apprenticeship, respectfully to decline it until Parliament pronounces its decision.

2. That this committee address a petition to both Houses of Parliament, immediately upon their re-assembling, praying that the administration, according to the new Code, of the Parliamentary grant for the promotion of public education be disallowed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Scott*,
Chairman.

The Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G.,
The Lord President
of the Committee of Council.

Mrs. C. *Khol* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Training School, Mount Pleasant,
Liverpool, 26 September 1861.

Sir,

I SHOULD be much obliged for some information from the Council Office with regard to the position of probationers, under existing circumstances.

Several school managers have applied to this college for teachers, to be engaged according to Article 143 (O. C.)

If the students who may be so engaged are likely to lose all claim to the grant of 20*l.* per annum for two years, when the Revised Code comes into operation, the managers would be satisfied with uncertified mistresses, and the students would seek other situations.

I should be glad, therefore, if you would have the kindness to state whether the engagements made last Christmas, and likely to be made again now, on the strength of the grant to probationers, will hold good, upon the same footing, to the end of the two years of probation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Kohl.*

The Secretary.

THE Memorial of the Central Committee appointed at a public meeting, held 16th September last, at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi, London, for the purpose of considering the Provisions of the Revised Educational Code,—

Showeth,

THAT, in consequence of the report of the Commissioners, appointed by the Crown, "to inquire into the present state of popular education in England," having been presented to Parliament during the last Session, public attention was especially called to that question; and the statements to be made by the Lord President and the Vice-President, with reference to the annual grant for education, were looked forward to with more than ordinary interest.

That in those statements assurances were given in both Houses of Parliament to the effect that an educational minute "would be laid upon the table as soon as possible, without any intention of taking immediate action thereon;" that "no innovation can be made until the end of the next financial year," and that such minute would only be of an "administrative nature," and "would leave the whole present system of the Privy Council intact."

That your memorialists, therefore, viewed with surprise and alarm the issue, on the last day of the Session, of a Minute, not merely of an "administrative nature," but a "Revised Code of Education," making fundamental alterations in the Privy Council system, and in some important respects coming into immediate operation.

That your memorialists consider, that many of the details of the revised Code are objectionable, but they desire to call especial attention to the following points:—

1. They consider that the withdrawal from the pecuniary engagements entered into with certificated teachers, pupil teachers, and lecturers, involves a repudiation of existing contracts without precedent in this country; and they are advised, that if similar contracts had been entered into by private individuals or corporate bodies, they could have been enforced at law.

2. The Code is an attempt to distribute by a combination of regularity of attendance with educational results the Parliamentary grant for education, amongst 10,000 schools, upon an uniform principle, without any regard to the great variety of circumstances and pecuniary necessities of those schools, the different classes of children by whom they are attended, the different scale of fees they pay, the regularity with which they can attend, or the external means of supporting the school.

They are persuaded that the distribution of the grant, carried out on such principles, must lead to unsatisfactory results, and that it will not remove the chief objection made against the working of the old system, namely, that the schools which least need help obtain the largest share of the grant.

3. Your memorialists are persuaded that, under the regulations of the Revised Code, pupil teachers (the class who, through the advantages derived during their apprenticeship, and subsequent training, have materially contributed to the success of the Privy Council system) will be greatly deteriorated, and will no longer form a body from which future efficient teachers can be supplied.

That your memorialists, therefore, pray that the revised Code be not brought into operation in the apprenticeship of pupil teachers, or in any manner whatever, until after the meeting of Parliament.

Signed on behalf of the Committee.
F. Alleyne M'Geachy, Chairman.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Privy Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Members of the Board of Education of the Diocese of Bath and Wells,—

Showeth,

THAT it is the opinion of your memorialists that, whilst they acknowledge the desirableness of simplifying the complications of the old Code of the Committee of Privy Council, of making better provision for small rural schools, of giving encouragement to night schools, and of enforcing attention to the more elementary subjects—reading, writing, and arithmetic—the "Revised Code" is calculated to be most injurious to the progress of that popular education which they are so anxious to advance.

The Minute does not sufficiently recognise religion as an essential part of education, whilst at the same time it discourages the attendance both of the older and the younger classes of children: of the older, by causing a cessation of money payments to children who have once passed group four; of the younger, by imposing an educational test which the children of an infant school cannot possibly meet.

That it impairs the efficiency of the pupil-teacher system, by altering the present rate and mode of payment, and that, by crippling the resources of the training colleges, it practically discourages young men from availing themselves of their advantages, while it disappoints the expectations of certificated teachers by the alteration of the specific money value now attached to certificates.

On these grounds, or some of them, your memorialists pray that the new Code be suspended till after Parliament shall have had the opportunity of considering its provisions.

Signed, on behalf of the members of the Bath and Wells Educational Board, by—

Auckland, Bath and Wells,
Chairman.

Wells, 25 September 1861.

Mr. *Wilks* to the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, K. G.

British and Foreign School Society, Borough-road,
London, 30 September 1861.

My Lord,

I AM directed by the committee of the British and Foreign School Society to forward the accompanying copy of Resolutions, unanimously adopted by them at a meeting specially held for the purpose of considering the "Revised Code" lately issued by the Committee of Council on Education.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward D. J. Wilks*,
Secretary.

To the Right Honourable
Earl Granville, K. G., &c. &c.,
Lord President of the Council.

AT a meeting of the committee of the British and Foreign School Society, held at the Society's house, Borough Road, on Friday the 27th of September, for the purpose of considering the Revised Code of Regulations issued by the Committee of Council on Education, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. That this committee, having given their best attention to the Revised Code issued by the Committee of Council, feel themselves called upon to express their regret that a change so radical as that proposed should be contemplated, and their conviction that its operation would be to increase rather than remedy any defects or inequalities that may attach to the present mode of administration.

2. That, while recognizing the soundness of the principle of a test of the state of elementary instruction in the school as one basis of the pecuniary aid rendered by the Committee of Council, this committee regard the proposal to make this the only basis of such aid, coupled with the prescribed details of application, as most unsatisfactory to school managers; they especially consider the classification by age to be unsound in principle, and virtually to cut off all infant schools, while the restriction of a pecuniary claim to one examination of the same children above 11 years old discountenances what has justly been deemed most important, viz., the lengthened retention of children at school.

3. That, in the opinion of this committee, the changes proposed in relation to training colleges are not only unjust to the several classes affected by them, but are alike impolitic, and prejudicial to the true interests of popular education.

4. That, while this committee learn with satisfaction that the operation of the Minute of July 29th, 1861, is to be suspended until after the 31st of March 1862, they are so convinced of the wrong which, if carried out, it would inflict on teachers, of the position of uncertainty in which school managers would be placed, and of the serious extent to which it would retard the progress of elementary education, that they resolve, without delay, by statistical and other evidence, to endeavour to demonstrate these convictions to the Committee of Council, and, if needful, to the House of Commons.

5. That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Lord President of the Council, to the Vice-President, and Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

(signed) *Robert Forster*,
Chairman.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Chairman and Committee of the Durham Diocesan Female Training School,—

Showeth;

THAT in the judgment of your memorialists, the Revised Code of education is calculated to inflict serious injury on elementary education throughout the country, and especially to lower the standard of qualifications for teachers.

That while the Revised Code is professedly founded on the recommendations of the Education Commission, that Commission emphatically declined to recommend any reduction in the grants to Normal Schools.

That the reductions now proposed are such as to render it in the opinion of your memorialists very doubtful whether their training school can be continued in an efficient state.

Your memorialists would specify the following proposed changes as calculated to inflict a direct injury on training schools, contrary to the recommendations of the Education Commission, and the expressed opinion of many of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools:

Firstly,—The refusal of a grant in aid to a lecturer. The present lecturers are men of high academic distinction and practical skill. Without this grant it will be impossible to secure and retain the services of men of ability. There is no strain which local resources are less capable of bearing than that of the permanent payment of large stipends.

Secondly,—The withdrawal of the augmentation grant from mistresses and governesses in training and practising schools without any compensating grant. This will operate either as a fine upon teachers, or as an additional tax upon the Training School Committee, who must proportionately raise the salaries. Experience has shown your memorialists what the Education Commission have placed upon record, that no further development of local support for Normal Schools is to be expected.

Thirdly,—The limitation of the number of Queen's scholars to four-fifths of the whole number of students will practically mulct the institution of one-fifth of its already reduced income. All past experience proves, that, with the inducements hitherto offered to enter on the profession of a schoolmistress, few candidates could be found able or willing to pass through training schools at their own charges; and now, when it is proposed to withdraw the inducements, it cannot be expected that the number of candidates will increase.

Fourthly,—The principal motive for seeking high certificates will be taken away, when all are made honorary only. The students will be less disposed to exert themselves to obtain high class certificates; while, if they do not obtain them, the college will lose the higher rate of payment accorded to these certificates.

The publication of the new Code, affecting so gravely the inducements for passing through the training schools, has within a fortnight caused the withdrawal of two-fifths of the applicants for admission to the Durham Female Training School at Christmas; nor can it be expected that many persons will be found willing to undergo training for a merely honorary certificate, which they may obtain in various other ways as ex-pupil teachers in charge of schools.

Your memorialists have, in consequence of the publication of the new Code, been compelled to suspend the erection of a model infant school, on which they had entered, and for which they have been collecting subscriptions on the faith of a continuance of the aid hitherto granted until Parliament should decline to grant it.

The withdrawal of the augmentation grants from lecturers in training colleges, and from governesses and mistresses already in possession of their certificates, has the appearance of a breach of faith, and is so considered by teachers.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray that the new Code may be either abrogated, or further suspended, and that no alterations affecting existing grants and contracts may be made until the subject shall have been discussed in Parliament.

R. Burdon, Chairman.

H. H. Tristram, Secretary,
and four others.

Rev. *A. Campbell* to the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education.

My Lords, Liverpool, 3 October 1861.

I AM desired to communicate respectfully to your Lordships four resolutions passed at a meeting of the clergy of the parishes of Liverpool, Walton-on-the-Hill, and West Derby, 47 in number.

And have, &c.
(signed) *Aug. Campbell*,
Rector of Liverpool.

The Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education.

Rev. *A. Campbell* to Mr. *Lingen*.

Sir, Liverpool, 8 October 1861.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular, informing me that the new minute of July 29, 1861, will not be put into operation until after March 31, 1862; but, perceiving that by the third resolution no new apprenticeships will be agreed to but on the terms of the Revised Code, and that the remainder of current apprenticeships will be subject to the undertaking in the last paragraph of Resolution No. 2, I beg respectfully to ask whether, in the case of new apprenticeships, the Code will not come into immediate operation?

I have, &c.
(signed) *Aug. Campbell*,
Rector of Liverpool.

R. R. W. Lingen, Esq.

AT a Meeting of the Clergy of the three Parishes of Liverpool, Walton-on-the-Hill, and West Derby, held pursuant to notice in the Board-room of the Collegiate Institution on Tuesday, the 1st of October 1861, the Rev. Augustus Campbell, Rector of Liverpool, in the Chair, it was resolved unanimously,—

1. That this meeting hears with pleasure that the Minute of the Committee of Council on Education of the first of July 1861 will not come into operation until after the first of March 1862, and trusts that, in the interval thus gained, the subject may be so thoroughly considered by the friends of education as to lead to a modification of the proposed scheme.
2. That, in the judgment of this meeting, no change in the old system can be introduced abruptly without serious and unmerited injury to a large class of teachers who have relied, and not without reason, on the permanence of their present augmentations.
3. That this meeting do, therefore, respectfully petition the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to prepare for the consideration of Parliament such a modification of the Revised Code as will (while it secures to the working classes a sufficient amount of secular instruction with due regard to economy) give fair and reasonable time for change to those teachers and managers who may come to the determination that they can no longer co-operate with it.
4. That the chairman be requested respectfully to communicate the above resolutions to the Committee of Council.

Signed on behalf and in the name of the meeting,
Aug. Campbell, Rector of Liverpool,
Chairman.

To the Lord President and Lords of the Committee of Council.

My Lords,

YOUR memorialists, the Clergy of the Deanery of Eifionydd, in the diocese of Bangor and county of Carnarvon, having, at a meeting on the 26th instant, discussed the subject of the Revised Code on Education, and being unanimously of opinion of its detrimental effects on schools, whether regarded religiously, intellectually, or financially, beg leave respectfully to submit to your Lordships the justice of its withdrawal, or of suspending its operations until the re-assembling of Parliament, when its merits and demerits will be considered with more calmness and less precipitation; and your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

John Jones, Rector of Criccieth, R.D.
J. Geo. Armstrong Williams, Rector of Llangybi,
and six others.

Rev. *C. H. Bromby* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K. G.

CHELTENHAM NORMAL COLLEGE.

My Lord, 5 October 1861.

I AM requested by the Committee of Management to inform your Lordship that they are desirous of presenting a memorial to your Lordship, through the hands of a deputation. They have observed your Lordship's suggestion, made to the secretary of a London society, that a deputation from it should be postponed to a later period of the year.

The Cheltenham committee respectfully desire to state that they are suffering already by the daily withdrawal of candidates for Queen's Scholarships, who are transferring their services to other departments of labour, and by the refusal of students to remain a second year in residence, who, under the altered circumstances arising from the new Code, view themselves as released from fulfilling the conditions upon which they entered the institution.

The result will be, that the college must suffer all the inconvenience of a great number of vacancies, together with a diminished number of candidates for filling them.

I am, &c.
(signed) *C. H. Bromby.*

My Lord,

WILL you allow me to point out, after having fully examined all the objections which have been brought against the Revised Code, with what modifications it might be made free from most of them, and, at the same time, be brought into harmony with the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners.

I. Limit the amount which shall be subject to forfeiture upon failure in reading, writing, and arithmetic, to one-half of the maximum grant (15 *s.* a head).

II. Divide the remaining half into two equal parts, making one part,

(*a*), To depend upon the inspector's report upon school machinery, and moral and religious discipline.

(*b*), The other part, to be an absolute capitation grant upon the first 50 children.

Arrangements I. and II. (*a*) would bring the Code into harmony with the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners, who shrank from staking the entire subsidy upon the result of an examination, *i. e.*, upon the chance of a wet day or epidemic.

Arrangement (*b*) will help rural schools by enabling them to draw a larger amountin proportion to expenditure.

A still more satisfactory distribution would be twofold, having reference to (1) Machinery; (2) Discipline, including moral tone and religious instruction; (3) Reading; (4) Writing and Arithmetic; and (5) In town schools, Grammar and Geography for children over 11 years, who had already passed an examination in (3) and (4), who were not old enough for night schools.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Chas. H. Bromby.*

LETTER to the Right Hon. Lord *Granville*, K.G., Lord President of the Privy Council, by *C. H. Bromby*, M.A.

My Lord,

THE Revised Code has excited something approaching a panic among all who are interested in the work of National Education. This Code has closely followed the Report presented by the Royal Commissioners. Those Commissioners, by a large majority, decided in favour of the existing system; but the new Code is not only an entire upset of that system, in opposition to such recommendation, but it amounts to a positive repudiation of the most solemn engagements.

I believe that I shall be able to make good these distinct allegations.

I. It is an entire upset of the present system: this is true in regard to both training colleges and elementary schools. It upsets the present system by dealing a deadly blow against the training colleges. Hitherto these institutions have been the pivot upon which the whole was made to turn. They have been to the whole system what the heart is to the body. The future school-teacher was induced to pass through the training school by the prospect of securing a certificate of merit at the end of the first year, which carried with it a direct pecuniary value. The student was further encouraged to remain a second year by an enhanced pecuniary value attached to such certificate. But by the new Code its pecuniary value is altogether cancelled, so long as one of the fourth or lowest class is secured. By this arrangement not only is all inducement to remain a second year taken away, but there is no encouragement to exertion even during the first year—a state of things which will tell most unfavourably upon both the intellectual and moral life of the training school, making it aimless and desultory. Hitherto great encouragement has been given by preceding minutes to a second year's residence. Upon the

The new Code will undermine training colleges.

Takes away inducement to remain a second year.

the recommendation of successive inspectors, the Council Office secured the co-operation of the authorities of training colleges, a few years ago, by inducing them to accept, without opposition on their part, a smaller grant on behalf of students at the end of the first year of their residence, on condition of receiving a larger one at the end of the second. The new regulation not only stultifies this purpose, but will considerably diminish their claim upon the Parliamentary grant.

Again, the new Code adopts another regulation which enables an ex-pupil teacher to secure a provisional certificate without passing through a training school. This regulation will have the effect of still further reducing the numbers in the training school, and of encouraging the employment of incompetent masters, which it was the main object of the system to supersede. Should, however, this permission to escape the training school not be extensively made use of, and if a sufficient number of pupil-teachers should be found to offer themselves as candidates, the new Code again steps in, and forbids one-fifth of the vacancies to be filled by Queen's scholars. All experience goes to prove that private students cannot be found to occupy the vacancies. The new Code, however, turns the improbability into an impossibility, by virtually refusing Queen's scholarships to private students altogether, by refusing them during the first year of residence.

Closes one-fifth of the dormitories.

Furthermore, not only must one-fifth of the vacancies not be filled by Queen's scholars—not only are private students, in fact, debarred from filling the vacancies thus occasioned—not only are second-year students now virtually shut out altogether, but, by discouraging the whole pupil-teacher system, the supply of candidates for admission will be to a great extent cut off. It is no longer the interest of many school managers or masters to employ pupil teachers. Far the largest number of schools accommodate from 80 to 100 children. By the new Code the school managers are required themselves to pay their pupil teachers, and the master to instruct them without pay. The school is to lose 10 *l.* of the grant if the number of children exceed 80, and no pupil teacher be appointed. But as the cost of a pupil teacher will be between 15 *l.* and 20 *l.*, it will not be the interest of the managers to appoint one on financial grounds; nor yet of the master, on the ground that he will be bound to give him extra instruction five days in the week without remuneration. Again, as all schools with a smaller average number than 80 can claim the grant without abatement, although they employ no pupil teacher, under such regulations, it is not difficult to see the pupil-teacher system will be well nigh extinguished, and the supply of students to the training colleges will fail at its very source. Again, since the amount of private tuition which the pupil teacher is to receive is reduced from seven-and-half hours a week to five, he will come to the training college worse prepared.

Repudiates promised grants to lecturers.

To make the overthrow of the training colleges more complete, the new Code has actually repudiated grants of 100 *l.* a year to lecturers who had been induced to prepare themselves by special study to pass a severe examination in London. After years of preparation, these lectureships have been secured by the ablest masters in the college and graduates from the universities. On the faith of them, many of them have married, and entered upon pecuniary engagements, from which they cannot free themselves; and in one instance the managers have erected two houses, at a cost of 1,400 *l.*, for their residence. And this unparalleled example of repudiation takes place in a country which has indefinitely postponed measures of national importance from delicate recognition of vested rights. Is principle less principle because lecturers are not proctors or surrogates?

Training colleges cannot depend on the voluntary principle.

It may be argued that the very object of the change is to reduce these institutions to a state of bankruptcy, with the view of throwing them upon the sympathy of private benevolence. I answer, that the experience of every one of them, the statements of Her Majesty's Inspectors of training schools, and the report of the Royal Commissioners, all unite in showing that private subscriptions to any appreciable amount cannot be depended upon. The Minutes of Council have evoked the voluntary energies of private individuals, but those energies are fully monopolised upon the support of local schools, in order to call forth the public grants. The clergy have already exhausted this source for objects near at hand, and none is left for the distant training school, 100 miles away, in whose direct management they can take no part. So long, indeed, as party spirit is strong in the church there will be less difficulty in collecting funds by temporary and spasmodic efforts, for the support of any institution which is supposed to represent a particular section; but it is undesirable for the State to make capital of the Church's weakness; and as soon as a greater fusion prevails, and lines of demarcation between party and party become less distinct, our training colleges, except, perhaps, those of a Diocesan character, are found to languish.

The principal of the York Institution expresses before the Commissioners (p. 403) nothing more than the conviction felt by all the authorities of training colleges, when he says,—

"I do not hesitate to say, that the withdrawal of a very moderate proportion of the amount would seriously embarrass this training college, and probably compel us to reduce our machinery to a point below efficient working order, or possibly to shut up altogether."

Shown by Mr. Cowie;

Mr. Cowie, Her Majesty's Inspector of Training Colleges (p. 293), observes, "These institutions have all passed through a financial crisis, and are only now emerging from it. It has been found extremely difficult to get voluntary support for them; it is only from the far-sighted and reflecting that such aid has been procured for an object not immediately tangible,—not immediately beneficial to the schools in which they take an interest."

But,

But, above all, the reduction of support to the training colleges is in direct opposition to the advice and clearly expressed opinion of the Commissioners themselves:— and by the Royal Commissioners.

"We do not recommend any reduction in the amount of aid at present given to the colleges in various forms" (p. 153). Again, "It may be asserted that although the money is well spent, and though the relation between the Government and training colleges is satisfactory, the assistance given discourages private liberality, and that the withdrawal of a part of it would be compensated by an increase of private subscriptions. We do not agree with this opinion. . . . An institution which produces good teachers may be the most efficient of all aids to education, but it appeals to no sympathy, it relieves no immediate distress, and it accordingly obtains subscriptions with difficulty."

And were it possible to obtain subscriptions for the support of these institutions, would they not come from those very individuals who already support local schools? Does not justice require that as the training schools do the work of education for the whole country, and not for localities, their support should be spread over the whole nation, which should be exacted for their support through the agency of the tax collector? As they are less local, less territorial in their influence, and carry their life and power to the entire system of national education, they possess a stronger claim upon the public grants than local schools. Not being territorial, their larger claim upon the public grants should not be grudged.

I do not deny that it would be desirable to make the Normal Schools, if it were possible, more self-supporting than they are. I had hoped, indeed, that eventually under the existing system the time might come when the position of a schoolmaster would secure a more honourable estimation, and private students might be induced to enter the training college at their own expense. Under the new Code that time is hopelessly postponed, not only by lowering the position and independence of the schoolmaster, but by depreciating the value of a college residence altogether. Their self-support made still more hopeless.

In a word, to depress the influence of the training schools is to depress the whole system. The benefit of a two years' residence does not so much arise from increased scholarship, or even mental culture, but from those moral and religious influences which these institutions bring to bear upon the future school-teachers in the most pliable period of their lives. In the absence of independent candidates for the office, pupils in training schools have been already too much lifted up from an inferior rank, and entered upon their duties when very young. It may have happened that here and there examples of "uppishness" have given offence to school managers, yet the Commissioners, after the most strict inquiry, bear witness that, as a rule, there is no real ground for the complaint; and they record their unbiassed conviction that to lower the standard (p. 155) of popular education throughout the country, by discouraging the employment of trained teachers, would be fatal. Repudiation of engagements.

II. The new Code would also upset the present system in regard to Elementary Schools. Elementary schools.

This proposition may be considered as a corollary to the last. To send forth a race of raw schoolmasters to the work, undisciplined, unsoftened, and unimpressed with the missionary character of their office, is to undo all those good results which, effected in so short a time, had exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. The entire Code is so revolutionary in its character as would make it appear the result of a great blunder, were it not that its surreptitious introduction upon the dissolution of Parliament, and the suddenness of its application, give colour to the suspicion that it proceeds from a deeply-rooted hostility to the present system.

If, as I have endeavoured to show, the machinery of the training college will be impaired, that it will be employed, so to speak, on half-time work, and that its raw material will be greatly inferior, the elementary schools must vastly and rapidly deteriorate. Paralyse the heart, and the members will perish. The Code is a repudiation of distinct engagements.

I do not altogether share in the panic which has arisen in the minds of school teachers and others. I think it even possible that better neighbourhoods may draw a larger amount of the Parliamentary Grant than at present. But, whether the alteration be good or evil, it appears to me that so revolutionary and sudden a change is unjustifiable without an opportunity of canvassing its bearings. This will seem so more fully, when it is borne in mind that interests are involved far more important than the material stipends of school teachers. Interests involved too important for such exercise of absolute power.

Can it be expected, my Lord, that the friends of the present system of popular education can be content to remain quiet when the following grave questions arise—First:— Whether, since the amount of grant depends upon the number of children who can read, write and cipher, the great interests of religious instruction will not suffer? Will the adoption of the simple condition that the Bible be read, satisfy the minds or the expectations of the friends of religious education? Secondly—Will not the same condition for receiving grants lead to the exclusion of other subjects which the skilled mechanic has learnt to value, and to the return of the old mechanical routine, which ignored a child's intelligence, in times preceding the Minutes of 1847, introduced by Sir John Kay Shuttleworth? Thirdly—Will there not rapidly be introduced a very inferior race of school teachers? Will not those who are now employed, and have been reared at a considerable public cost, be found to leave an occupation from which a failure to fulfil engagements on Probable effects on Elementary schools.

the part of the Committee of Council morally releases them? Will not their places be supplied by an inferior class, who have been either untrained or ill-trained, after a single year's residence in a training school? Under the Old Code much difficulty has been felt in procuring boys of character and promise for the office of pupil teacher. More immediately remunerative employment outweighed the distant prospect of an honourable and fairly acknowledged profession. Will not the difficulty be increased manifold now that the schoolmaster cannot, as hitherto, calculate upon a fixed augmentation at the hands of the State?

Code injurious to infant schools;

As the same examination is required for children between three and five as between five and seven, will not an undue intellectual pressure be placed upon the youngest infants in order to secure the grant on their behalf? Conceive, my Lord, an infant school on the day of inspection, consisting of 250 children, and Her Majesty's Inspector standing before the youngest division of 100 terrified babes, between three and five, to test their intellectual progress during the year.

and to poor schools.

By the Code, again, a child is to be examined according, not to his progress, but to his age. Will it not be the interest of a school to turn out all children whose education has been neglected, but whose education it is the most important to encourage? And will not this most unsound principle of organization keep down superior children to classes suited to their age, but not to their intelligence?

Will introduce unfit teachers.

Again, the old system assumed resting upon the evidence of our past educational history, that the cause of education could not be left to the principle—true enough in mercantile things—that supply should be regulated by demand. With this belief it secured a direct augmentation of salary dependent upon the certificate; and it made grants for the supply of useful school literature and apparatus. Since these helps are now cancelled, will it not follow that if the market is under supplied, the price of a schoolmaster will not be increased, but the employer will look for inferior men, simply capable of taking the lowest certificate?—But if, on the other hand, the encouragement of inferior men shall inundate the market, will not the school managers naturally compel them to accept inferior wages? Will not the end be that though the State may have to give as much as now, private benevolence will be depressed, mechanical results exclusively valued, moral and religious fruits ignored, and the ends of real education altogether missed? Is not the entire Code the work of those who see in the working man's child a piece of machinery which should be at work at 10 years of age; the value of whose education depends upon its use to its employer? Or if not this, is it not the work of those, who, like short-sighted men, are clear-sighted enough in the near objects of routine, but have difficulty in seeing the relation in which more distant objects stand to each other?

There are many other questions of a subordinate character which will also present themselves. A school with not more than 80 boys need not employ a pupil teacher. Will it not be the interest of many school managers to keep down the attendance below that number? A school with a number of children exceeding 80 must forfeit 10*l.* of its grant, unless it appoints a pupil teacher; will not many consent to sustain the loss, and save 15*l.*, the cost of the pupil teacher?

The amount of the grant depends upon the number of children who upon the day of inspection come up to the required standard. Will not considerable hardship be felt by all elementary schools who are inspected during autumn, when the children are employed at harvest, or return to school rusty after gleaning time?

Attendance of children over eleven years discouraged.

Again, only one capitation grant can be claimed by a child over 11 years of age. Will not the tendency be to turn out all children after that age whose presence will divert the attention of the teacher from those children of whom he is able to make capital? Will not the problem be further from solution than ever, how we are to retain our hold upon elder boys? Will not our elementary schools approach more than ever the condition of mere infant schools?

III. I undertook to show further that the new Code is a direct repudiation of the most solemn engagements. The training colleges have been built principally by private benevolence at an immense cost, and many of them are now threatened with absolute ruin. The Cheltenham double Institution cost 17,397*l.* of which 12,697*l.* (which represents 600*l.* a year) was contributed by private benevolence; and although it is true that its annual income is mainly dependent upon Government grants, yet two things should be borne in mind:—first, the principal part of these grants is paid by the State in *loco parentis*, for Queen's scholars; and, secondly, that though little is forthcoming in the shape of subscriptions, the labour which falls upon the Committee of Management is as unintermittent as unrewarded.

The obligations cannot be evaded as acknowledged.

I am aware that the Commissioners (p. 149,) have argued that the State is not positively bound to respect those expectations which it has excited in teachers, that its grants shall be continued. It is argued that this is shown by the fact, that the present system is supported by sums that are voted annually; but surely the Council Office, after having excited these expectations, is pledged to the performance of its obligation, so long as Parliament places by its annual grants, power within its hands of doing so. Nor can it be contended that, because the present system is tentative, that, therefore, all engagements under it are so. The Council Office has itself taken this ground from under it, for they have assumed and acted upon the assumption, that the receipt of Government aid binds the

the Queen's scholars to a life service, and they have taken measures to prevent trained teachers from accepting employment in any Government Office.

By Mr. Cowie.

Her Majesty's Inspector, Mr. Cowie, seems to entertain a higher view of moral obligations, for in reference to a much smaller measure of repudiation, he says (Minutes 1859-60, p. 291), "I do not see how any reduction can be made before 1867, and then only after a public notice given by the Committee of Council, that the scale of grant will be subject to revision for apprentices admitted henceforward."

By Duke of Newcastle.

In the same terms the Duke of Newcastle addressed the House of Lords: "I readily admit that the interests of the schoolmasters who are already appointed ought to be considered, as it would not be fair to place them in a more disadvantageous position than when they entered the service."

To what extent, nevertheless, these actual promises have been repudiated, will be seen by the following statements:—

(1.) To induce many young persons to become pupil teachers, the Committee of Council send to each of them on apprenticeship, a document setting forth the provisions made for those who successfully complete their apprenticesbip, in which it is stated that they "will award exhibitions for one year to as many qualified candidates as answer to the total number of vacancies in all the normal colleges under inspection," viz., in the cases of males, 23 *l.*; and females 17 *l.*

The new Code provides that exhibitions to the extent of only four-fifths of the accommodation in the college shall be granted.

This would deprive 20 or 30 per cent. of the Queen's scholars of the reward promised, and on faith of which they were apprenticed, unless indeed other parts of the regulations drive out all the students at the end of the first year, to the great and irretrievable damage of the cause of education.

(2.) All the present certificated teachers (who have been apprenticed) were furnished by the Committee of Council with a document, setting forth the advantages they would derive so long as they fulfilled the conditions on their part, namely, they would be entitled to grants in augmentation of their salaries, varying from 15 *l.* to 30 *l.* per annum, with this emphatic declaration,—

"These grants will be made by Post Office orders payable to the teachers themselves. They belong exclusively to the teachers, not to the general funds of the school. Their Lordships cannot sanction a corresponding reduction in the previous salaries of the teachers, even though more than sufficient to fulfil the conditions of the particular grant."

The same privileges are guaranteed to all the present pupil teachers when they shall have obtained certificates.

We have already noticed the most flagrant repudiation of all in the case of the Government lecturers, who are called upon to forfeit 100 *l.* a year. In the case of elementary schoolmasters, there is a hypothetical means of compensation arising from an increased capitation grant. But in the case of the lecturers in the training college, not only is there no such means of compensation possible, but, as has been often shown, its income is at the same moment fatally reduced.

The terms of the various agreements may or may not have been judicious, but they are as binding as words can make them. I respectfully submit that the present Committee of Council ought not to rescind an engagement entered into by their predecessors, confirmed by themselves, and sanctioned by Parliament. An engagement, be it observed, with third persons, for which they have given valuable consideration. It was these prospective advantages which induced very many of the pupil teachers to accept for seven years a much less remuneration than they could have obtained elsewhere.

Surely a sufficient case is made out for requesting the Committee of Council, of which your Lordship is president, to suspend its operations until an opportunity has been offered for discussing them in Parliament. Surely every independent Member of Parliament must feel aggrieved at a course of procedure so subversive of its own privileges, controvening as it does, the following promise made to it by the Vice-President immediately before its dissolution:

> "We do not intend to break in on the system of pupil teachers now existing.
>
> "It leaves the whole system of the Privy Council intact.
>
> "It merely substitutes one kind of payment for another, and that a much more simple and convenient one.
>
> "We give the master a much stronger motive for exertion than he has at present.
>
> "I hope that whatever honourable gentlemen think of our proposition, upon which, of course, I cannot expect them to deliver a judgment until they have seen the details, they will at least," &c.—*See* "Times," 12th July.

I am, &c.

Normal College, Cheltenham,
2 September 1861.

(signed) *C. H. Bromby.*

The Bishop of *Edinburgh* to the Right. Hon. Earl *Granville*, K.G.

My Lord, Edinburgh, 2 October 1861.

We, the Clerical and Lay Members of the General Committee of the Scottish Episcopal Church Society, of the Committee on Education of the said Society, and of the Committee of Management of the Training Institution for Schoolmasters in connexion with the Episcopal Church in Scotland, beg leave most respectfully to express to your Lordship the great concern with which we have learnt the provisions and enactments of the Minute of Committee of Privy Council on Education, dated Whitehall, 29th day of July 1861, by which it is proposed to regulate, after the 31st day of March next, the Parliamentary Grant for Public Education in Great Britain.

We should hail with satisfaction any Minute by which the distribution of this grant should be rendered more simple, more general, and more effeetive for its purpose; but after giving all due consideration to the one now proposed, we cannot but unite with the great body of school managers throughout the country in the feeling that it sacrifices many important interests, without securing, after all, an end so desirable.

We are persuaded that it will entail on school managers an amount of personal responsibility with regard to the payment of teachers and pupil teachers, which very few will feel themselves justified or called upon to undertake. The conditions on which grants are to be received being exclusively the attendance and the amount of actual knowledge manifested on examination by each individual child without any discretion being left to Her Majesty's Inspector to determine whether the circumstances of any locality, or the character and means of the population, or the healthiness or unhealthiness of any particular year, do or do not require, for a correct estimation of the actual amount of educational work done in it during the previous 12 months, a higher or lower standard than usual, or one that embraces other points than the two which the Minute alone contemplates seem to us arbitrarily to ignore very necessary and practical considerations—considerations which we should have thought it quite essential for an inspector to give weight to in endeavouring to arrive at a just and proper opinion of the character and efficiency of a school. While the grouping of children, which my Lords are prepared to enforce for purposes of inspection, and would therefore recommend and practically render compulsory for purposes of instruction also, simply according to age, appears to be unwarranted by sound philosophy, or by our actual knowledge and experience of the great variety of intellectual and mental powers in children born in the same year.

We are also concerned to observe that my Lords propose to withdraw the encouragement to attendance at school after the age of 11 years. One of the great difficulties with which those interested in national education have hitherto had to contend has been the early age at which children are taken from school. The new minute not only does nothing to encourage efforts to counteract this evil, but, so far as it goes, directly discourages them. And further, we cannot but participate in the fear, which is being now so extensively expressed, that under the Minute the force and influence of Government action will not be so fully and plainly directed to the support of the religious element in our national education as the nature and importance of the subject demand.

We would further venture to submit to your Lordship, that the interests of certificated teachers in our schools are dealt with by the Minute without that consideration which is in every way due to them. They cannot be regarded as a spontaneous growth, but rather as the result, in their training and present position of the Government system of grants; and thus we think that the augmentation hitherto granted should not be withdrawn by Government without provision being made that those already in the profession at least shall receive from the same source an equivalent to their present remuneration.

We fear that the tendency of the new Minute will also be to discourage the training of teachers, but especially a second year's course. The withdrawal of augmentation grants to certificated teachers in training schools will impair the efficiency of these institutions, and bring into the training colleges an inferior staff of teachers.

In short, the whole matter which we would now urge upon your Lordship's attention, resolves itself into this, that, as we hear from every quarter both in the towns and in the country districts, school managers are convinced, should the new Minute be put in force, that they will be unable to maintain their schools, and will thus have no alternative in a large number of instances but to close them.

We have therefore felt it our duty to bring to your Lordship's notice our conviction that the operation of the new Minute will inflict a serious injury, not only on the interests which we are specially bound to watch over, but also on the whole cause of national religious education both in England and Scotland.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. H. Terrot*,
Bishop of Edinburgh and Primus,
President of the General Committee of the
Scottish Episcopal Church Society.

To the Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G.,
Lord President of Her Majesty's
Most Honourable Privy Council.

Rev. *G. H. Wilkinson* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K.G.

My Lord, 14 October 1861.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship the enclosed petition, signed by persons of all classes in my parish. Apologising for the liberty which I have taken,

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Howard Wilkinson.*
Incumbent of Seaham Harbour.

WE, the undersigned parishioners of Seaham Harbour, in the county of Durham, being interested in the maintenance of the school in this parish, receiving aid from the Parliamentary Grant, do respectfully request the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education to suspend the operations of the New Minute on Education, and not to make any alteration in the existing system until opportunity has been allowed for full discussion of the subject in Parliament and in the country.

The national school in this parish has been from its commencement supported by help received from the Parliament of the country. A sudden change has been lately made by the Committee of Council on Education in the amount of help which is given, and the conditions on which it can be obtained.

This change is most important, and will entirely alter the system on which the school has been conducted.

It seems, therefore, wrong that so important an alteration should be carried into effect, without time being given for the discussion of the subject in Parliament and in the country.

The object of this petition is to ask that such an opportunity may be given.

(signed) *G. Howard Wilkinson.*
Robert Anderson, J. P.
Thomas C. Beatty,
And 218 others.

Rev. *J. Latham* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Little Eaton, Derby,
Sir, 17 October 1861.

I AM directed by the committee of the above institution to forward to you the accompanying memorial, and to request you to lay it before the Lord President and the Committee of Council on Education.

I am, &c.
To the Secretary, (signed) *J. Latham*,
Committee of Council on Education. Secretary.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President and the Committee of Council on Education.

The MEMORIAL of the Committee of Management of the Diocesan Institution for Training Schoolmistresses at Derby—

Sheweth,

THAT this Diocesan Institution for Training Schoolmistresses was opened in September, 1851; that it contains dormitories for 40 students; that during the 10 years it has been in operation, it has sent out 147 trained schoolmistresses; that the reports of these teachers in respect of their conduct, attainments, and practical efficiency, received from clergymen and the managers of their respective schools, have been most satisfactory, and highly gratifying to the managers and supporters of this institution; that the applications of clergymen for schoolmistresses, and of ex-pupil teachers for admission, greatly exceed the number of trained teachers, and of vacancies at the disposal of your memorialists.

That besides 4,381 *l.* contributed by this diocese towards the cost of the original building, nearly 5,000 *l.*, or an annual average of about 500 *l.*, has been raised by voluntary subscriptions, for additional buildings, furniture, maintenance, &c.

That your memorialists, after careful examination of the meaning and probable consequences of your Lordship's Minute of 29th July last, are unanimously of opinion that its adoption would be most disastrous to this institution; that an immediate effect would be a large reduction of income, to be followed by a reduced staff, enfeebled action, lack of students, and ultimate ruin.

That your memorialists attribute much of the success of this, and kindred institutions, to the present pupil-teacher system, as expressed in their report for 1860, in which occurs the following passage:—" It has often occasioned grateful surprise to find so many young

women of their age and class so orderly, sensible, and docile, not less remarkable for their Christian deportment than for their intelligence. This is no doubt mainly owing to the pupil-teacher system. Under this system, the best girls in the school are selected for apprenticeship. They are taught most effectively that character, not less than scholarship, is essential to their success. Certificates of good conduct, and of attention to their religious duties, are required at the end of each year. The Scriptures are their daily study, and definite religious instruction is imparted to them according to the articles and formularies of the English church. And after five years of this admirable discipline, they are brought together in a training school," &c. &c.

That this element of success would be wanting under the Revised Code. Owing to the lowered condition of the teacher, many of the best scholars would refuse to become pupil teachers; in schools averaging less than 80 scholars there would be no pupil teacher, and of this reduced number the best would be appointed to schools without entering a training school. (Art. 118 & 119.)

That under the Revised Code all students who pass the examination at the end of one year's training, obtain the same certificate and other advantages as those who remain for a second year's training; consequently there would be no second year students; that in order to fill the training schools with one year students, there must be twice as many candidates as are now required to fill them with two year students; but it has been shown above, that, under the new Code, the number of candidates would be fearfully reduced below what it is at present.

That the changes effected by the new Code in schools, in teachers, and in training schools, would be of a kind to alienate voluntary contributions, so that these institutions which have been established at so great a cost of public money and of private charity, and which have been so successful in extending and improving popular education, would be reduced to a state of ruinous destitution.

Your memorialists, therefore, earnestly implore your Lordships to pause before you repeal or supersede a scheme of education which is based on religion, is carefully and wisely adapted to the wants and wishes of the people, and is working harmoniously, beneficially, and extensively; and they pray your Lordships to withdraw, immediately and entirely, the Revised Code, which, in its principles and details, is subversive of what has hitherto been done.

For the Committee,

(signed) *Thomas Hill*,
Archdeacon of Derby.

16 October 1861.

AT a General Meeting of Managers and Teachers of Schools under Inspection in the county of Cornwall, held in the Town Hall, Truro, on Saturday, October 5th, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1. That this meeting regards with alarm the Revised Code, believing that it will tend to impair a scheme of national education, which, though open to improvement, has, on the whole, operated satisfactorily up to the present time.

2. That this resolution, which has been adopted, be presented to the county and borough Members, with a request that they would use their influence in Parliament to obtain a withdrawal or modification of the Revised Code.

3. That a copy of the resolution be also presented to Earl Granville, President of the Council of Education.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,
Robert Tweedy, Chairman.

To the Right Hon. the Lord President of the Council.

The MEMORIAL of the General Committee of the Norwich Diocesan Society for the Education of the Poor, sheweth—

THAT we, your memorialists, have carefully considered the Revised Code of regulations issued by the Committee of Council on Education, and while we fully admit the desirableness of the main objects at which it appears to aim, viz., the simplification of the details administered by the Council Office, the support of the smaller rural schools, and, above all, the requirement of positive results in the first elements of education, we are nevertheless of opinion that in certain points the Revised Code is open to serious objection, and on these we venture humbly to offer our suggestions.

With

1. With regard to the extinction of the money value of certificates, while we believe that the sound and capable teacher will not ultimately suffer loss, and may by the change proposed become more attached to and identified with his school, we still think that this sudden alteration will, in its first shock, fall very hardly and unjustly upon the present body of certificated teachers. Even granting that they had no sufficiently legal contract with the Committee of Council, they have at least an implied compact.

We would, therefore, beg to recommend the claim of the existing certificated teachers to your especial consideration; and we would suggest that in their cases the money-value of the certificates which they hold should be continued for a definite term, say five years, by which time the aspect of the questions now affecting education may have become clearer and more settled, provided they remain in charge of their present schools.

2. We gravely object to Art. 41 (*d*), as in effect declaring that all school education must cease after 11 years of age. We regard the exclusion of children above that age from the benefit of the grant as injurious to the maturer instruction of the children of the poor, and unjust to the managers who endeavour to retain them for a longer period under the influence of their teaching.

3. We consider the examination of Group I., as proposed in Arts. 43, 44, to be impracticable. The answers of children of the tender age of three or five years, separately examined, depending, as they must in great measure do, upon the manner and very aspect of the examiners, can be no true test of the teaching of the school. We would suggest that, for children of the ages of from three to seven, the examination be of the class generally, and that the standard of subjects required be for the younger children considerably modified.

4. We view with grave apprehension the omission of all inquiry into the religious knowledge of the school as an element in the examination, and a necessary part of the inspection. We would suggest the addition of the words "religious as well as secular" after the word "instruction" in Art. 74; and the authoritative republication of the instructions given to inspectors of Church schools, and printed in italics in the Report of 1840, p. 10, 11.

5. We regard the permission granted by Arts. 84, 118, to ex-pupil teachers to be provisionally certificated for the immediate charge of small rural schools, without the accompaniments of either sufficient age or subsequent training, as a very dangerous experiment. Youths or girls may complete their apprenticeship at the age of 18; at that age they cannot have the steadiness and solidity both of judgment and of character which are so essential for the office of a schoolmaster or mistress. We would limit the permission granted to cases in which the pupil teacher had either been a student in a training college for one year, or had attained the age of 21.

6. With reference to the training institutions, we are of opinion that the provisions of the Revised Code will operate very prejudicially in a financial point of view, as well as detract from their efficiency, and thereby seriously injure the character of education in the country generally.

We beg respectfully to submit these suggestions to your Lordship; and to express our earnest hope that the provisions of the code on the points which we have noticed may be amended or modified.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
Bayning, Chairman.

Unto the Right Honourable the Lords of Committee of the Privy Council on Education.

The MEMORIAL of the Ministers and Elders assembled in the Aberdeen Synod of the Free Church—

Respectfully sheweth,

THAT your memorialists cannot but regard the regulations contained in the Revised Code (29th July 1861), which your Lordships have presented to Parliament by command of Her Majesty, as seriously affecting engagements entered into with teachers under the present Government system, as likewise the conditions under which pupil teachers have been apprenticed.

That the new mode of distributing the grant according to the number of attendances on the part of the scholars, and the quality of their annual examinations, although appearing to secure educational efficiency, is attended with so many daily contingencies and arbitrary conditions, as to render the income from this source altogether precarious (as your memorialists are prepared to show, should your Lordships require it of them), thereby tending materially to lower the standard of professional qualifications, and the character of the education afforded to the children of the labouring classes.

That your memorialists are prepared to show, that by the working of the new Code the intellectual and moral culture of scholars would be in a great measure superseded; the

professed object of the new code being to make grants dependent upon the number of attendances, and the quality of an annual examination, which examination extends only to the mechanical teaching in reading, writing, and arithmetic; they are also prepared to show that five hours' teaching in the week, or one hour in the day, is not time sufficient for the training of pupil teachers.

That teachers and managers of schools would be brought by the new regulations into a very undesirable relative position, owing to the daily markings of attendances that would be required as an index to the grants to be paid.

That while the new regulations profess to be framed with a view to insure greater efficiency in teaching by the method of paying according to labour, the regulations provide, not that teachers be paid according to labour, but according to success, and that merely numerical and elementary, which is not the rule in any other department of public expenditure; that, even calling the scheme a means of paying according to labour, teachers under it will labour much where they receive no pay at all, as within the first 100 marks there is nothing either for scholars that come short of that number, or of those that go beyond it.

That the new regulations profess to be founded upon a report drawn up by Commissioners, who have made inquiry into the present state of education in England only; that the inquiry has not been extended to Scotland, which, as far back as Presbyterian polity commences, has been a country distinguished for education, and may be supposed to be in a state not altogether requiring regulations so stringent as those proposed in the new code; that, indeed, on the contrary, it can be shown from the last Report of Schools, given in to your Lordships by the Inspectors, that the schools in Scotland receiving Parliamentary Grants are in a state of very great efficiency.

At Aberdeen, and on the 15th day of October 1861, and in name and by appointment of the Aberdeen Synod of the Free Church,

(signed) *Archibald Smellie,*
Moderator of Synod and Minister of the Free Church of Banff.

To the Right Honourable the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council on Education.

The MEMORIAL of the Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the Burgh of Musselburgh in Scotland,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT there having been issued by your Lordships a Revised Code or Minute, regulating the manner in which Government grants for education are in future to be distributed, your memorialists, as managers of schools at present enjoying such grants, have taken the Minute into their serious consideration.

While they have found the former mode practicable in its operation, as well as beneficial in its effects, they will, from their particular position and circumstances, be unable to act under the proposed regulations.

They have no unappropriated corporation funds under their management; and those who are induced to come forward to take the charge of municipal affairs will not, indeed cannot, reasonably be expected to prepay, out of their private pockets, the sums which will be necessary under the contemplated arrangement, even were there the certainty of their being refunded. This appears to them to be in many cases problematical, and depending on circumstances over which they have no control.

Besides the general objection that the present change is totally uncalled for as respects this part of the kingdom, your memorialists have likewise sundry objections to matters of detail as contained in the Minute; but, as they are aware that parties who are more deeply affected than they are by the conditions referred to, are calling your Lordships' attention to these, your memorialists at present confine themselves to urging the objection above stated.

May it therefore please your Lordships to take this memorial into consideration, and to withdraw the Minute, especially as regards this part of the United Kingdom as to which no good reason has been stated for making a change in the matter, and to continue the former system, which has operated satisfactorily, and been attended with good results.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Signed in name and on behalf of the Town Council of the Burgh of Musselburgh, by

James J. Riddock, Provost.

Rev. *Isaac Wood* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K. G.

My Lord, Newton, near Middlewich, 25 October 1861.

I HAVE the honour of laying before your Lordship the accompanying Memorial from the clergy of the rural deanery of Middlewich, in the county of and diocese of Chester.

This remonstrance is grounded upon the deliberate opinion of clergymen who are anxious for the education of the poor, and for the efficiency of the schools in their respective parishes, and it is presented to your Lordship's notice with every feeling of respect, and with the earnest hope that it may be favourably received.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Isaac Wood*,
Archdeacon of Chester.

To the Right Hon. the Lord President of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

The MEMORIAL of the undersigned Clergy of the Rural Deanery of Middlewich, in the Archdeaconry of and Diocese of Chester,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your Memorialists have received the "Minute of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, establishing a new Code of Regulations," and beg most respectfully to lay before your Lordship the result of their examination of that document.

That your Memorialists are fully prepared to receive a revised and modified Code, and they feel that some such change may be necessary in the present stage of the educational movement, at the same time they are convinced from their own experience in the direction and management of schools, that many of the clauses in the new Code are impracticable; and they therefore hope that the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council will be pleased to withdraw, or greatly to modify the present "new Code of Regulations."

That your Memorialists beg to suggest the following points as not likely to produce a good effect:—

1. That the religious teaching and moral training are not provided for; but are rather discouraged by the prominency given to reading, writing and arithmetic, as the only points for examination by the inspectors.

2. That too great a responsibility, in a pecuniary point, is thrown upon the managers, especially in the weekly payment of the pupil teachers, the management in many instances falling upon the clergy.

3. That the grouping according to age, instead of the ordinary classification, will create confusion, and will exclude from the benefit of the grant, backward children who have entered the school at a more advanced age than in the ordinary cases.

4. That Group I. with its intellectual requirements will almost exclude the infant schools from the benefit of the grant; many children being included in those schools under three years old. They are also of opinion that the standard of intellectual attainment is too high for the general class of infant schools.

5. That the proposed grant will not be adequate to meet the requirements of the ordinary schools, and will fall considerably short of the sums now received from the Government.

That further, your Memorialists consider that the effect upon the normal schools will be to lower the standard of training for masters and mistresses in those establishments, which will be a serious evil to the cause of education.

Your Memorialists therefore humbly pray that the new Code of Regulations of 1861 may not be carried into effect.

(signed) *Isaac Wood*, Archdeacon of Chester and Rural Dean.
Henry Ireland Blackburne, Rector of Warmingham.
And 13 others.

Rev. *E. Davys* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K.G.

My Lord, Peterborough Vicarage, 25 Oct. 1861.

I HAVE been requested to forward to you the accompanying Memorial on the subject of the new educational Code.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edmund Davys.*

To the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The MEMORIAL of the Peterborough Clerical Society,

Sheweth,

THAT whilst entirely approving of the general principle of Government rendering pecuniary assistance in proportion to results obtained, yet they deprecate the abruptness of the change proposed, and moreover entertain serious objections in reference to matters of detail, and have passed unanimously the following resolutions:—

(1.) That the Revised Code discourages the religious element which, under the old Code (as shown by the Commission on Education) has worked to the satisfaction of the country.

(2.) That the classification in groups according to age is open to exception; because (*a*) children of three years of age cannot pass the examination required; and (*b*), that refusing a second grant to scholars in Group 4, is contrary to the recommendation of the Commission, and tends to frustrate the exertions of the friends of education.

(3.) That the limitation of 41 (*a*) would cause an unreasonable loss to managers of schools.

(4.) That it is unreasonable to expect managers to incur the responsibility of previous payment to pupil teachers.

(5.) That the pecuniary interest and reasonable expectations of teachers already certificated have not been sufficiently respected.

Signed on behalf of the meeting,
Edmund Davys, M. A.,
Peterborough, 24 October 1861. Vicar of Peterborough, Chairman.

Rev. *W. A. Soames* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K.G.

My Lord, Greenwich, 26 October 1861.

I AM instructed to lay before your Lordship the accompanying Memorial, and have, &c.,

(signed) *W. A. Soames.*

Right Hon. Earl Granville.

To the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, Lord President of the Council.

The MEMORIAL of the Clergy of the Rural Deanery of Greenwich.

WE desire to express the deep concern which the Revised Code, issued by the Committee of Council on Education has occasioned, its tendency being, as we conceive, to create distrust, uncertainty and discouragement, and to retard rather than to advance the cause of education. We desire, therefore, to submit to your Lordship the following objections to the new Code:—

1. That religious instruction is discouraged, in consequence of its not forming part of the inspector's inquiry and report, as at present.

2. That the withdrawal of the annual grants to certificated teachers who have been induced to adopt their profession upon the promise of these grants, and who have qualified themselves for it by special training, and enjoyed these grants for several years, would involve peculiar hardships.

3. That

3. That the payment of pupil teachers weekly will withdraw the check which certificates of good conduct required before payment imposed, and in some cases press so heavily upon the managers as to make it impossible for them to carry out the regulation.

4. That large sums of money have been expended in the erection of new schools and the improvement of existing ones, under the firm conviction that the essential integrity of the present system would be maintained.

5. That the conditions upon which the Capitation Grant will be given will not only considerably reduce the amount, but will render this amount uncertain and precarious.

6. That the arrangement of the children in groups according to age will be highly detrimental by interfering with the instruction and discipline of the school, and bringing together children of very different abilities and attainments. to be subjected to the same test.

7. That the continuance of children at school after 11 years of age is virtually discouraged, as well as the attendance of children under three in infant schools.

8. That the difficulty of obtaining efficient masters and mistresses, as well as respectable, well-conducted intelligent children for pupil teachers will be seriously increased.

9. That the regulation withholding the Capitation Grant on account of those scholars "who have given less than 16 morning or afternoon attendances or eight evening attendances, within the 31 days preceding the date of the return," is arbitrary and calculated to press unjustly and severely in some schools where peculiar though transient causes may have reduced the numbers during the month preceding the inspector's visit: for these reasons, and also because the existing system has led to the erection of a large number of schools, the education of a large proportion of children, and to the achievement of considerable results, we earnestly hope that the Revised Code may not take effect without very considerable modifications.

Signed on behalf of the Clergy of the Deanery,
W. A. Soames,
Rural Dean and Vicar of Greenwich.

Greenwich,
17 October 1861.

Sir *Lawrence Palk,* Bart., to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville,* K.G.

My Lord, 1 November 1861.

I AM requested by the unanimous vote of a meeting held at Torquay, October 26, to forward your Lordship the enclosed resolutions.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Lawrence Palk.*

The Right Honourable the President of the
Committee of Privy Council.

AT a numerous and influential public meeting held in Torquay, October 26th, 1861, convened for the purpose of considering the new Code on Education, the following resolutions were unanimously passed, with a request that the Chairman, Sir L. Palk, Bart., M.P., would be good enough to forward copies of them to the President and Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

1st Resolution.—That this meeting regards with alarm the Revised Code, believing that whilst entirely failing to remedy the defects of the old system with respect to poor districts, it will be most prejudicial to national education.

2d Resolution.—That this meeting begs to record its belief that all education ought to be based upon religion; and that the system of religious education which is best suited to the wants and feelings of this country is that which is known as the "denominational system."

Lawrence Palk, Chairman.

Rev. *J. Latham* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K.G.

My Lord, 21 October 1861.

I AM directed by the Committee of the Diocesan Training School at Derby, to send to your Lordship a copy of the Memorial transmitted by them on the 17th inst.* to the Privy Council Office; and to solicit your kind and careful consideration of the grave matters therein set forth.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Latham*, Chaplain.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Granville.

Rev. Lord *Alwyne Compton* to Mr. *Lingen*.

Sir, Castle Ashby, Northampton, 4 Nov. 1861.

I AM directed to forward you the accompanying copy of resolutions, passed at a meeting of the Northamptonshire Society for Promoting and Extending Education, in accordance with the Principles of the Established Church, and to request that you will lay them before the Committee of Council on Education.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Alwyne Compton*,
Hon. Sec..

R. R. W. Lingen, Esq.,
Council Office.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE SOCIETY for Promoting and Extending Education in accordance with the Principles of the Established Church.

At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society, held on Saturday the 2d day of November 1861,

The Lord *Henley* in the Chair,

THE following resolutions were carried with respect to the new Code of the Committee of Council for Education:—

1. That it throws upon the managers of schools a risk, which it is in all cases unreasonable to impose upon them, and in many cases impossible for them to undertake. The result of this would be that a large number of schools must be closed.
2. That the new Minute, while professing to test the results of school work, practically discourages much attention being given to those we hold most important, viz., the religious, moral, intellectual, and industrial training of the children.
3. That the principle proposed of making the whole Government Grant depend primarily on the attendance of the scholars, gives to their parents a power highly dangerous to the discipline of the school.
4. That the new Code will directly discourage the education of infants, and of scholars between 11 and 13 years of age, and tempt the teacher to neglect the stupid, the irregular, and the idle.
5. That the new Code will substitute for the present very efficient system of inspection an examination which must be unfair if the groups do not coincide with the classes, and disorganize the school if they do.
6. That it will tend to discourage the employment of pupil teachers, to deteriorate their quality, and to injure the training colleges.
7. That a grave injustice will be inflicted upon a most deserving class of persons, viz., the certificated teachers, who have been induced to enter a profession by expectations which will no longer be realized.
8. That the secretaries be directed to lay the resolutions carried at this meeting before the Committee of Council for Education.

Rev. *R. Greenall* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K.G.

My Lord, Stretton, near Warrington, 19 October 1861.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the enclosed Memorial of the Chester and Manchester Diocesan Board of Education, which was unanimously adopted at a meeting held at the Training School, Warrington, on Thursday last, the 17th instant.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Richd. Greenall*,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer of the Board.

To the Right Hon.
the Lord President of the Council,
&c. &c. &c.

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* *Supra*, p. 21.

To the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The MEMORIAL of the Chester and Manchester Diocesan Board of Education,

Sheweth,

THAT your Memorialists, availing themselves of the temporary suspension of the Revised Code of the Committee of Council on Education, beg most respectfully to represent, that although they are prepared to admit the desirableness of some of the proposals recommended in the Code, they are nevertheless of opinion, after mature deliberation, that it is open to several grave objections. Your Memorialists would, in the first place, draw your Lordship's attention to the case of Elementary Schools, and as respects these, they object in the Revised Code,—

1. That by the proposed limitation of the educational test to reading, writing, and arithmetic, your Memorialists (whilst giving due weight to these elementary subjects) cannot but express their fears, that the higher objects of a real education, the cultivation of the intellect, the moral training of the character, and, above all, the earnest implantation of religious truth, will be virtually discouraged.

2. That the enormous pecuniary responsibility which will devolve on the managers of schools, and the great uncertainty as to the amount of the grant to be received, will render these unable or unwilling to carry on their schools, and thus will operate against the improvement and extension of education.

3. That no adequate provision is made for schools in impoverished districts, where the population is migratory, and the attendance necessarily irregular.

4. That the grouping of scholars, according to age only, without reference to attainment, is opposed to the universally established practice of schools.

5. That the standard required under Group 1 is such as will necessarily exclude a considerable portion of the children embraced under it, and will be a most serious injury to the class of infant schools.

6. That the exclusion of those who from any cause have been present at school less than 16 times in the 31 days previous to the yearly return, will, in many instances, be unfair.

7. That no recognition is made either of the labours of the teacher, or of the circumstances of the scholars in the case of those who have been won to school at a later age than usual, and who consequently cannot pass in their proper group.

8. That the proposal to withhold any grant from those children who have once passed in Group 4, tends to diminish the number of those in whom the best fruits of education may be expected, and to discourage the efforts of those who contend against the evil of early removal from school.

9. That evening schools, excellent as they may be as a provision for education in many districts, will not reach a large proportion of youths, especially of girls, and hence the importance of maturing their minds, and strengthening their religious and moral principles whilst at school.

10. That the changes proposed in the system of pupil teachers will lower the standard of education in these, will tend to render them restless and undecided, and will operate as a hindrance to the introduction of a better class of pupils to fill the office.

11. That from the uncertainty and responsibility attached to these, the managers of schools will in many cases be unable to employ pupil teachers, and the classification and discipline, as well as the instruction in their schools, will become deteriorated accordingly.

12. That the proposed disallowance of a money value on the certificates of existing masters and mistresses, seems at variance with the implied engagement entered into with them; and your Memorialists venture to urge that the moral claims of those may be respected, who, as a class, have carried out with fidelity and success the system to which the Government of the country and themselves were mutually pledged.

But your Memorialists feel a deep interest in the success and efficiency of Normal Schools also, and they rejoice in the strong and conclusive testimony given in favour of these in the Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners. In connexion with these schools your Memorialists cannot but view some of the proposals made in the Revised Code with serious alarm. They trace the faults ascribed to certificated teachers not to the excess of culture, but rather to the want of qualities which can only be produced by the thoroughly trained and practical intellect, and they deprecate the tendency of the Code to lead the teacher to rest upon merely mechanical, as opposed to intellectual and moral results. Nor can they view with satisfaction the lower social position to which, as it is feared, the schoolmaster will be reduced. They consider that a duly recognized professional character, not arbitrarily assumed, but honourably earned, will act as a stimulus to personal improvement, and as a

safeguard against degrading and immoral habits. But besides these general objections, your Memorialists look with apprehension on the practical working in detail of the proposed Code, and they complain,—

1. That the changes recommended in the System of Pupil Teachers will render the supply of pupils in normal schools, as Queen's scholars, precarious and insufficient.

2. That the absence of any encouragement to those who obtain a certificate, will operate as an impediment to pupils, who would otherwise be willing to enter these schools at their own expense.

3. That the permission to ex-pupil teachers, at the recommendation of the inspector, to be provisionally certificated to rural schools, manifestly tends to the disadvantage of those whose persevering efforts at self-improvement as pupils in normal schools deserve to be encouraged.

4. That the abolition of all distinctions between the first and second year's students, and the reducing all to the same level in regard to their certificates, will lower the standard of education, will defeat the object for which those who have had the greatest experience in the training of teachers have so long and assiduously laboured, and will operate very prejudicially to the highest and most encouraging results of the system pursued in normal schools.

5. That the withdrawal of the grants made to lecturers in these schools seems an infliction of an injustice upon those who, with praiseworthy zeal, have, at the call of Government, qualified themselves for a special department of the educational work.

Your Memorialists, in respectfully submitting these several objections to your Lordship's attention, fully recognize the importance of rendering the distribution of the Parliamentary Grant for Education, "more simple, more general, and more effective for its purpose," but they would strenuously urge, at the same time, the inexpediency and danger of attempting to accomplish this by any hasty and sweeping changes in the present established system.

Signed on behalf of the Board,

R. M. Master,
Archdeacon of Manchester, Chairman.

Rev. Lord *Alwyne Compton* to Mr. *Lingen.*

Sir, Northampton, 6 November 1861.

I HAVE to express my regret that one of the resolutions passed at the meeting of the National Educational Society was omitted in the copy I transmitted to you on the 4th instant.

I enclose a copy of the omitted resolution, and beg it may be laid before the Committee of Council with those already sent.

I remain, &c.

R. R. W. Lingen, Esq. (signed) *Alwyne Compton,* Hon. Sec.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE SOCIETY for promoting and extending Education in accordance with the Principles of the Established Church.

At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society, held on Saturday, the 2d of November 1861, the following Resolution was passed:—

8. THAT this meeting would earnestly recommend to the Committee of Council the adoption of the principle laid down by Her Majesty's Commissioners, that the Government Grants to the Managers of Elementary Boys and Girls' Schools should be divided into two portions; that both be allowed on the average number in attendance, one portion, if the inspector reports, as heretofore, favourably on the general character of the school, the others sub-divisible into three parts, to be allowed, if a fairly proportionable number of the children pass the test of a reasonable examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and further, that for infants a certain sum be allowed to the managers, as also recommended by Her Majesty's Inspectors upon the average number in attendance, if the general character of the school, tested by inspection, as hitherto, shall be satisfactory.

Rev. *H. Baber*, to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Whitelands Training School, Chelsea, 5 November 1861.

MAY I request you in behalf of the Council of Whitelands to bring the enclosed Memorial under the notice of the Lord President and the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education?

I am, &c.
(signed) *Harry Baber*,
Chaplain and Secretary.

The Secretary Committee of Council on Education.

To the Right Hon. the Lord President and the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

The MEMORIAL of the Council of the Whiteland's Training Institution,

Sheweth,

THAT the Whiteland's Training School has been established for 19 years, and during that time has supplied 647 schoolmistresses, and has since 1848 been annually inspected, and well reported of by Her Majesty's Inspectors; that it has adopted uniformly all suggestions made by Her Majesty's Inspectors; that the students have been instructed only in those subjects which the Committee of Council have by their syllabus annually prescribed, and that the intelligence and assiduity of the students and their teachers have been proved by the fact that for five successive years not one student has failed in the Government examination, and that the number of those who have been placed in the first class has gradually risen, until at the last examination it reached 60 per cent.; that whilst the school managers, with scarcely an exception, reported favourably of the personal conduct and moral influence of the schoolmistresses received from Whitelands, fully five-sixths of them also reported very favourably of their power of teaching and of maintaining discipline, and their general efficiency.

That your Memorialists ascribe the satisfactory results which have been hitherto attained to the combined influences of the apprenticeship of the pupil teachers, and their subsequent life in the training school. During the time of their apprenticeship the pupil teachers can decide whether the calling accords with their disposition. They have the opportunity of acquiring the necessary information, habits of discipline, and power of teaching. Their employers can ascertain whether morally, physically and intellectually they are fitted to be teachers of schools. At the expiration of the apprenticeship they enter the training school, fairly grounded, but with their knowledge undigested; with characters of much promise, though not matured. The training school systematises and enlarges their knowledge, and teaches them how to adapt and apply it to the instruction of children. It shows them the principles upon which all success in teaching depends. It secures to them two years of well-regulated employment and preparation, in congenial society, under kindly restraint and with all the aids of religion. It points out to them the motives on which, as schoolmistresses, they must act, and which can alone make their future work permanently pleasant and successful.

I. That your Memorialists, bearing in mind what has been accomplished under the existing system, have carefully considered the Minute passed by your Lordships on 29th July 1861, and beg most respectfully to invite your attention to the following objections to such Minute:—

(1.) The Revised Code, by withholding the encouragement hitherto given to students to remain in the training schools for two years, will greatly diminish the efficiency of those schools as places of moral, religious and intellectual training. It will henceforth be very difficult to retain the students, or at least the great majority of them, for more than one year.

(2.) The training schools will have much difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of suitable pupils, as the operation of the Minute will assuredly cause the pupil teachers to fall off, both in number and in qualifications, by diminishing the motive to enter on that employment; deterring school managers from employing them by reason of the risk; unsettling those who may be employed, inasmuch as they will have the power to leave at a six months' notice; and making their future prospects less promising and more uncertain. This diminution in the pupil teachers will make it difficult to obtain a sufficient number of well-qualified Queen's scholars. This inconvenience will be increased if the period of training is shortened. If, on the other hand, the training schools are kept full, then a much greater number of pupils superficially trained will be sent out, producing an excessive supply of indifferently qualified teachers, instead of the present limited but sufficient supply of good teachers.

(3.) If the training schools could be supplied with middle-class students, who could afford to pay the school fees, and had been well instructed, your Memorialists would gain by the contemplated withdrawal of one-fifth of the Queen's scholarships. But this is contrary to the experience of past years.

(4.) Whilst your Memorialists have always assented to the principle that the Government Grants should be subject to revision, and have acquiesced in reduction of the

annual grants, they beg to point out the hardship which will arise from the withdrawal of the Augmentation Grants hitherto made to their officers. This withdrawal would be specially felt by their own lecturer, who, having obtained honours at Cambridge, was required to submit to a rigorous examination, and having satisfied the requirements of the Committee of Council, is now told that the emoluments of his office, as far as they are assigned to him by the Committee, are suddenly to cease.

(5.) Inasmuch as it is provided by the Revised Code that the pupil teachers are to receive five hours' weekly instruction instead of seven and a half as at present, it is certain that their information will be greatly lowered, and that the standard of the annual syllabus provided for the training schools must be reduced accordingly. Your Memorialists regard this change as likely to lessen the efficiency of the elementary schools as places of instruction for the children of the poor.

II. Your Memorialists, desiring to maintain a harmony between the work of the training school and the wants of the elementary school, have carried on an extensive correspondence with the school managers who are now employing Whitelands schoolmistresses, to ascertain the probable effect of the operation of the Revised Code on elementary schools.

Your Memorialists venture to express their sympathy with the following views and sentiments which have been thus brought under their notice:—

(1.) The present teachers have been much discouraged, because the feeling had universally prevailed that their certificates had a money value dependent only on good conduct and proved efficiency.

(2.) There are obvious objections to casting upon the teacher the responsibility of making a register of the attendance and ages of the children with a view to a capitation payment, which will comprise the entire amount of the contribution from the Parliamentary Grant.

(3.) Many of the school managers being involved in a scale of expenditure required by the successive Minutes of the Committee of Council, and the suggestions of Her Majesty's inspectors, will be most seriously embarrassed; for whilst their expenses cannot at once be reduced, a large portion of their income will be abruptly taken from them. The school managers will probably refuse the responsibility of paying weekly wages to pupil teachers. They cannot afford to advance 225,000 *l.* a year in stipends to pupil teachers in dependence on uncertain payments to be earned by Capitation Grants, or to pay masters and mistresses additional payments by reason of the withdrawal of Augmentation Grants, and consequently one or other of the following courses will be forced upon them: not to open new schools, to close existing schools, to employ an inferior class of teachers with monitors, or to give up all help from the Government.

(4.) The principle of grouping children according to age, examining them by a fixed standard, and awarding the public grant according to the producible amount of reading, writing and ciphering, in any school on a given day, is unsound. It practically ignores, and therefore discourages all efforts to produce moral and religious results. This objection is most strongly felt, and most loudly expressed by a great number of managers of elementary schools. This mode of examination will, to a great degree, be ineffectual as a test of intellectual results, because it can seldom be applied to children under six; it will diminish infant training, and in a large number of cases close infant schools; it takes no notice of the different capacities of children; it makes no allowance for the impossibility of getting children together on one day, *i.e.*, for the caprice of parents, sickness, weather, public entertainments, or unavoidable non-attendance previous to or at the time of the examination; it makes no allowance for the migratory habits of the parents, and consequently the short attendance of the children at any particular school.

(5.) The Code holds out no motive to advance the more intelligent children beyond a certain low standard, namely, the highest standard prescribed by the Code, and no inducement to bestow pains upon the dull, backward and irregular, who cannot be brought up to the lowest standard prescribed by the Code.

Your Memorialists have always considered the Minutes of 1846 (with the modifications subsequently made therein) as a permanent recognition, on the part of the Legislature, of the duty of Government to foster and encourage the education of the poorer classes, and have watched with the greatest satisfaction the marked and beneficial effects produced throughout the country by the operation of those Minutes, particularly by the growth of schools in poor and populous districts, which schools, in many instances, would otherwise not have been called into existence. They would therefore have cheerfully acquiesced in any alterations and improvements in the Minutes which might be calculated to remedy such defects as may have been discovered in the practical working of the existing system, but were wholly unprepared for such a total change as the Revised Code would introduce. They believe that the new Code would have the effect, in many poor districts throughout the country, of closing schools which have been established on the faith of the Minutes of 1846, and in which the pecuniary assistance afforded by Government was more particularly needed. Your Memorialists, as being in connection with the National Society for promoting the Education of the Children of the Poor in the principles of the Church of England, feel more especially bound to express their deep regret that religious instruction, under the Revised Code, is no longer to form the prominent and most necessary part of the course of examination by the inspectors; and apprehend that this fundamental change will have the

practical

practical effect of lowering the religious character of the elementary education of the children of the poor, and of inducing both the teachers and the pupils to consider proficiency in secular subjects as the leading object to be attained. Your Memorialists, in conclusion, humbly beg your Lordships to take the foregoing objections to the Revised Code into your serious consideration.

Signed by order of the Council,

4 November 1861. *Harry Baber*, Chaplain and Secretary.

Mr. *Martin* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

METROPOLITAN TRAINING INSTITUTION.

Sir, Lincoln's Inn, 11 November 1861.

BY direction of the Committee, I enclose a copy of resolutions passed at their meeting on the 6th instant.

I remain, &c,

To the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education. (signed) *John Martin.*

COPY of RESOLUTIONS agreed to at a Meeting of the Committee of the Church of England Metropolitan Training Institution, held on the 6th day of November 1861.

THE Revised Educational Code having been considered, in special reference to its bearing on Training Colleges;

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Committee, the effect of the new Code is calculated to be most injurious, both as regards the students and the finances of the institution.

That the alteration whereby students of two years' training, and of the highest attainments, will only be entitled to a certificate of the lowest class, will be very prejudicial, in that it withdraws much of the inducement to diligence in study, and to remain for a second year's residence, which has been proved by experience to be essential for their effectual training. The certificate, being henceforth only honorary, will be reckoned, practically, as almost valueless, a mere licence to hold a school. This will discourage the most eligible candidates from entering the profession.

That the new regulations respecting pupil teachers will rapidly diminish, if it does not extinguish, that class, and will also greatly deteriorate their quality, and there will be no adequate supply of suitable students for the training colleges.

That the limitation of Queen's scholarships to 4-5ths of the accommodation in the training colleges is unjust, as regards the present pupil teachers, who have received an assurance in the Pupil Teacher's Broadsheet that sufficient Queen's scholarships shall be given to fill all the vacancies.

That the ground of the reduction in grants for training colleges, namely, that a larger amount of voluntary aid can and ought to be forthcoming, was fully discussed by the Royal Commissioners, who came to the conclusion that the public would not support them, and that the grants ought not to be lessened. This opinion is confirmed by the experience of this Committee as well as of all others who have been engaged in the support of similar institutions.

That, so far from increased voluntary aid being obtainable, this Committee find themselves unable even to supply the vacancies in the subscription list, occasioned annually by deaths.

That if the alternative were to occur of securing substantial increase of voluntary income and closing the college, the Committee would be driven by necessity to the latter course.

After the experience of the last 10 years, during which many of the training colleges, on the verge of insolvency, were struggling for existence, and sustained only by the hope of better times, it is not to be supposed that the managers of those institutions will again undertake a position of such anxiety and responsibility, with no hope of extrication, but rather, judging from the past, the probability of increased reductions and increasing difficulties.

That the suppression of the lectureships, without any compensation to the present holders, who with great labour have qualified themselves for that special work, is deeply to be regretted, especially as it will be impossible for the managers, with diminished resources, to give any increase of salary that will induce such lecturers to continue permanently in the service of the college.

That whatever course may be decided upon in reference to lecturers for the future, common justice seems to require that the salaries of the present holders of that office should be continued as long as they are connected with the colleges in which they are now engaged, and fulfil the prescribed conditions.

That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Secretary to the Committee of Council.

(signed) *John Martin,*
Honorary Secretary.

Rev. *J. G. Young* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Manse of Monifieth, 12 November 1861.

As directed by the Presbytery of Dundee, I have now the honour to transmit the enclosed resolutions anent the New Minute issued by the Committee of Council on Education.

I remain, &c.

To the Secretary, Committee of Council on Education, London. (signed) *J. G. Young.*

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Dundee, held in Dundee, on the 6th day of November 1861, the Presbytery directed the following resolutions to be transmitted to the Committee of Council on Education:—

That this Presbytery, having a deep interest in the prosperity of those parochial and sessional schools and training colleges receiving Government aid, as also in the advancement of education in general, view with sincere regret the issuing of a New Minute by the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, whereby the arrangements for the distribution of the Educational Grants are subverted in almost every particular:—

1. Because the mode in which it is proposed to give aid to certificated teachers in future injuriously affects their interests, and is calculated to impede educational effort.
2. Because the making grants to certificated teachers depend on the number in attendance on the day of examination, over which the teacher has no control, and on the attainments of the scholars at a certain age, is not a fair test of the qualifications of the teacher or of his claims.
3. Because the narrowing of the subjects of examination to reading, writing and arithmetic, without any reference to other important branches, both secular and sacred, is most unsatisfactory, and must be productive of most injurious effects, alike in regard to the amount and character of the education deemed desirable in future.
4. Because the new regulations must entail serious losses on the school managers, and embarrass their proceedings hereafter, and indeed are such as few school managers, if any, will encounter.

Certified by
J. G. Young, Pres. Clk.

To the Committee of Council on Education.

Kirkmichael, 7 November 1861.

We, your Lordships' petitioners, the members of the Kirk Session, and Deacon's Court of the Free Church, Kirkmichael, managers of the school at Ballintuim, having had under consideration the Revised Code of Regulations, would desire, humbly, yet most respectfully, to represent to your Lordships our dissatisfaction therewith.

Your petitioners are of opinion:—

First. That it tends to lower the standard of education throughout the country.

Second. That it is prejudicial to all classes of schools, more especially those in rural districts, insomuch as it places the incomes of the teachers on a test so precarious that few, if any, would be found willing to continue their engagements.

Third. That it places managers of schools in so very difficult a position, that no body of them would incur its responsibilities.

Fourth. That the grouping of children according to their age, instead of their abilities, is impracticable.

Fifth. That the system of remuneration dependent upon attendances, is also impracticable in rural schools, where many of the pupils attend only for three months during winter.

Sixth. That, with regard to the school at Ballintuim, where the income of the teacher is already scanty enough, the effect of the "Revised Code" would be, to reduce it so much as to make it utterly inadequate for the support of any teacher who might hold the situation.

Your petitioners would therefore venture to express the hope, that your Lordships may see fit so to alter the "Revised Code," that teachers may be guaranteed in the amount of their certificates; that managers may be relieved from the responsibilities imposed upon them by it, by pupil teachers being apprenticed to the teachers, and paid as formerly; and that the restrictions put upon education be removed, as to make the Code more acceptable to the community.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Hugh Macmillan*, Minister of Free Church, Kirkmichael.
John Scott, Elder, and seven others.

To the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

The respectful MEMORIAL of the Clergy and others of Hull, assembled in Vestry, 14 October 1861,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your memorialists desire to express their deep concern which the "Revised Code" has occasioned them, its tendency being, as they conceive, to retard rather than to advance the education of the lower orders.

Their objections to it, briefly stated, are—

That not only are moral training and mental cultivation scarcely recognised, but that, whereas by general consent it has been determined to maintain the religious character of elementary education, the Revised Code holds out a direct temptation to neglect it, by eliminating it from the examination upon which the Capitation Grant depends.

That large sums of money have been expended in erecting new schools and resuscitating existing ones, under the firm persuasion that the essential integrity of the present system would be maintained.

That the reduction of the Capitation Grant by its excess above local subscriptions and the school pence, will be a great discouragment to education in those districts which require it most, but are the least able to assist themselves.

That the length of time required before teachers can take the superintendence of pupil teachers will constantly prevent managers employing competent teachers, and deter many of higher attainment from becoming teachers.

That the payment of pupil teachers weekly will in many instances press heavily upon managers, and withdraw the check which certificates of good conduct required before payment imposed.

That the mode of determining the Capitation Grant by examination in groups according to age is unfair: 1. Because it takes no account of attainments, the fruits of industry and talent. 2. Because it makes no allowances in the cases of those whose education has been retarded by accidental circumstances, or in the case of schools newly established. 3. Because infant schools will, to a great extent, be deprived of pecuniary aid.

That the withholding the Capitation Grant, in respect of all children who have not attended 16 times in the 31 days immediately preceding inspection is unjust: Because it takes no account of illness, epidemic diseases, for instance, or of those occupations which, at certain seasons of the year, in country places, invariably withdraw for a few weeks from school the children engaged in them, and which may happen to occur immediately before inspection.

That whereas managers and inspectors have hitherto constantly complained of the short continuance of children at school, under the Revised Code, there will be a pecuniary interest in causing children to leave school soon after they have reached 11 years of age, while the children so dismissed cannot be admitted into a night school until they have entered their 14th year.

That the withdrawal of the annual grants from certificated teachers, and making them dependent upon the managers for an equivalent for their grants, is most unjust: 1. Because, upon the implicit faith of such grants, recognised as they have been by Parliament, and by succeesive governments, they had been induced to adopt tuition as their profession, and qualify themselves for it by a special training. 2. Because the Capitation Grant must necessarily be precarious in amount, nor will it be possible for managers, in the majority of cases, to give teachers from it an emolument equal to what they now receive.

That while your memorialists allow that the permission of night schools would be a decided advantage, and while they confess that the existing system, so successful on the whole, requires improvement in its application to rural and poor districts, and also in regard to its more stringent requirement of accurate teaching in elementary subjects, they earnestly pray that the Revised Code may be rescinded, so far as relates to the objections hereinbefore submitted to your Lordships.

Signed on the part of the meeting, and at their request,

George Wray,
Rural Dean, Chairman.

Rev. *J. Menet* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD TRAINING SCHOOL.

Sir, Hockerill, Bishop's Stortford, 14 November 1861.

I HAVE the honour to forward to my Lords a copy of the memorial to Lord Granville, President of the Council, unanimously adopted by the committee of this institution.

The committee trust that they may be allowed to present a printed copy, as the memorial is of some length.

I have, &c.

To the Secretary, Committee of Council on Education. (signed) *John Menet*, Chaplain.

MEMORIAL of the Committee of the Rochester Diocesan Training Institution at *Hockerill*, to the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, K.G., President of the Council, on the Revised Code of the Committee of Council on Education.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Rochester Diocesan Training Institution, on Monday, 4 November 1861;

Present:—The Lord Bishop of Rochester, President; the Venerable Archdeacon, C. A. St. John Mildmay; the Rev. W. B. Ady; the Rev. T. T. L. Bayliff; the Rev. G. B. Blomfield; the Rev. J. Bramston; the Rev. C. Burney; the Rev. R. Clutton; the Rev. W. J. Copeland; the Rev. C. Deedes; the Rev. L. Deedes; the Rev. R. Gee; the Rev. C. B. Pearson; the Rev. T. Randolph; the Rev. W. Williamson; the Rev. T. Woodward; the Rev. J. Menet, Chaplain; C. S. Chauncy, Esq.; C. J. Dimsdale, Esq.; R. Hanbury, Esq.; G. Alan Lowndes, Esq.; G. W. Lydekker, Esq.; C. W. Giles Puller, Esq. M.P.; Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.

It was Resolved unanimously, "That the following Memorial be adopted by the Committee, and forwarded to the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education."

CONTENTS.

Divisions of the subject:

A. Considerations in what way the Revised Code will affect elementary schools.

B. In what way, and to what extent it will affect training schools, with special reference to the institution at Hockerill.

C. Consideration of the testimony of Royal Commissioners to the merits and defects of the present system, so far as the inspected schools, and the training schools are concerned.

D. General remarks, with special reference to the character of the Revised Code.

A. I. The probable pecuniary effect.

1. The grants will generally be smaller.
2. Liable to excessive fluctuations.
3. Special difficulties arising out of a fluctuating grant.
4. Effects of the Revised Code on three classes of schools in particular;

(*a.*) Infant schools.
(*b.*) Schools newly established.
(*c.*) Schools in shifting populations.

II. The principle of paying for results.

1. Not practicable.

The year's work cannot be fairly tested by an annual examination, the migratory character of school attendance preventing it.

Evidence of Sir J. Shuttleworth.

2. Not desirable:—

(*a.*) Irregular, dull, backward, and neglected would not be remunerative.
(*b.*) The character of a school would be changed.
(*c.*) Effect on the teacher.
(*d.*) Probable effect on the religious instruction.

3. Unsoundness of the principle and reasons.

B. Effects upon the training school.

I. With respect to candidates for admission.

1. Pupil teacher candidates.
2. Private students.

II. Direct pecuniary effects.

(*a.*) Loss of augmentation grants to governesses.
(*b.*) Further loss difficult to estimate.

III. Additional discouragements to training schools.

1. Removal of all encouragement to a second year's training.
2. Other regulations diverting students from training schools.

(*a.*) Permission to act as assistant teachers.
(*b.*) Provisional certificates for ex-pupil teachers.

The objections.

C. The working of the present system as set forth in the Commissioners' Report, so far as the inspected schools and the training schools are concerned.

I. Its merits.

1. The number of children under instruction.
2. The trained teachers.
3. The intellectual condition of elementary inspected schools.
4. The pupil teacher system.
5. The training colleges.
6. The moral results of elementary schools.

II. Its defects.

1. One fourth only successfully educated.
2. Tendency to neglect junior classes.

Qualifying statements.

(*a.*) Attendance at the same school.
(*b.*) Ignorance on admission.
(*c.*) Present system not a failure.

Inference of the committee.

3. Conclusions as to the working of the present system from Commissioners' Report.

D. General remarks on the whole question.

1. The real character of the Revised Code.

(*a.*) In what way more simple.
(*b.*) In what way more general.
(*c.*) In what way more effective.
(*d.*) Increase of expenditure on inspection.
(*e.*) Cancelling of augmentation grants.

2. Manner of dealing with present system.

Conclusion.

MEMORIAL.

To the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, President of the Committee of Council on Education

Hockerill, Bishop's Stortford,
My Lord, 4 November 1861.

THE committee of this training school having fully considered the provisions of the Revised Code of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, desire to state, for the information of my Lords, the conclusions at which they have arrived.

They propose—

A. To consider in what way the Revised Code will affect elementary schools.

B. To consider to what extent it will affect training schools, with special reference to the institution under their own management.

C. To show from the report of the Royal Commissioners, the working of the present system, the defects of which the new code proposes to remedy.

D. To make some general remarks on the whole subject.

Divisions of the subject.

A. With respect to elementary schools, the committee have considered—

I. The probable pecuniary effect on existing schools in consequence of the proposal to pay for results only, as tested by an annual examination of the children, capitatim.

I. Probable pecuniary effect.

1. They believe that the grant will, in most cases, be much smaller, especially in girls' and infants' schools, and in mixed agricultural schools, under a mistress, for the following reasons:—

1. Grant smaller in most cases; and reasons.

(*a.*) The requirements of group I. will prevent nearly all children from two to five years old from earning the grant.

(*b.*) The arithmetical test will throw out many of the children, especially the girls, in groups II., III., and IV.

(*c.*) The grouping by age, which the committee believe to be thoroughly unsound in principle, and altogether inapplicable to elementary schools, will exclude from examination backward children, and those not admitted at an early age.

(*d.*) The rule which excludes children who have once passed in group IV. from any further grant, will prevent many of the children from being remunerative.

2. The committee believe that the grant will not only be smaller under the most favourable circumstances, in most cases, but that it will also be liable to excessive fluctuations, from causes entirely beyond control.

2. Very uncertain.

As the whole annual grant will depend on the examination by Her Majesty's inspector on one particular day, of the children actually present in the school, it must be seriously affected by the following causes:—

(*a.*) The time of the year at which the inspection takes place. Some schools must be examined immediately after the harvest or hop-picking holidays, when the children will be collected with difficulty, and less able to pass the examination successfully; and when many of the children who would have passed the examination will have lately left the school.

(*b.*) The state of the weather on the day of inspection. The day may be excessively wet, or the snow lying on the ground, and yet nothing can be earned except by the children actually present.

(*c.*) The state of health in a parish. The inspection must occasionally take place when illness prevails in a parish, when perhaps only half the children in average attendnce may be present, in consequence, for instance, of scarlet fever or measles.

(*d.*) The state of the roads in many districts, or sudden floods, may prevent the children from coming to school.

(*e*). Independently of the weather on the day of inspection, some schools inspected in winter would earn less than those inspected in summer.

For these reasons the committee believe that the grant would not only be smaller, but very uncertain.

3. Supposing that the grant were only smaller, they believe that it would be extremely difficult to keep up the schools in their present state of efficiency. But the uncertain character of the grant is a point of still greater importance. To estimate that importance fully it must be remembered that four grants are now payable:—(*a.*) A capitation grant to the managers. (*b.*) A fixed annual payment to the pupil teachers, on condition of passing a certain examination. (*c.*) An augmentation grant to the teacher, on condition of satisfying Her Majesty's inspector. (*d.*) A gratuity to the teacher for instructing the apprentices. As a school is now estimated by Her Majesty's inspector, not only by what selected scholars can do, but also from the standard of all the classes, the skill of the teacher, the time it has been at work, the character of the population, and its general worth, morally

3. Difficulties arising out of an uncertain grant.

and intellectually, as a whole, it is obvious that the presence of particular children, the state of the weather, and the period of the year are not matters of such importance.

Moreover, as money is now payable in four forms, and on certain conditions which may be fulfilled, the managers and teachers have a reasonable degree of certainty. The variations of the capitation grant may, to some extent, be estimated. Apprentices and teachers lose grants only from their own faults. The committee are not now expressing any opinion with respect to these grants. They only wish to contrast the methods of payment under the old and new codes.

Under the new code one grant will be made to the managers only. Out of this grant it is supposed that the managers will be able:—

(*a.*) To reimburse themselves for the stipend of the pupil teachers, previously paid to them weekly, throughout the year.

(*b.*) To pay a portion of the teacher's salary.

(*c.*) To reserve a portion, corresponding to the present capitation grant, for the general school fund.

That is to say, they must take the chance of getting back, on the day of the examination, the stipend of the pupil teacher previously paid; they must be responsible for a larger salary to the teacher, or let the teacher take the chance of receiving a portion of his salary, and they will be unable to calculate on even a small addition to the general school fund.

The committee are unable to see how the managers can reasonably be asked to take upon themselves a heavy and additional pecuniary responsibility, when the payment of the grant in aid must be staked upon the chances of weather, illness, seasons, bad roads, the nervousness of the children, the age of their admission, regularity of attendance, variations of standard, and all the well known uncertainties which affect any examination, and which would probably affect in a greater degree the individual examination of children, especially of the girls.

The committee believe that the uncertain character of the grant, even more than its probably smaller amount, would make managers unwilling to incur such pecuniary responsibility. If this be so, the efficiency of existing schools would be impaired, not only by reduction of the general amount, but by the particular form in which alone payments can be made. Managers, for instance, would in many cases decline to engage pupil teachers.

4. Three classes of schools specially affected.

4. The committee believe that these remarks apply, with more or less force, to almost all existing schools, but they apply with especial force to three classes of schools—

(*a.*) To infant schools.

(*b.*) To schools newly established.

(*c.*) To schools in shifting populations.

(*a.*) Infant schools.

(*a.*) And first with respect to Infant Schools.—The committee observe, with equal surprise and regret, that the Revised Code will grievously discourage the establishment and support of infant schools. Under the proposed Group I. the majority of the children in an infant school will earn little or nothing. An infant school may be of the highest order; it may be well furnished, well disciplined, and well taught, and yet probably its first class only, and part of the second class, would be able to earn any part of the grant. Moreover, practical persons believe that this individual examination of very young children would be very injurious to the very nature and constitution of an infant school.

The committee cannot suppose that my Lords perceived this action of the new code. It is allowed by all practical persons, and especially insisted upon by the Royal Commissioners, that the value of infant schools is very great, and that more are needed. The Commissioners quote the evidence of several witnesses in their Report (page 31), one of whom says, "Several clergymen told me that in coming into a new and neglected district, the first step to be taken should be the establishment of an infant school. Churches are good, and ordinary schools are good, but they only modify bad habits already contracted. Infant schools prevent bad habits being formed."

The Commissioners add, "It appears to follow from this evidence that infant schools form a most important part of the machinery required for a national system of education, inasmuch as they lay the foundation, in some degree, of knowledge, and in a still greater degree of habits which are essential to education; while without them a child may contract habits and sustain injuries which the best school will afterwards be unable to correct and remedy."—(Page 32.)

The Commissioners remark (page 169), "The demand for infant mistresses is great, and we trust that it will be much greater."

And at page 546, in the summary of recommendations (No. 17), these words occur: "That the attention of the Committee of Privy Council be also drawn to the importance of giving such a training to all school mistresses as shall enable them to give proper instruction to infants."

The Committee have, from the opening of this institution in 1852, paid great attention to the training of teachers for infant schools. Several of their students are now engaged as infant mistresses, and every student goes through a course of practical instruction in the Infant Practising School. They entirely concur in all the Commissioners' conclusions with respect to infant schools, and they cannot suppose that my Lords intend by the new code to strike a special blow at the schools which seem to be specially needed.

There

There can be no doubt that existing infant schools will suffer very much, and that the establishment of new infant schools will be seriously hindered, if not altogether stopped, under the provisions of the new code. Teachers will be unwilling to take infant schools, unless the whole salary be guaranteed by the managers, and, on the other hand, managers will be unable to engage infant teachers, because they will receive so little from the proposed grant. The effect will be the same in either case. The efficiency of infant schools in most cases, and their very existence in other cases, will be endangered.

The committee have another observation to make on this subject. The child of seven and a quarter, who is to pass in Group II., must clearly have been for some time under instruction. He must either have been well taught in an infant school, or in the junior class in a country mixed school. In fact, the requirements in all the groups imply good early instruction, and regular attendance. Yet during the course of preparation the child will be earning at first nothing, and afterwards comparatively little. The Revised Code, therefore, in fact refuses to encourage that early instruction which its own requirements necessitate. It practically makes its standard unattainable without good infant teaching, and then cuts off the supplies by which that infant teaching is to be obtained.

(*b.*) Newly-established Schools.—The committee believe that the Revised Code will fall very hardly upon newly-established schools. (*b.*) Newly established schools.

The grant will be given upon one uniform plan, in payment for certain children who pass a prescribed examination, which is the same for every school in Great Britain, with the same limits of age. It will be the same for boys', girls', or mixed schools, whether in town or country, without reference to the time they have been at work, the character of the population, or the difficulties of the managers and teachers. The only elastic element is the difference of standard which may "satisfy the inspector." It seems clear to the committee that if the Revised Code were to take effect, newly established schools could earn very little in the first year, and little for some subsequent years, as the children admitted at a later age would be disqualified, except in very rare cases, from ever earning anything, as they would be unable to reach their proper group, although their progress might be very satisfactory. A new school would benefit little by the grant. Yet a great expense must be incurred at first starting, if the school be really a good one. A certificated teacher and pupil teachers must be engaged by the managers, who can receive little or nothing from the grant at the very time when assistance is urgently needed.

(*c.*) Schools in shifting populations.—With respect to schools in shifting populations it is clear that their grants will be small, when none can be earned except by examination in three subjects. If an average of 39 per cent. of the children in schools aided by annual grants are found to have been in the same school less than a year, what must be the case where the population is the most migratory? Yet the committee would remark that in the midst of this low and shifting population the school may be doing, and often does, a most important, moral and intellectual work, reforming and humanizing the people in a way and in a degree which no other institution can effect. The room and apparatus may be good, the teacher good, the discipline good, and the moral influence great. But it is obvious that such a school would earn very little out of the proposed grant. In fact the Revised Code, by requiring, as the sole conditions of aid, results which in these parishes cannot at present be obtained, tends to perpetuate that low educational condition which forms one of the chief obstacles to their improvement. (*c.*) Schools in shifting populations.

II. Passing from the probable pecuniary effects of the new code on elementary schools, the committee desire to make some observations on the proposal to make their whole payment conditional, on obtaining certain results in three secular subjects. II. The proposal to pay for certain results only.

They would observe in the first place, that although it is quite reasonable to pay only for results where the person receiving payment makes a profit by the transaction, the case is very different where he makes no profit. The education of poor children is a matter which concerns the whole nation. The Government on behalf of the nation, and the managers of schools are as it were co-partners in this work of charity, the managers voluntarily taking upon themselves more than their just share of the expense, and giving their services gratuitously. With what justice then can the Government claim to throw upon the managers the whole risk of the undertaking, and to say that the nation will pay nothing unless results such as are specified under the Revised Code can be obtained?

The committee proceed to ask;—

1. Whether the proposed plan be fairly practicable.
2. Whether, if practicable, it would be desirable.

1. Is it practicable? 1. Whether practicable.

(*a.*) The committee ask whether it be possible, by any such specified annual examination, to measure fairly the work which has been done through the year. It is proposed that Her Majesty's inspector should visit the school, examine the children actually present, and report upon their qualifications. Upon this examination the grant is to depend. But if schools are to be paid for the results, the whole of the results should be tested, whereas, by the proposed plan it is clear, from what has been already said, that the grant which in any case would only pay for a portion of the results, may be diminished by circumstances entirely beyond control. It will be quite impossible to show much of the work which has really been done.

Evidence of Sir J. Shuttleworth.

On this point they desire to quote the words of Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, in his letter to Lord Granville, on the Report of the Education Commission (page 7).

"Any capitation grant, the distribution of which is determined by the results of instruction in schools is liable to the fundamental objection that the average period of the attendance of the majority of scholars is so short that, as far as that majority is concerned, few schools would be paid for the results of their own work. In the specimen districts, 42·3 per cent. of the scholars (p. 659) had been in the same public week-day school less than one year, and 22·7 per cent. had been one year, but less than two years. These proportions for England and Wales are 41·65 per cent. of the scholars who had attended the same school less than one year, and 22·58 per cent. who had been one year and less than two years. With such migratory scholars it is impossible justly to pay for work done in schools on any plan constructed to embrace those three-fifths of the scholars who attend school less than two years. The remaining 35·77 per cent. who attend more than two years are alone subjects for an examination of the results secured by the work of any school. This, however, is not the proposal of the Commission. Their proposal is to pay a capitation grant on every scholar who has attended 140 days in the preceding year, and can read, write, and cypher. A scholar cannot learn to read, write, and cypher so as to pass a public examination in two years, much less in 140 days. Any examination of the majority of more than three-fifths who attend less than two years must, therefore, obviously fail to ascertain how far even these elements have been taught to that majority in any school. If the remaining two-fifths who have been in the school more than two years were separated from the other scholars, and examined apart, some approximate estimate might be thus made of the work done in the school. If any grant could be devised, founded on the results of school work, it must be proportionate only to the proficiency of this two-fifths of the scholars. But the working of any such grant was long ago examined, and rejected as full of difficulties which appeared insuperable."

My Lords will not be surprised that the committee feel anxious when they find that all payments are to depend upon a grant, the working of which is not only thoroughly untried, but which is said on such authority to have been long since examined, and rejected as full of difficulties which appeared insuperable. Nor is it strange that the committee's own inquiries entirely confirm the existence of those difficulties, or that they believe that such a system of payment, however attractive in theory, will actually be found as impracticable as it would be pernicious.

2. Whether desirable.

2. But supposing that the plan were practicable, the committee ask whether it would be desirable.

(*a.*) Such a plan will tend to the neglect of the irregular, dull, and backward children.

(*a.*) Irregular, dull, and backward children would not be remunerative.

Irregular children would not be likely to earn a share of the grant, partly because they would not attend a sufficient number of days, partly because their attainments would be very fragmentary.

Dull children, even if regular, would fail from want of ability.

Backward children, admitted at a later age, say eight, or nine, would not be able to pass in the group belonging to their age, and though well taught and advancing satisfactorily, would earn nothing. The groups suppose children to enter very young, and to go regularly through the classes. They presume either that the children in a school are grouped according to age, or that children of a certain age will necessarily be found in certain classes.

Thus the irregular, the dull, and the backward, would not be remunerative, and as the new code would divide a school into two classes, the children who can earn, and the children who cannot earn, it is obvious that the proposed plan will offer a very strong inducement to neglect those who cannot earn money.

But, if this be so, the fact becomes specially important, when it is remembered that it will be the interest of all parties to exclude a particular class of children. The proposed plan will tend to the exclusion of exactly that class which is now, in fact, humanized, taught, and reformed in our national schools, by being brought in contact with children who are morally and socially superior to themselves, and by being placed under the control and influence of trained teachers.

The Education Commissioners report that the policy of the Council Office in refusing aid to non-industrial ragged schools is wise, and should be maintained. (Page 395.) This opinion has since been confirmed by a Select Committee of the House of Commons. It is felt that the low moral character of this vagrant and neglected class is in fact stereotyped, if the children composing it are sent together to schools of an inferior character, under inferior teachers. It is felt that the true policy is to admit these children to the good national schools, and by absorbing this smaller vagrant class in the larger and more respectable body, to raise the lower to the standard of the higher. Experience proves that these once neglected children are permanently raised to a higher social level, that they themselves became insensibly changed by the influence of companionship, and by living in a higher moral atmosphere. In fact it is well known that the good national school often is to the child not convicted of crime what the reformatory is to the criminal.

The committee ask whether the Revised Code will not in fact tend largely to the exclusion of this very class of children indirectly, and no doubt unintentionally. Yet, whatever may have been the intention of the framers of the code, these children will be the least remunerative, and will not, in a pecuniary point of view, be worth retaining in our schools.

(*b.*) The

(*b.*) The Change in the Character of a School.—The committee believe that if a line be drawn between children who can earn, and those who cannot, and if at the same time inducements are held out to exclude the dull, irregular, backward, and neglected, a school ceases to be what it ought to be, it ceases to be a place of moral and intellectual discipline for all, in which, as far as possible, all is done for each child which the attendance, character, and attainments of that child will allow. It becomes rather a place for the instruction, in the shortest time, of a select number in three subjects. But the moral power of a school is undermined, a lower aim is presented to the teacher, and the character of a school is changed, by being made an instrument for producing such results. (*b.*) Change in the character of a school.

(*c.*) Effects on the Teacher.—It seems to the committee worth while to remark that a teacher's work is one which requires a certain amount of repose and freedom from undue anxiety, if it is to be done well. Even under the present system there is sometimes an undesirable amount of anxiety in the teachers as to the result of the inspection. But under the revised code, when the whole of the grant will depend on the examination of individual children, that evil is likely to be so aggravated, as materially to endanger their health and efficiency. (*c.*) Effects on the teacher.

And more than this may be said. A conscientious teacher will be placed at a serious disadvantage, and this could never have been the wish of the framers of the Revised Code. The conscientious teacher will direct her attention to each child, and endeavour to train each as well as she can. The less conscientious teacher will neglect, though not too openly, the irregular, dull, or backward, and press on the regular and quicker children. In fact such neglect will, in some cases, become a necessary condition of earning a sufficient grant. But the children themselves will soon perceive what is being done, and the moral influence of the teacher will be gone. The justice, impartiality, and conscientious devotion to the interests of each, which always tell so powerfully upon children, will be missed, and the standard at which the children ought to aim being absent, truthfulness and fairness can hardly be expected from them.

(*d.*) Probable effect on the Religious Instruction.—The committee have anxiously considered what will be the probable effect of the new Code upon the religious instruction in schools. They have come to the conclusion that it will be much discouraged. (*d*) Probable effect on religious instruction.

The committee do not suppose that any such effect of the minute was foreseen, but they believe that it arises out of the proposition to pay the grant for proficiency in three secular subjects. At present, the religious instruction holds undeniably the first place; and a large amount of time is reserved for it. But under the new Code teachers and apprentices will feel that the four or five hours a week devoted to religious instruction might have earned so much more out of the Parliamentary grant, if given to the three secular subjects, and even if guaranteed themselves, will be anxious to save their employers from loss, and themselves from blame.

The committee also feel considerable anxiety at the slightest appearance of an attempt to separate the religious from the secular instruction of a school, or to judge of a school otherwise than as a whole. Hitherto a school has been dealt with as a whole. If the new Code were to take effect, it would be divided into two parts, so far as the instruction is concerned. A strong line would be drawn between religious and secular instruction, and the children and their parents would be led to suppose that Her Majesty's Government attach great importance to the latter, but little or none to the former.

The committee, therefore, believe that the principle of paying for results, by annual examination of individual children in three secular subjects, is radically unsound, for the following reasons:— Reasons why principle of new code is unsound.

1. Because it is not just that the Government should throw upon the managers of schools, who make no profit, the whole of the loss which may be sustained in promoting a work of such national interest and importance as the education of the labouring classes.

2. Because the education grants are made on condition that they shall be met by large contributions from the managers, and are intrusted to the administration of the managers, not as a favour to them, but because it is felt that they would not be so well administered by paid officers.

3. Because it is impossible fairly to measure and pay for the real work done, in the case of each child. To do this, the time the child has been in the school, its natural ability, and the various difficulties of the teacher must be taken into account.

4. Because pecuniary grants, ascertained in such a manner, must be fluctuating and uncertain, and liable to be diminished by local and accidental causes, without any fault of the managers or teachers.

5. Because it would practically divide the children of a school into two classes, those who can earn, and those who cannot earn money, and would thus discourage the admission and progress of the irregular, the dull, the backward, and the neglected.

6. Because it reverses the principle of paying for a school as a whole, and proposes to pay not for what a school is worth as a whole, but for what some of the scholars can do.

7. Because it places so much additional power in the hands of the inspector, upon whose report the whole of the grant will depend.

8. Because it demands certain specified results as the sole condition of aid, whether the circumstances be or be not such as to make their attainment possible.

9. Because it would assist schools in inverse proportion to their need.

10. Because it would draw a line, never yet drawn, between religious and secular instruction, discourage the former, and endanger the unity, integrity, and due proportions of the school work.

B. Probable effects on the training school.

B. The committee now turn to the probable effects upon the training school.

I. *With respect to Candidates for Admission.*

I. Candidates for admission.

1. Pupil teachers.

1. Pupil Teacher Candidates.—On this point the committee feel that it is impossible to estimate exactly the probable effect of the new code. In attempting to do so the following considerations must be allowed their due weight:—

(*a.*) Few pupil teachers, if any, are likely to be found in schools with an average attendance of less than 80, as in such schools the want of a pupil teacher will not involve the forfeiture of any portion of the grant.

(*b.*) The instruction of pupil teachers will be inferior. They need only receive five hours instruction weekly, instead of seven hours and a half as at present; and they may receive that instruction as scholars in the night school. At the same time the requirements of the annual examination are substantially the same. Such instruction is not likely to attract candidates of the highest stamp.

(*c.*) The confidence which has been the growth of years has been suddenly and violently shaken, and persons will be very slow to enter into engagements under a system which is liable to such sudden and sweeping alterations.

2. Private students.

2. Private Students.—The committee expect that there will be fewer candidates for admission from the middle classes, because—

(*a.*) They will not be allowed to obtain Queen's scholarships without residing for a year in a training school, at their own charge.

(*b.*) The profession of a teacher will be much more uncertain in consequence of recent changes, and therefore less attractive.

It is therefore doubtful, under all present circumstances, whether the one-fifth of the accommodation will be filled by private students.

II. *The direct Pecuniary Effect on the Training School.*

II. Pecuniary effect.

The committee cannot pretend to estimate the pecuniary loss exactly.

1. The immediate pecuniary loss will arise (*a.*) from the proposed cancelling of the money value of the certificates of the governesses amounting to 50 *l.*

(*b.*) From the difference, whatever it might be, between the new grant and the augmentations of the mistresses of the Practising Schools together with the present capitation grant.

(*c.*) From the doubt whether the one-fifth of the vacancies can be filled.

(*d.*) From the less advanced state of private students, and their consequent inability to earn so much at the Christmas examination, even if the vacancies should be filled.

2. The committee, however, observe that when the future supply of candidates for admission is threatened, the exact and immediate pecuniary loss is comparatively unimportant. It is to the contingency that the Revised Code might supply not only fewer but inferior candidates that the committee desire to direct the special attention of my Lords.

III. *The Additional Discouragements to Training Schools.*

III. Additional discouragements.

1. Second year's training discouraged.

1. The committee observe, with extreme regret, that the Revised Code removes all distinction between first and second-year students, and makes it the direct interest of students to leave at the end of the first year's training. All students will leave with the same certificate, and therefore, in a pecuniary point of view, the second year's training will be a loss. The committee have always most strongly maintained the importance of the two year's training, and have always absolutely declined to admit students who were unwilling to stay for two years. They feel thoroughly convinced that a shorter time is insufficient for the formation and development of character, and for the attainment of due skill in school management. H. M. Inspector for Female Training Schools has expressed the strongest opinion on this subject*, and the Government has hitherto strengthened the hands of the committee by giving a higher certificate to students who stay for a second year.

Under the Revised Code, students will be encouraged to leave the training schools at the end of the first year, while their training is quite imperfect, and will not possess that moral weight and power of school management which the second year's residence is found by experience to give.

In

* Report of Committee of Council, 1857-8, p. 741; 1859-60, p. 358.

In a circular from the Council Office, dated 10 April 1858, the following passage occurs:

"My Lords have repeatedly expressed their concurrence in Mr. Cook's views respecting the insufficiency of a single year's training, and they will be prepared to consider with attention such suggestions as, after further conference with the managers of the training colleges, he may have to submit to the Committee of Council respecting the means of drawing a more marked line than at present between those students who quit the college after a residence of one and of two years respectively."

The committee can only express their regret that these opinions appear to have been changed.

2. Other regulations.

2. The committee observe that other regulations of the Revised Code will tend to divert the supply of pupil teachers from the training schools.

(a.) Assistant teachers allowed.

(*a.*) Pupil teachers are once more allowed to act as assistant teachers under Article 85, (R. C.) This regulation had been rescinded under Article 142, (O. C.)

(b.) Provisional certificates.

(*b.*) Under Articles 84 and 118, (R. C.) pupil teachers may at once be provisionally certificated for immediate service in the charge of small rural schools. Such schools are declared to be those which do not contain more than 1,200 square feet of superficial area in the whole of the school rooms and class rooms, or as not likely to be attended by more than 100 scholars.

In fact, they are the same schools in which probationers might be engaged under Article 143, (O. C.), and the provisions practically include nearly all schools in agricultural districts.

It appears to the committee that the Revised Code proposes to extend the operation of the grant in two ways: first, by giving a lower class of certificate corresponding to registration and the schedule; secondly, by placing in charge of the agricultural schools of Great Britain, boys and girls of 18 or 19, who have finished their apprenticeship.

Against the second proposal the committee desire to enter their respectful protest.

They believe that nothing can be more thoroughly undesirable than to place these young, half-educated, and untrained persons in the charge of schools at such an age. It is unfair to expect in such young persons the moral weight necessary for the conduct of a school, and they look with the utmost apprehension upon the probable moral effects of such a system. It was never contemplated that pupil teachers would be placed at once in charge of elementary schools, for no one ever expected that they could, at such an age, or with such imperfect knowledge, and small teaching power, conduct schools by themselves. They have in fact arrived, not at the point at which they ought to be in charge of schools, but at the point at which they are in a condition to be benefited by a course of training in a normal school.

The committee find similar views so well expressed by my Lords in a circular, dated November 26, 1853, that they desire to quote the passage in full:—

"There are very few who maintain the sufficiency of a single year's training in a normal college, and those who do so dwell chiefly on the effect which the necessity of remaining for a second year will have in diminishing the supply of teachers.

"My Lords consider that this objection is over-ruled by other considerations. The minutes of 1846 contemplate three years as the period of training, and their Lordships do not now regard such a term as excessive. In proportion as the pupil teachers come to form the body from which the class of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses is to be recruited, it becomes of increased importance to give effect to normal training. These young persons are drawn for the most part from very humble homes; they have learnt the routine of teaching, and a few elementary subjects in the day schools where they have served their apprenticeships; but the first and very often the last point in their career in which they are brought into intimate and domestic contact with persons of superior cultivation, and are obliged to conform to a higher standard of manners and habits, is in the normal college. My Lords, therefore, have fully determined to place some encouragement (both as regards the college and the student) on the side of training, except in the cases hereinafter mentioned, for more than a single year."

The committee remark that this passage confirms in the strongest manner their own opinions on two points: 1. The necessarily imperfect education of pupil teachers who have finished their apprenticeship, and the consequent need of training; and 2, the extreme importance of the two years' course. But they are at a loss to understand how my Lords can think it desirable to place in sole charge of schools the young persons who are described in their own circular, and with respect to whom it is said that it becomes of increased importance to give effect to normal training. The Committee have been endeavouring since 1854, to improve the education of the agricultural districts by sending into them mistresses who had gone through a two years' course of training, and who by their moral weight, and by their ability to teach, might raise the moral and intellectual character of the schools. With respect to the effects of their attempt they venture to appeal to experience. But they regard the permission to engage these young untrained pupil teachers, with provisional certificates, as a direct blow to the training school. And it is even more than this, for persons generally are not well acquainted with the details of a system, and as these ex-pupil teachers will be provisionally certificated, they will be classed with the general body of certificated teachers, and their failures, whether moral or intellectual, and their want of skill in teaching what they have never been taught to teach, will bring discredit upon the whole body, and hinder the employment of the trained masters and mistresses. And

thus the work of improvement, now really and steadily advancing, will be doubly retarded.

C. Working of present system.

C. *The working of the present System.*—The Committee now desire to appeal to the testimony given by the Commissioners in their report, to the working of the present system.

I. Its merits.

I. And first as to the testimony of the Commissioners with respect to its merits.

1. Number of children taught.

1. *As to numbers*:—In 1833, 1 in 11¼ was under instruction. In 1851, 1 in 8·36. In 1858, 1 in 7·7. (Page 294.) The relative numbers for other countries are, in Prussia, (where it is compulsory) 1 in 6·27. In England and Wales, 1 in 7·7. In Holland 1 in 8·11. In France, 1 in 9·0. (Page 293.)

So far therefore as mere number is concerned, it seems that the number of children receiving some kind of instruction has been steadily increasing.

2. Trained teachers.

2. *As to the Trained Teachers*:—The Commissioners say (page 149), "We come now to consider the character of the trained teachers when in actual charge of schools. It is proved, beyond all doubt, that they are greatly superior to the un-trained teachers. The Assistant Commissioners, whose opportunities of comparison were greater than those of the Inspectors, as they visited un-inspected as well as inspected schools, are nearly unanimous in their opinion as to the superiority of the trained teachers." (Page 150.) Mr. Fraser says, "I wish to bear my humble testimony to the very admirable spirit in which the great body of certificated teachers, whom I either saw in the course of this inquiry, or have the pleasure of being acquainted with elsewhere, are doing the work to which they have been called."

Mr. Hare observes, "My decided impression is that the systems of training have been very successful, both in adapting the students to teach, and in furnishing them with solid matter, and good methods of instruction. As a class they are marked, both men and women, by a quickness of eye and ear, a quiet energy, a facility of command, and a patient self-control, which, with rare exceptions, are not observed in the private instructors of the poor." (Page 151).

Again the Commissioners say, "In these opinions we were fortified by the evidence as to the moral and intellectual character of those, who, having passed through the training colleges, were found by our witnesses in the actual charge of schools. We cited from that evidence abundant proof that the trained teachers not only are comparatively far superior to the untrained, but are, in every respect but one, positively good." (Page 168.)

This one exception, viz., the alleged neglect of the junior classes, will be mentioned afterwards.

3. Intellectual condition of schools.

3. *As to the Intellectual Condition of our Elementary Schools.*—The Commissioners say (page 273), "We have strong testimony to the marked superiority of inspected over uninspected schools, and to the stimulus which inspection supplies, subject to the remark that the inspectors often lead the teachers to dwell on matters of memory rather than of reasoning."

And again (page 274—6), "Even as to mere literary instruction it would be a mistake to suppose that the existing system had failed, because it has hitherto educated successfully only one-fourth of its pupils. The effort has been directed towards establishing a good type of education, towards the quality of the teaching more than the number of the taught. In this point it has succeeded. In good schools the senior classes have turned out scholars really well taught; the pupil teachers have been brought up in them, and even where the definite results in the junior classes might appear small in an examination, they have probably affected the whole school morally and intellectually."

4. Pupil teacher system.

4. *As to the Pupil Teacher System.*—The Commissioners say (page 106), "Though such observations as these are entitled to attentive consideration, there can be no doubt that the system is, upon the whole, excellent. To appreciate its value, the pupil teachers must be compared with the monitors, whom they have superseded, and with the students who were with great difficulty, and in scanty numbers, collected into the normal schools before 1846. The inefficiency of the monitors has been already described. The utmost extent of the attainments of the students on their admission to the training colleges was an imperfect acquaintance with reading, writing, and arithmetic. The pupil teachers on the other hand, have furnished a constant and sufficient supply to all the training colleges, and their acquirements and general fitness for the posts for which they have been selected are best attested by the fact that only 12·68 per cent. of the total number admitted are removed during their apprenticeship, either by death, failure of health, failure of attainments, misconduct, or other causes, including the adoption of other pursuits in life. Considering the stringency of the tests applied to ascertain the qualifications, moral and intellectual, of each individual, in every year of his apprenticeship, this is a most successful result."

5. The training colleges.

5. *As to the Training Colleges.*

(*a.*) As to the Intellectual Training.—As to the intellectual training the Commissioners say (page 167), "To the first portion of the syllabus we have given a general approbation, subject to an expression of regret that political economy is totally omitted from the male syllabus.

The

"The second part of the syllabus we have also approved, fully as respects the syllabus for young women, and as to that for young men, with a qualification that the same knowledge of domestic economy and physiology ought to be required from both."

(*b.*) As to the Moral Training.—The Commissioners say, "The moral condition of the colleges, especially the female colleges, appears to be satisfactory." (Page 168).

(*c.*) As to the support of the Training Colleges.—"We do not recommend any reduction in the amount of aid at present given to the colleges in various forms." (Page 143.) This question of support is fully discussed in the Report. (Pages 143-148.)

6. *As to the Moral Results of Elementary Schools.*—The Commissioners say, (page 266), "The moral effect produced by the schools is more important than the instruction given in them, although not so appreciable. The standards by which it can be measured are less definite. We believe it to be very great, and we should be astonished if it were not so." 6. Moral results of elementary schools.

Remarkable instances of these effects are given in this section of the Report (pages 266-273). And in the summary of conclusions (page 273), the following testimony is given:

"The religious and moral influence of the public schools appears to be very great, to be greater than even their intellectual influence. A set of good schools civilises a whole neighbourhood. The most important function of the schools is that which they best perform."

II. *As to the Defects.*

The Commissioners say,—1. "It appears that even in the best schools, only about one-fourth of the boys attain the highest class, and are considered by the inspectors to be successfully educated." II. The defects.

2. "The evidence indicates that there is a tendency in school teachers to neglect both the more elementary subjects, and the younger scholars, and these last appear to be capable of receiving a far better teaching in reading, writing, and arithmetic, than has hitherto been given to them." (Page 273.)

And in another passage the Commissioners, after noticing the difficulty arising from the irregular attendance of the children, say (page 225):

"That the present conditions of school attendance are such, that three-fifths of the children resorting to elementary schools attend sufficiently to be able, with proper instruction, to learn to read and write with tolerable ease, and to cipher well enough for the purposes of their condition in life, besides being grounded in the principles of religion. This, however, is subject to some deduction, on the score of the frequent removal of children from school to school."

The Commissioners therefore appear to have arrived at these conclusions: that about 25 per cent. of the children who go to inspected schools reach the first class, and receive a good education,* and that about 60 per cent. (subject to some deduction on the score of migration), of those who attend elementary schools might be taught reading, writing, and ciphering, and the principles of religion, if properly instructed.

Neither of these estimates can be received as altogether free from doubt; but not to dwell on that question it is obvious that so long as children are allowed to remain at school till 13, while the great majority leave before 11, the great majority must leave without reaching the first class.

It is clear, moreover, that by the words "receive a good education," the Commissioners, as well as the Assistant Commissioners, mean a great deal more than reading, writing, and ciphering; and it is quite possible that a large number of children may leave school without having reached the first class, or receive what the Commissioners call a good education, who have nevertheless learned to read and write with ease, and cipher well enough for their condition in life. The Report does not furnish any accurate information as to the numbers who would come under such a description, but the Commissioners lay great stress on the evidence of Mr. Fraser, who, after describing the standard which might be attained by children who leave school at ten, if properly instructed in the junior classes, proceeds to say, "It thus appears that out of 282 schools only 100, little more than one in three, are in a condition that ought to be satisfactory to the managers; while not more than 23, or scarcely one in 12, are in that state of efficiency which shall send forth a child at 10 years of age into the world, for the work of life, with that amount of scholarship which I attempted to describe."

But the Commissioners, in citing this evidence, appear to have overlooked the fact, that of the 282 schools referred to by Mr. Fraser, the great majority were uninspected schools, that only 65 were under certificated teachers, and only 58 had the additional advantage of a pupil teacher. The committee therefore venture to think that if it should turn out, as appears probable, that all, or nearly all, of the 23 efficient schools were among the 58 which had the full benefit of the Privy Council grants, and that the remainder of the 58 were

* "They give an excellent education to an important minority." Report, p. 264.

were among the 100 which might properly be considered as satisfactory to teachers and managers, the general result of the whole passage would not quite bear out the conclusions which the Commissioners appear to have drawn from it.

Qualifying statements.

With respect to these defects, the committee desire also to notice some qualifying statements of the Commissioners themselves.

(a) Attendance at same school.

(*a.*) As to attendance at the same school.—"As the total number of children attending school does not vary materially from year to year, and as it has been already shown that the attendance of each child is usually distributed over about four years, this table proves that a large proportion of the children must receive their education in several different schools, each of which they thus attend for a short time only." (Page 173.)

And again (page 262). "Another great difficulty with which teachers have to struggle is the capricious removal of children from school to school. The extent to which this goes on is extraordinary. The schools are often conducted on different systems, and thus what is learnt in one school has to be unlearnt in the next. In the pamphlet already quoted, Mr. Watkins says, 'In the large towns and populous districts where schools of different denominations exist, the children change much from one school to another. Some of them in their short school life, have been in, but not through, six or seven schools.'"

(b) Ignorance of children on admission.

(*b.*) The gross ignorance of the children on entering school.—The Commissioners say, "It must also be remembered that the children are frequently grossly ignorant when they first come to school, having been at no infant school, or at a mere dame's school." (Page 263.)

(c) Present system not a failure.

(*c.*) Lastly, as qualifying their previous observations, the Commissioners say:—

"It would be far from the truth to infer from the preceding evidence that the inspected schools must be considered as having failed. That they have not yet succeeded in educating, to any considerable extent, the bulk of the children who have passed through them is true, but they give an excellent education to an important minority." (Page 264.)

The Commissioners state, "that the attendance of children who go to school at all is distributed, with more or less regularity, over about four years." Their requirement, therefore, implies that children who enter in a state of gross ignorance, who have to be civilized and disciplined as well as taught, who do not understand for some time the very words in which instruction is given,* and whose intelligence has to be entirely awakened, as well as those who enter at a later age, or who have been to six or seven other schools, are to be sent out from our schools with an education fitted for their condition in life, and available for use.

The committee cannot see how such a requirement can be fairly made, nor do they see how the present conditions of school attendance can enable teachers to instruct, up to the point required, this fluctuating portion of their scholars. Even as it is, the Commissioners allow that the irregular portion has received some benefit. They say, "In good schools the senior classes have turned out scholars really well taught; the pupil teachers have been brought up in them, and even where the definite results in the junior classes might appear small in an examination, they have probably affected the whole school morally and intellectually." (Page 274.)

The committee, therefore, do not clearly see how teachers can instruct scholars who do not stay to be instructed, or how the system can be in fault, because it does not instruct children who come irregularly at times during four years, and who migrate from school to school.

3. Conclusions from Commissioners' Report.

3. *Conclusions from the Testimony of the Commissioners to the present System.*

The committee have confined their observations on the present system to the testimony of the Commissioners. They have not inquired how far the Reports of H. M. Inspectors would qualify these statements, nor have they appealed to their own experience, or to the care which has always been taken in the training school to insist upon the importance of securing a thorough and intelligent knowledge of the elementary subjects. Neither have they appealed to the methods or time-tables of their Practising Schools, or to those of schools in charge of former students as proofs of the time and care actually bestowed on those subjects which are said to have been neglected. They have taken the Commissioners' Report, and they find that that report states:—

1. That the number of children under instruction has been gradually rising till it has reached 1 in 7·7.

2. That the trained teachers are "not only comparatively far superior to the untrained, but in every respect, but one, positively good." (Page 168.)

3. That there is a marked superiority of inspected over uninspected schools; that a "good type of education has been established." That one-fourth of the children have been "successfully educated." (Pages 273, 274.)

4. That the pupil teacher system is, upon the whole, "excellent." (Page 106.)

5. That

* "To many of these children the language of books is a foreign language." *See* Report, p. 261.

5. That the training schools have been successful in their work. That the Commissioners have a favourable opinion of their intellectual training, and that their moral condition is satisfactory. (Page 168.)

6. Of the moral results of our elementary schools the Commissioners speak in the strongest terms. (Pages 266, 273.)

D. *General Remarks on the Whole Question.*

D. General remarks.

1. The real character of the Revised Code.—The Revised Code is said to be intended to make the administration of the grant "more simple, more general, and more effective for its purpose." 1. Character of new code.

(*a.*) In what way more simple.—How far it may make the administration of the system at the Council Office less complicated, it is not within the province of the committee to inquire, but they see no simplicity in it which will benefit the managers, and very much which will be of positive injury, inasmuch as the simplicity of the Revised Code implies uncertainty, fluctuation, and loss beyond control. The simplicity consists in staking all upon one grant, and leaving the managers, teachers, and apprentices to depend upon uncertain and fluctuating grants, to be gained upon what will often be impossible conditions. (*a.*) In what way more simple.

(*b.*) In what way more general.—How far it will make the benefits of the grant more general is a question which experience alone can answer fully, but it will certainly do so at the cost of efficiency, and at the risk of establishing a far lower type of school, if young ex-pupil teachers are at once eligible for sole charge of schools in agricultural districts. (*b.*) In what way more general.

(*c.*) In what way more effective.—It might have been expected that when a Revised Code was put forth professing to deal with the whole subject, and to be founded on the information furnished by the report of the Commissioners, some attempt would have been made to provide remedies for those various causes to which the inefficiency of the system as regards the junior classes had been attributed by the Commissioners. The committee, however, regret to observe that infant schools instead of being improved are to receive less aid than formerly, that pupil teachers, to whose want of skill in teaching the art of reading the want of success under that head is in some degree attributed, are to be placed without any intermediate training in the sole charge of schools with not more than 100 scholars, while the very important result which is admitted by all to have been attained by giving a good education to those who remain for the first class is to be endangered by applying the whole power of the Privy Council to compel the teachers to give more of their time and attention to the lower classes, and consequently less to the first class of their scholars. (*c*) In what way more effective.

They believe that it will increase the very evils which it was intended to remedy, that it will offer a direct inducement to neglect a considerable number of the children even in the lower classes which it is specially intended to benefit, and to produce a mere mechanical facility in the three secular subjects, and that it will almost of necessity give the largest grants where they are least needed. It diminishes the grants to training schools, removes all inducement to students to stay for two years, and discourages training by the proposal to issue provisional certificates to pupil teachers at the end of apprenticeship.

(*d.*) Increased expenditure on inspection.—The committee observe that the examination under the Revised Code will involve a large and increasing expenditure in inspection, while it is at least doubtful whether it will make the inspection more effective, or whether it will not rather endanger some of those valuable results of inspection as conducted at present to which the Commissioners have so fully testified. (*d*). Increased expenditure on inspection.

(*e.*) Cancelling money value of existing certificates.—The committee deeply regret that the Revised Code cancels engagements made by the Council Office with respect to the augmentation grants of teachers, because they consider this step to be virtually a breach of faith. They believe that this provision of the Revised Code has had, and will continue to have the most disastrous effect, and is calculated to shake all confidence in the engagements of the Government, not the slightest intimation ever having been given that these grants were liable to be cancelled. The committee earnestly hope that the claims of all who are actually or prospectively entitled to augmentation grants will be considered and acknowledged. (*e*) Cancelling augmentation grants.

2. The manner of dealing with the present system.—The committee believe it to be their duty to protest earnestly and emphatically against such a method of dealing with a question at once so vast, so delicate, so complicated, and so infinitely important. Past experience, as well as the inherent difficulties of the subject, might have suggested that the education question must always be approached with the greatest care, and the most thoughtful consideration; and that of all questions it was perhaps the one which would the least bear hasty, sudden, or experimental treatment. 2. Manner of dealing with present system.

After long and careful deliberations, and after many difficulties of the most formidable kind had been considered and adjusted, a system was brought into operation under the minutes of 1846. Freedom of religious action was secured, the rights of each religious communion were respected, and at the same time the state secured the fullest guarantees that the public money would be duly expended on the right objects. Modifications of detail have been introduced from time to time. The studies of the training colleges, the methods of teaching, the work of the apprentices, the limitation of their number, the gradual

extension of the grants have all been considered and regulated. But the principles and main features of the system of 1846 have been steadily kept in view. One stone has been added to another, but the foundation has never been moved. To the success of that system the Commissioners have testified, and even allowing fully for any deductions which they have made, it will be admitted that such a success, in the face of such difficulties, in the space of 15 years, is unprecedented at any other period or in any other country. Nor should it be forgotten that the principles of the new code are wholly untried in practice, and that it is proposed to try a great experiment on the education of the nation by the application of a theory whose practical working has never been tested. But if the new system should fail vast sums of money already expended will have been for the most part expended in vain; the present system which has produced such excellent results will have been destroyed, and the friends of education will have reason deeply to deplore the rashness of the experiment.

It seems to the committee that the path which sound wisdom would dictate is clearly pointed out. Results have been attained and paid for, though in a manner very different to that which the revised code proposes to adopt, and those results are allowed to be of the utmost importance, and of unspeakable value. It seems, therefore, that the right course is to persevere in the same direction, steadily keeping the same objects in view, studying carefully the experience of the past, modifying where modification is needed, extending where extension may safely be made, and retrenching where retrenchment is possible, but taking special care in any alteration which may be adopted not to destroy the confidence of the existing body of managers and teachers in the administration of the Parliamentary grant by the Committee of Council on Education.

Conclusion. On this latter point the committee desire to say a few words in conclusion. They regard, with the utmost concern, the loss of confidence which the publication of the revised code has naturally and inevitably produced among school managers, teachers, and apprentices. They feel that confidence has been violently shaken, and that the effects of the shock will be most disastrous. They hope that some means of at least partially restoring that confidence may be devised, and as a first step towards that end that the revised code may be withdrawn.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
J. C., Rochester,
President.

Rev. *D. Simson* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Free Church Manse of Oyne, Aberdeenshire,
15th November 1861.

Sir,

As Moderator of the Free Presbytery of Garioch, I have been requested to transmit the accompanying memorial to you, with a request that you would lay it before the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

I am, &c.
(signed) *David Simson.*

To the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Unto the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education the Memorial of the Ministers and Elders of the Free Presbytery of Garioch, in Presbytery assembled.

Respectfully showeth,

THAT the provisions of the new Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, as set forth in the Revised Code, appear to your Lordships' memorialists to be fraught with many serious evil consequences to the interests of elementary education in Scotland.

1. Because the emoluments of the teachers of unendowed schools of the free church and all other dissenting denominations, will be thereby placed on a most insecure and variable footing, and in many instances reduced to a mere pittance, since the school fees for elementary instruction, especially in the country districts, are charged at a very low rate, with the view of enabling the humblest portions of the people to educate their children.

2. Because the proposed capitation grant is to be given in the same proportions and on the same conditions to well endowed parish schools, and to entirely unendowed schools, supported mainly by voluntary contributions; an arrangement which will operate to the manifest disadvantage, if not the ultimate extinction of the latter class of schools, which, under the existing system, are both numerous and prosperous, and quite indispensable in many localities, otherwise wholly or inadequately provided for.

3. Because, in addition to the pecuniary detriment that will thus be done to meritorious unendowed teachers by the change, the direct and strong tendency of the new scheme in Scotland will be to lessen the facilities and lower the standard of education, and very greatly

greatly to discourage, nay even deter, the managers of voluntary schools in their laudable efforts to provide useful instruction for the children of the labouring classes; a good work, which at present is zealously carried on by them through Government aid, with growing efficiency and success.

May it therefore please your Lordships to take the above statements into your favourable consideration, and whatever modifications may be made on the system of Privy Council Grants, in your wisdom provide effectually, that neither the cause of elementary education nor the interests of the unendowed teachers suffer any injury.

And your memorialists will ever pray. In name and by appointment of the Free Presbytery of Garioch.

(signed) *David Simson*, Moderator.

To the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, K. G., Lord President of the Council.

WE, the undersigned clergy of the Deanery of Stepney, in the Diocese of London, which contains a population of upwards of 250,000, respectfully request your Lordship's attention to the following reasons why we strongly deprecate the introduction of the Revised Code, bearing date July 29, 1861.

1st. Because we are unable to undertake the increased pecuniary responsibility which the Code imposes upon school managers. From the circumstances of this neighbourhood, the incumbents of parishes are in most cases virtually, and often absolutely, responsible for all school expenditure, and the weekly advances to pupil teachers would fall on them, while the Code leaves the repayment altogether uncertain.

2dly. Because we have, on careful inquiry, ascertained that, while expenditure will continue at its present level, the amount of Government aid would, under the most favourable circumstances, be diminished by more than one-third in boys' and girls' schools, and be almost lost in infant schools. The migratory character of our poor renders the attendance peculiarly irregular, and the average stay of the children at any school extremely short; so that, while grouping according to age for examination would be specially unfair, the refusal of all allowance for children not present at inspection, or for those who have not attended 16 times in the month preceding the date of the return, would leave out of consideration a large amount of the year's work.

3dly. Because we have at present the greatest difficulty in keeping our schools out of debt, and we believe that it would be impossible for us to do so under the Revised Code.

(signed) *E. R. Jones*, Rural Dean and Rector of Limehouse,
Edward Day, Curate of Limehouse,
And 36 others.

Rev. *F. S. Lea* to the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, K. G.

24, Tredegar-square, E., London,
19 November 1861.

My Lord,

WHEN the clergy of the Stepney Deanery had the honour of an interview with your Lordship on the subject of the Revised Code, you asked us whether we were prepared to offer any suggestions as to the future distribution of the educational grant. **Stepney deanery memorial.**

The alternative of retaining the original Code as it now stands does not, I think, practically arise: as this question appears to have been already decided in favour of some extension or alteration of the existing system.

The immediate subject of our deanery memorial to your Lordship was the method of applying the educational grant; and I therefore refer to this question first, before offering any suggestions as to the sources from which I think that this grant may be supplemented. **Suggestions.**

I.—1. I would submit to your Lordship that the managers of schools should only be required to distribute the grants received from Government, and not to incur any liabilities in anticipation of those grants. **I.–1. Managers not to advance money.**

2. Assuming that the grant is to be paid to the managers in one sum, I should yet prefer to be bound by fixed rules in its apportionment. I attach great value to the direct connexion between the Committee of Council and the certificated teachers and pupil teachers respectively, and I hope that this will, in some form, be retained. **2. Managers to distribute grant by fixed rules.**

3. If the grant to a school is to take the form of a capitation grant, I think that it should be made upon a certified average attendance; and should be regulated by an examination of the school in classes formed upon the usual principle; not by an individual examination of children grouped according to age. **3. Capitation on average attendance.**

4. Religious instruction.

4. The inspector's opinion on the religious instruction of the schools may probably be desirable. I have, however, no sympathy with what is called the "religious objection" to the Revised Code. It is the exact opposite of the religious objection to the Minutes of 1846. Then, if I remember rightly, an outcry was raised because the inspector was obliged to inquire into the religious instruction of the schools:—now, because he is not.

Weakness of "religious objection."

The present religious objection appears to me to involve a confession of weakness on the part of the clergy, which I disclaim. It is an admission, either that we do not care enough about religious teaching to see that it is given, or that we have not authority enough in our schools to enforce it. The certificated teachers, also, may naturally feel aggrieved by the implied distrust; and I know that some of them do.

II. Importance of extension of Government aid.

II. The contrast between the state of education in the aided and the unaided districts presents itself very forcibly to me, from my family connection with a part of West Worcestershire, where inspected schools are almost unknown. I am, therefore, most anxious to see the Government system extended and developed: and even were there no public jealousy of the annual increase of the educational estimates, I should still venture to lay before your Lordship my reasons for wishing that local funds might, in certain cases, be made available for purposes of elementary education.

Application of local charities.

May I ask your Lordship to refer to the Royal Commissioners' Report, p. 547 (V. 22 in Recommendations), and to allow me, in illustration, to submit the following facts?—

Non-Educational Charities.

Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire.

1. *Non-Educational Charities.*—The Parish of Middleton Cheney, in Northamptonshire, with a population of 1,300, has excellent inspected schools, erected by the help of a building grant, and receiving in annual aid, if the staff of teachers are complete, (it is now short of one pupil teacher, and the grant was 71 *l.*) about 80 *l.* or 90 *l.* For the first steps to substitute these schools for a village school of the very lowest type, I was indebted, as curate in sole charge, to the kindness of the Committee of Council eight years ago. The work has been most efficiently carried through by the Rector, the Rev. W. E. Buckley.

This parish of Middleton Cheney was, and is possessed among other charities, of one single endowment in land, worth about 70 *l.* annually, which I thought worse than wasted. I do not know what the rector may have done since; but in 1853 and 1854, the rents of this "Taylor's Dole," as it is called, were distributed by the churchwardens at Christmas, among all the poor of the parish, at a fixed rate per head. It was in effect, a week's wages given without work to every labourer's family in the parish. Strictly, the rector and churchwardens had absolute control over this money, for the use of the poor; but the manner of its distribution was fixed by long custom. I always believed that the only good use to be made of the money would be, to apply it to the education of the parish; and I hope that some day it will be so applied.

Educational Endowments.

Hartlebury, Worcestershire.

2. *Educational Endowments.*—The parish of Hartlebury, in Worcestershire, has a grammar school of Queen Elizabeth's, the income of which may be nearly 500 *l.* a year. I was at this school from 1834 to 1836; and I believe that no other university man has been on the foundation for 30 years. The head master is now (within four or five years past) prohibited by the trustees from taking private pupils; and I believe that he instructs the farmers' sons in the upper school. There is a second master and a lower school, which holds the position of an ordinary parish school, but is not as good as an inspected school would be.

But for this endowment, I believe that Hartlebury might possess as good a group of schools as any parish in England. There is no want of local resources. The bishop and the dean live in the parish; the rectory is worth 2,000 *l.* a year; and the farmers are many and substantial. There is a population of 2,000 in the village and outlying hamlets. There ought to be good infant schools in the hamlets, and large central schools for boys and girls in the village; and there might be a commercial middle school as well. All this, I feel sure, that the funds of the old grammar school could provide, aided by the customary children's payments and by subscriptions, without taking anything from the Parliamentary grant, unless it was in the first instance for building.

Astley, Worcestershire.

In the parish of Astley, where my father lives, a small endowment of 30 *l.* or 40 *l.* a year is, I believe, the hindrance to the establishment of a good school. It is enough to keep some kind of school in existence; and no need is felt for any further exertion. The education, however, is miserably bad.

I hope that your Lordship will forgive me for troubling you with this long and hastily written letter; and I have the honour to remain,

My Lord, yours, &c.

(signed) *F. Simcox Lea,*
Incumbent of Trinity Church, Stepney,
and late Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford.

The Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G.
&c. &c.

At a Meeting of the Ruri-decanal Chapter, of the Rural Deanery of Wakefield, on Monday the 11th day of November,

Resolved,—That the Parliamentary grant, as administered in Great Britain for the last 20 years, has been productive of great advantage to the country.

That the object of the minute of the Committee of Council of 29 July 1860 has a tendency to lessen the Educational Grant.

That it is injurious in making the capitation grant all in all.

That the principle of grouping according to age is unsatisfactory.

That it does not give prominence to religious instruction.

That it appears to sanction a breach of faith with schoolmasters.

That the examination of infants individually, and the discouragement of attendance at school, after eleven years of age, is most injurious.

That the reckoning of attendances, and the required attendance of children previous to the inspector's visit, is unfair.

Signed, on behalf of the Chapter,
John Bell, A.M., Rural Dean.

Rev. *F. G. Vesey* to the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

By direction of the Huntingdonshire Board of Education, I beg most respectfully to lay before your Lordships a copy of resolutions unanimously passed at a general meeting of that Board, on the 12th November 1861, and at the same time to express the hope of the Board that the Revised Code of Regulations comprised in the minute of the committee, dated the 29th July 1861, may be withdrawn.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Gerald Vesey*, Chairman.

To the Committee of Privy Council
on Education.

Huntingdonshire Board of Education.

Resolutions passed at a General Meeting, held 12 November 1861.

1. That in the opinion of the Board the general effect of the Revised Code, though some portions of it aim at remedying defects and supplying acknowledged wants, would, in operation, as the Code now stands, be seriously injurious to the cause of the education of the poor.

2. That the examination of children under seven years of age is nugatory, and that the mode of examination for the grant, in groups according to age, is very objectionable, as it cannot be a fair test, either of the ability of the pupil or of the attention paid to the children during their attendance at school.

3. That the expectation of benefit from the new provisions to schools in small rural parishes is fallacious, for it must be doubtful whether they would obtain grants; and grants within their reach would, at the best, be almost insignificant, that there can be no hope of ready assistance by grants from results in districts hitherto unprovided with schools, nor of assistance at all where the population is shifting.

4. That the withdrawal of capitation grants for simple attendance is, in the case of young children, a great, and it may be, fatal discouragement to infants' schools, the utility of which schools has been so universally acknowledged, and the further establishment of which has been recommended in the Report of the Royal Commissioners on Education.

5. That it would be prejudicial to the interests of education to limit grants for evening schools to children above 13 years of age.

6. That under the Revised Code of Regulations, the managers of schools are expected to undertake a responsibility, to which they are not justly liable, in entering into engagements with teachers and pupil-teachers on the prospect of income dependent on contingencies manifestly beyond control.

7. That the expressed intention of the Committee of Council to withhold from certificated teachers the grants hitherto received as augmentation of salaries, and gratuity for instructing pupil teachers, and to grant no more pensions, is regarded by this Board as at least inflicting a great hardship, if not as being an actual breach of faith.

8. That the operation of Art. 22 (*b*) might in some cases be hostile to the National Church, and open controversy and rivalry between its members and dissenters from it.

9. That other parts of the Code, particularly in matters of detail, for example, Art. 46 (*a*), Art. 46 (*f*), require alteration or explanation.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President and the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

The Memorial of Clergy, Schoolmasters, and Friends of Education assembled at a Public Meeting, held in the Town of Thrapstone, on 19 October 1861,

Showeth,

THAT the attempt to rescind the minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, and to bring into operation a new Code, during the Parliamentary recess, is contrary to the spirit of the constitution of this country, inasmuch as it would prevent the expression of public opinion in both Houses of Parliament.

That making the annual grants payable only on condition of each child passing an examination in secular subjects would, in many cases, cause religious teaching to be neglected for the purpose of securing the pecuniary support of the school, thus making subordinate to mere secular knowledge the inculcation of religious truth.

That by making all payments depend on the uncertain condition of children passing an examination before an inspector, cautious business men will be prevented from taking an active part in school management on account of their responsibility for the expenses, &c., and many zealous friends of education will be thus compelled to withdraw their assistance and support. Further, that by making attendance compulsory for a certain number of days immediately previous to the examination, the school managers will be liable to great loss if the examination should be ill-timed (for example, in the summer in agricultural districts); also, that the managers and teachers will lay themselves under obligations to the parents to secure a requisite number of attendances during the month immediately preceding the examination.

That the classification of children for examination on the qualification of age only is opposed to reason, as their proficiency must in a great measure depend on their attendance at school, early training, and natural aptitude for learning, circumstances over which the teacher has little or no control.

That many persons have entered the profession of elementary teachers, and studied to qualify themselves, in faith of the promises made by your Lordships being duly fulfilled; and your memorialists cannot regard the proposition to withdraw all pecuniary value from teachers' certificates of merit in any other light than an injustice and breach of faith, so long as the conditions on which the augmentation grants thereon are duly complied with.

On these grounds, your memorialists earnestly request your Lordships to remove from the Code of July 29th, 1861, such parts as are here pointed out as operating injuriously to education, whether they apply to managers, teachers, schools, or children.

Signed, on behalf of the meeting,

W. S. Bagshaw, Rector of Thrapstone, Chairman.

Rev. *T. Harding* to the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, K.G.

My Lord, Bexley Vicarage, S.E., 25 November 1861.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting to you the accompanying memorial.

Yours, &c.

The Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education. (signed) *Thomas Harding*, R.D.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President, and the Committee on Education of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

The Memorial of the undersigned Clergy of the East Division of the Deanery of Dartford, in the Diocese of Canterbury,

Showeth,

THAT it is your memorialists' desire to co-operate, to the utmost of their power, with Her Majesty's Government in promoting the interests of national education.

That, to this end, your memorialists have, in a ruri-decanal meeting, summoned for that purpose, given earnest consideration to the Revised Code of Minutes of July 29th, 1861.

That your memorialists are happy in being able to regard some of the leading regulations in the Revised Code, as a movement in a very desirable direction.

That however your memorialists are constrained to submit the following objections they entertain to certain articles of the New Code, to your consideration:—

1. The sudden withdrawal of augmentation grants will inflict a grievous wrong on the present certificated teachers.

2. The burden of expense that would be imposed on managers wishing to employ certificated teachers would in many cases prevent the employment of such teachers.

3. The amount of knowledge required of the youngest infants for a satisfactory examination is impracticable, and would deprive the school of a capitation grant for those children whose instruction demands most trouble and forbearance.

4. Article 41 (*d*), has a tendency to discourage the attendance at school of children over eleven years of age; and might tempt the teacher to neglect their instruction where they do attend.

5. The requirement of 16 attendances in the month preceding the inspector's visit might be very unjust to all parties, for even legitimate causes which might interfere with the coming of the children to school, and especially in the varying conditions and employments of certain localities.

6. The loss that might fall on the school funds by a vacancy in the pupil teachership in the course of a year would be severe and vexatious.

7. The system of grouping children together for examination by ages is unsatisfactory in its results, and might be a great injustice to a faithful and pains taking teacher.

On these grounds your memorialists trust, that the Revised Code will yet be so amended as to obviate the objections they have alleged, while they beg to add their confident hope that no retrograde step will be taken, in connecting religious teaching with the work and results of popular education.

Thomas Harding, M.A., Vicar of Bexley, Kent, and Rural Dean;
H. Morland Austen, Rector of Crayford;
And 13 others.

National Society's Training Institution for Schoolmasters, St. Mark's College, Chelsea, S. W.

27 November 1861.

THE council of St. Mark's College earnestly request the attention of the Lord President and the Committee of Council on Education to the difficulties in which the college will be involved, in case the Revised Code for regulating the distribution of the Parliamentary Grant should be brought into operation.

These difficulties have reference to the system of education in the college, and to the financial prospects of the institution.

Under the new Code the system of education which during upwards of 20 years has been successfully maintained cannot but be greatly altered. The standard of attainment must, at no distant period, be lowered to an extent that would defeat the object of the founders. Such is without doubt the tendency of the proposed changes. For the pupil teachers, who now bring with them barely adequate qualifications, are henceforward to receive less instruction (five hours a week instead of seven and a half), and in many cases under less favourable circumstances. They will not necessarily be the private pupils of the master, but may be remitted to the evening school, where they will divide the attention of the teacher with a class of scholars, most of whom will be engaged in the very rudiments of learning. And not only will the pupils enter the college with inferior qualifications, but there is also reason to apprehend that they will remain a shorter time; one year only, instead of two. So far at least as the aid and influence of the Privy Council is concerned, the inducement to remain for the longer period will be withdrawn. For under the Revised Code, eligibility for the mastership of a school under inspection will be secured by a residence of one year; and it is not to be expected that the hope of mental improvement will induce the students, generally speaking, to incur not only the expense which a longer residence will involve, but the loss of time, a loss which, by the provisions of the Revised Code, they can never retrieve. A student leaving at the end of one year may obtain the confirmation of his certificate a year earlier than he could do if he were to remain for a second year at the college, and will retain this priority through life, as compared with a contemporary willing to devote one, or it may be two, more years to his preparatory education; whereas, under the old system, a marked advantage, both in the money value of the certificate and in other respects, was accorded to longer periods of training. This change will be the more injurious, because not only the intellectual progress of the students is far greater in the second year than in the first, but because also their moral and religious habits are confirmed by longer training.

The object of the National Society in founding and maintaining the college, and of the council in undertaking the direction of it, was to provide a class of masters possessed of high qualifications, whose schools would not only be a blessing to the parishes in which they are situated, but a model to the whole neighbourhood, elevating generally the standard aimed at by the promoters of elementary education. In these views the Committee of Council for many years appeared cordially to participate. Their inspectors repeatedly pronounced the warmest eulogies on the college, and expressed their general concurrence in the object of the founders, and their full conviction that it had been attained.

The chief objection alleged against the system was, that young men so highly educated as the pupils of the college would not remain in that branch of the scholastic profession for which they were trained; but experience has proved the contrary. The far greater number are still masters, or assistant masters, in National Schools; and although some have been appointed to important schools in the colonies, and others to be teachers in training institutions or middle schools, it cannot be imagined that the cause of education has thereby suffered.

The high estimation in which the pupils of St. Mark's have always been held is proved by the numerous applications for their services, amounting, during many years, to more than twice the number of teachers that the institution could supply: while the responsible positions by which, in the instances above referred to, their labours have been rewarded, afford abundant evidence of the zeal and efficiency with which their duties have been discharged.

The other difficulty in which the Revised Code would involve the council of St. Mark's has reference to the financial prospects of the institution. The funds available for the support of the practising schools and of the college will, in all probability, be reduced more than 800 *l.* a-year; for the loss on Queen's scholars may be estimated at 300 *l.*; on lecturers, and a certificated teacher, at 330 *l.*; and on the practising school, so far as can be estimated, at 200 *l.* There is the less reason for any such diminution in the case of St. Mark's College, as the grants made to this institution by the Privy Council have, even of late years, very slightly exceeded two-thirds of the current expenditure, while more than three-fourths of the cost of the buildings, including the original purchase, has been provided by voluntary contributions.

The chief sources from which it has been suggested that these losses should be supplied are subscriptions, and the admission of independent students on remunerative terms.

As regards subscriptions, it has been found by experience that the maintenance of training institutions, although absolutely necessary in any system of national education, is not a popular object; it is in fact considered as claiming support rather from the nation at large

large than from any individual contributor. The Royal Commissioners appear to have been under this impression, for their Report contains the following statement: "We do not recommend any reduction in the amount of aid at present given to the colleges in various forms." No doubt, in the emergency which would result from the introduction of the Revised Code, a more urgent appeal might be addressed to the public than on any previous occasion; but it must be borne in mind that similar applications will at the same time be made by no less than 32 claimants; that the call for support will not be occasional only, but permanent; that greater efforts must be made by the promoters of education in their own parishes or districts; and that local or diocesan training schools will be considered by many to have stronger claims on their support than a national institution.

As regards the admission of students on remunerative terms, the council have ascertained, from long experience, that the number of suitable candidates is very small who can afford, or are willing to pay even the moderate sum hitherto charged, namely, 25 *l.*; and it is obvious, that if not suitable, both in point of character and preparatory qualifications, such students will be a burden and a discredit to the college, rather than a source of profit.

The council of St. Mark's College, in their remarks on the new Code, refrain from dwelling upon any question not immediately connected with the interests of the institution under their care. They must, however, express their apprehension that the altered conditions under which the teacher will henceforth enter upon his office must tend to lessen the number, and to lower the quality of the candidates for training; that the increased risk of loss thrown upon the managers of elementary schools will operate as a discouragement to the establishment of new schools; that, for other reasons also, the demand for certificated teachers will be less than it would have been under the old system; and that the feeling of insecurity produced by the suddenness and extent of the change cannot but discourage and impede the efforts of the promoters of education throughout the country.

Such are the very serious, and perhaps insuperable, difficulties in which St. Mark's College seems likely to be involved in case the Revised Code should be brought into operation. The council, therefore, respectfully and earnestly request that the amount of aid given to the college in various forms be not reduced, and, in particular, that the council be at liberty to employ for the reception of Queen's scholars the accommodation provided at a large expense for that purpose by the promoters of the college, with the sanction and aid of the Privy Council; that the lectureships be continued; and that, with a view not only to the finances of the college, but to yet more important interests, no measure be adopted tending to limit the residence of the students to a single year.

By order of the Council,

(signed) *Derwent Coleridge*, Principal.

The Right Honourable Earl Granville, K.G.,
President of the Council.

To the Right Honourable Lord *Granville*, K.G., President of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

THE Committee of the Worcester Diocesan Training College beg respectfully to lay the following memorial on the subject of the Revised Code before the Right Honourable the President of the Committee of Council on Education.

They have erected and enlarged the Institution for upwards of 100 students, at a cost of 17,000 *l.*, of which, while 6,300 *l.* has been granted by the Committee of Council, 11,000 *l.* has been subscribed from private sources.

They have sustained it under considerable difficulties, not only by an average annual subscription of 420 *l.*; but by donations, church collections, and deficiency funds, amounting to an average of 200 *l.* per annum during the last seven years. They had also, at the date of the issuing of the Revised Code, raised 1,300 *l.* towards the erection of new model and practising schools.

They have now between 80 and 90 students in residence; and have sent out 167 trained teachers, in charge of upwards of 14,000 children.

They can further allege that these teachers have adhered with a remarkable fidelity to the obligations of their training; only three of them, or 2 per cent., having left their calling to go into business; that the Principal is constantly receiving reports respecting them through managers and inspectors; that such reports are, with scarcely an exception, satisfactory and encouraging; that 105 of these students have remained in the schools to which they were sent, and that 40 others have only changed once; that as the great proportion of them have occupied either new schools, or those in which no trained teacher had been previously employed, the improvement in education produced by them has been decided: and that thus the institution has been hitherto fulfilling the object for which it was founded.

This committee, therefore, cannot consider without serious apprehensions, the effect which the Revised Code is likely to produce, both (1) on the students whom they have

already sent out, and (2) on their own future operations; whether in respect (*a*) of the class who will hereafter be trained, or (*b*) of the financial prospects of the Institution itself.

I. One great drawback to the success of the Privy Council system in its commencement has been the youthful age of the masters,* varying, as it generally does even now, between 22 and 32. But the average age has been gradually rising; and there was reason to expect that mistakes due to the inexperience of youth would be more infrequent, as a body of certificated teachers of middle age became formed, who would exercise an influence upon the young men yearly sent out to recruit and increase their ranks.

Now, without expressing any opinion on the principles which the Revised Code is stated to assert, this committee believe that the fact cannot be gainsaid, that its provisions do not merely contemplate a re-adjustment of grants, but will on the average reduce the Government aid to elementary schools fully 40 per cent.; dispensing this help extravagantly to those schools, where the parents are artizans, or otherwise well off; scantily, where they are those engaged in the rudest, most fluctuating, and worst paid kinds of labour.

It is also clear that this diminution will generally fall on the masters themselves; and therefore, that under these altered conditions of salary, all trained masters, even down to students leaving at this present Christmas, must be held to be set free from any obligation whatever; whilst they will be likely, acting under a sense of injustice done them, to carry their labour to whatever better market they can find.

This Committee, therefore, fear that one result of the Revised Code will be to undo the work which the training colleges have already accomplished; to drive out of the calling the best masters who have been already trained, and to throw back education again into the hands of young and immature teachers.

II. (*a.*) But the Revised Code practically withdraws the open Queen's Scholarships, which have heretofore supplied a most valuable class of elder students, mainly from the ranks of Sunday school teachers. As it lowers also the value of the master's position, it will probably compel managers to draw their pupil teachers from a lower class. For the careful and separate training now given by the master, it substitutes instruction of pupil teachers in evening schools, amidst the teaching of the roughest scholars in the most elementary subjects. Should the pupil teachers complete their apprenticeship, and become Queen's Scholars, it offers no inducement to them to remain in the training college beyond a twelvemonth.

This Committee, therefore, fear that the succeeding class of teachers under the Revised Code, will be far inferior, alike in moral tone, intellect, and bearing, to those already sent out.

(*b.*) On the training colleges themselves, the committee believe the financial effect of the Revised Code must be most disastrous.

The supply of candidates for Queen's Scholarships will be so much lessened by those provisions of the Revised Code, which diminish, both directly and indirectly, the number of pupil teachers in schools, that there is little likelihood of its reaching one-half of the present amount. But at present the students are retained for two years; under the Revised Code, however, this term will be reduced to one, so that the colleges on the average must be at least two-thirds empty.

The larger educational grants on the second year's training will cease; the number of those on the first year's training will be curtailed; the auxiliary grants for lecturers and books will be cut off; whilst the amount of the maintenance grant (which the report of Her Majesty's Inspector of Training Colleges, on the average of three not unfavourable years, shows to be 30 *s.* per annum less than the actual cost per student), is retained without increase. Added to this, the establishment charges in any institution cannot be much lessened in amount, although the inmates may be reduced from the full number to one-half.

The Committee, with burdens increased and finances thus impoverished, would, therefore, have to revert to a former state of things, when an inferior race of students was trained by an inferior class of teachers; or would be unable to keep the institution open.

In either case, the sacrifices made by private individuals throughout the diocese, on the faith of the Government system, in order to establish the institution, will be rendered nugatory, and great discouragement given to charitable exertions in the cause of National Education.

Signed, on behalf of the Committee,

Lyttelton,
President.

26 November 1861.

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* The average age of the (4,137) certificated masters at the beginning of 1860, may be estimated at 27; on the same grounds, the average age in January 1857, would have been 26, and in January 1854, 25.

REPORT accompanying last preceding Memorial on the Revised Code of the Committee of Council on Education, as affecting the Training College, laid before the President and Committee of the Worcester Diocesan Training College, by the Principal.

My Lord, Lords, and Gentlemen,

THE Letter of September 12, addressed to the Committee of Council and sent through the President, will explain to the Committee the immediate effect likely to be produced on the Training College, if present students, and those incoming at Christmas are brought under the operation of the Revised Code.

It is the object of this Report to take a more general view of its future bearings.

The chief sources of income to Training Colleges are—

1. Maintenance payments of the Committee of Council for Queen's Scholars.
2. Educational grants upon examination, given by the same.
3. The subscriptions of supporters.

The chief heads of expenditure are—

1. Maintenance of Students.
2. Wages of servants, repairs and other permanent expenses of establishment.
3. Education, viz. tuition and exhibitions to students to enable them to remain for the full time of training.

Of the items of expenditure, the last two are, in respect of the number of students, comparatively fixed charges. It is clear therefore that, when there are few students, the smallness of the educational grant, which can be won from Government, must throw these items heavily upon the Committee. From 1853 till within the last year the Committee of this College has had to struggle with these burdens. Hence, a constant excess of expenditure over receipts; which, as the income from subscriptions cannot be expected to be much larger than it already is, has partly been met by deficiency funds, and partly resulted in accumulation of debt.

But, besides this, the maintenance payment of the Committee of Council—since the arbitrary enactment in the Minute of 20 August 1853, enjoining the terms on which alone Queen's scholars should be received by the Training Colleges—has been too small.

Hence, every Queen's scholar in the Training Colleges has, according to the Reports of Her Majesty Inspector, inflicted an average loss of 1*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* per annum during the last three years.* Such deficiency has had to be met, here, from private sources; in some few Colleges, from the surplus of Educational Grants.

As a fact, therefore, this and most of the provincial Colleges are, to borrow the words of Her Majesty Inspector, "only just emerging from a severe financial crisis."

Under these circumstances the Revised Code has been issued, the future effects of the regulations of which it is wished to bring before the Committee.

Two limitations, to which least exception can be taken, may be mentioned first.

1. That Training Colleges shall not be allowed Queen's scholars to more than 80† per cent. of their accommodation.

It is only right that each Training College should be required to do something for itself, in its own sphere, towards obtaining private students. The actual present supply of Queen's scholars may be taken as about 90 per cent. of the accommodation. Another reduction of even 10 per cent. would make itself felt, financially, under the present system; but if the Revised Code is to be carried out, there is little prospect that, on the average, the colleges will be so much as four-fifths full.

2. Queen's Scholars, who fail in the examination at the end of the first year, are to forfeit their scholarship.‡

Against this it has hitherto been alleged that the result of that examination cannot be known until more than a month after the students have re-assembled; and that if any are then deprived of their scholarships, vacancies are caused throughout the year in the Training Colleges, and the expense of supporting such students for the time thrown upon them.

To

* *Vide* Table A. † Art. 97. ‡ Art. 107.

To this disadvantage training colleges should readily submit; there is less evil in it, than in the example of a second public grant being bestowed, for exactly the same purpose, upon those who have failed to profit by the first. The concession, on this point, to the funds of the training colleges, under the original Code, is a direct premium upon idleness amongst the Queen's scholars.

On this ground such concession has, in this college, been only exceptionally acted on.

Other changes of the Revised Code are, however, directly prejudicial. They may be classed under three heads—

I. Repeal of auxiliary grants.

II. Limitations and diminutions of the supply of students, directly and indirectly.

III. Reduction of period of training.

I. Certain auxiliary grants are repealed* or curtailed—

1. The payment to lecturers and first-class certificated teachers is cut off.

Two of the officers of your institution will have each 100*l.* per annum struck off from their income.

This is nothing less than a breach of public faith. These lectureships have demanded some years' hard reading. One was obtained after three, the other after two, annual examinations.

It is idle to reply that the college has educational funds, out of which it must make good to them their loss. It has none now. It certainly will have none under the working of the Revised Code.

The lecturers, therefore, must either remain and bear the loss, smarting under the injustice; or, seeking other employment, leave their posts to be occupied by inferior men. In either case will the college be benefited.

2. The book grants are cut off.

By these, each student of this college could purchase text-books, whose cost price was 5*l.*, for 1*l.*, thus: the books upon the list of the Committee of Council were marked at a discount of 40 per cent.; of the remaining 60, the Committee of Council gave 20, the Committee of the College likewise 20, the remaining 20 only being paid by the students.

By this means, each carried away from the college, not merely a remembrance of lectures, becoming vaguer and more vague daily, but a stock of well-known books, always at hand for his reference; without this aid to his scanty means, the student could not have purchased them during his college course, and after he had left, he would rarely be able to afford their cost. They were familiar tools for the work of his every-day life.

3. Further, 1*l.* per annum is struck off from the personal payments to each first-class Queen's scholar;† leaving him less able to buy, while, it will be seen, the Committee will be less able to help.

II. Besides curtailing these auxiliary grants, the Revised Code places limitations on the supply of students.

1. The limitation of Queen's scholars to 80 per cent. of the accommodation has been already considered.

2. The open Queen's scholarships are struck off.‡

Hitherto, nearly ten per cent. of the Queen's scholars, in this college, have come from this source. Older than the rest of the students, they are generally young men who have been assistants in private schools; or, though otherwise engaged, have, as Sunday school teachers, been attracted, through love of the work, to the teacher's office.

Their acquirements may perhaps be somewhat lower on the average than those of pupil teachers, but their characters are, for the most part, decided, and their principles fixed. They form, therefore, a most valuable element in the training colleges.

Of those trained here, the majority could not have come in for one year, at their own expense.§

3. Under the Original Code, schools, with 50 in attendance, can have a pupil teacher; under the Revised Code, none is required in schools under 80. It is not likely that in these, anything more than a stipendiary monitor will be engaged.

But, again, managers of schools with less than 100 in average attendance ¶ may, with the inspector's

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* By omission in Revised Code: *vide* Min. 29 July 1861, Sect. 5.
† Art. 103. ‡ By omission. § Art. 94, *b*. || Art. 47, *b*. ¶ Art. 118, 119.

inspector's consent, engage, as masters, untrained ex-pupil teachers; so that if the inspector should be unfavourable to the training college system, this discretion placed in his hands, together with his opportunities of recommendation, would enable him to divert the local supply of pupil teachers from training by the immediate temptation of schools; whilst further detriment also would be caused to the colleges through these masterships being taken away from the trained students.

The extent of this injury may be estimated from the fact that of 94 schools in which Saltley students are employed, 55 have an average attendance below 95. In other words, under these regulations half the rewards of training may be withdrawn in favour of ex-pupil teachers.

Still further, as masters so chosen are adjudged by the Revised Code itself incompetent to have pupil teachers under them, they are not only themselves drained off from the training college, but, in the schools which they hold, the sources of future supply are dried up.

Other classes of schools in which the numbers of pupil teachers will be directly diminished, and the proportion of instances in which (to judge from students now in residence) the college would be affected, are shown by Table B, annexed.

5. Indirectly, the stoppage of supply will be still greater.

Looking at the results obtained from a school by actual examination, according to the provisions of the Revised Code,* it would seem more profitable not to have pupil teachers than to engage them. In many schools with fluctuating incomes, and amongst shifting populations, they must disappear. Managers will decline the risk altogether, since the forfeiture is no heavier for the non-engagement of pupil teachers than it is for their failure in examination.†

6. It may be remarked that the time of instruction given by the master being reduced, his gratuity taken away, and facilities for closing the apprenticeship increased,‡ fewer will pass the examinations or complete their apprenticeship.

7. Again, the managers, by the form of agreement, are obliged to pay the whole wages of the pupil teacher weekly.§

The last payment for pupil teachership under the original Code, provides the fund which furnishes students with clothes and other necessaries during their training, and, for the most part, enables them to continue a second year.

But what is earned weekly will generally be weekly spent. Of those who complete their apprenticeship, few will have a fund to supplement their Queen's scholarship, in order to come into training.

8. Again, under the Revised Code, a regulation already in force is retained,‖ that private students, after a year's training, may become Queen's scholars. But, as though to destroy this, a new regulation is introduced in the Revised Code, that an assistant, after two favourable reports on his school, may sit, at 22 years of age, for his certificate,¶ and after one more report may obtain it.**

His position, therefore, and that of a student trained at his own charge, will be this:—

The assistant being engaged at, say Midsummer 1862, can have one report on his school in July; another in July 1863; at Christmas 1863 he can sit for examination; in July 1864, on the third report, he can obtain his certificate. The student enters at Christmas, 1862; at Christmas, 1863, he sits for examination, leaving after one year's training. He does not know whether he has passed, and, therefore, cannot get a school till Lady-day 1864, or his certificate before July 1865.††

In other words, having been trained at his own cost for one year, he gets his certificate one year later than he would have done had he not gone to the expense of entering college, but supported himself as an assistant. Who then, after 20, will enter one? The class of elder students will cease to exist.

III. A most important effect of the Revised Code will be, on this diminished supply, to reduce the period of training to one year only.

Not to enter on the question of the money value of certificates, under the original Code the student who was trained for one, could not rise to the same position as the student trained for two years, for five years subsequently.

Thus, of two students entering 1860, *A* is trained for a year, and takes a school in 1861. He could not rise to a second-class certificate till 1867.

B is trained two years, and takes a school in 1862; he could obtain his second class in 1863.

But by the new regulations, *A*, having been trained half the time, can get the same certificate one year earlier than *B*, and retain this start through life.‡‡

Could

* Table C. † Art. 47, *b*. ‡ Art. 75, *f*. § Art. 75, *f* 3. ‖ Art. 94, *b*.
¶ Art. 66, *b*. ** Art. 68. †† Art. 67. ‡‡ Art. 61, 63, 81.

Could any arrangement well be more absurd? or on what possible grounds can it be expected that students will remain for a second year?

But if the training is for one year only, then the colleges suffer financially in the loss of the higher educational grants awarded for the second year's examination; whilst a double, instead of the diminished, supply of candidates for admission will be required to fill them.

It would be difficult to estimate, by per-centages, the precise effects of each of these serious changes; as a whole, they will, I think, simply empty and ruin the training colleges.

I have looked in vain through the Revised Code to find any counterbalancing provisions in their favour. I can discover none.

Her Majesty's Inspectors, who are to meet you to-day, may, I would hope, be more successful.

I beg to remain, &c.

William Gover, M.A.
Principal.

23 September 1861.

TABLE A.

SUMMARY for all the Training Colleges for Masters.

YEAR.	Number of Students in Residence.	Average Cost per Student for Board, Fuel, and other Expenses of Keep.	Average Cost per Student for Permanent Establishment Charges.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1858	842·75	24 3 4	4 11 6
1859	918	24 1 8	4 15 4
1860	979	25 2 2	5 4 3
	Average 913·25	24 9 6	4 17 4

Average Loss per Annum upon Maintenance Grant, 1 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.* × 913¼ = 1,347 *l.* – *s.* 10 *d.*

Average Cost per Annum for Permanent Establishment Charges, not aided by any direct Grant from Committee of Council - - - - } 4 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d.* × 913¼ = 4,444 *l.* 9 *s.* 8 *d.*

WORCESTER DIOCESAN TRAINING COLLEGE.

YEAR.	Number of Students in Residence.	Average Cost per Student for Board, Fuel, and other Expenses of Keep.	Average Cost per Student for Permanent Establishment Charges.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1856	27	29 – 10	7 2 7
1857	43	26 2 10	6 11 1
1858	59	22 19 –	3 8 –
1859	72	23 1 8	7 5 –
1860	89	23 11 11	4 12 2
	Average 58	24 4 5	5 11 2

Average Loss per Annum upon Maintenance Grant, 1 *l.* 4 *s.* 5 *d.* × 58 = 70 *l.* 12 *s.* 2 *d.*

Average Cost per Annum for Permanent Establishment Charges, not aided by any direct Grant from the Committee of Council - - - - } 5 *l.* 11 *s.* 2 *d.* × 58 = 322 *l.* 7 *s.* 8 *d.*

TABLE B.

EFFECT of the Revised Code upon the Number of Pupil Teachers in Schools.

One Pupil Teacher will be lost to Schools whose average attendance is,

From 50 to 109,

From 120 to 139,

Or from 160 to 169.

The present number of Pupil Teachers will be retained in Schools whose average attendance is,

From 110 to 119,

From 140 to 159,

Or from 170 to 199.

Applying these results to the averages of Schools from whence the Students now in residence have come, it appears that

35 Schools would each lose one Pupil Teacher, and

36 Schools would retain their present staff.

Also in Schools to which Students have been sent, of 94 whose average attendance is given in the Report,

One Pupil Teacher is lost in each of 62, and

The present staff is retained in 32.

TABLE C.

COMPARISON of Grants in a School under Original Code and Revised Code.

I.—Present Grants to School.

	£.	s.	d.
Capitation Fees on 50 Boys, under O. C., 176 days' attendance	15	–	–
Pupil Teachers' Salaries (average)	30	–	–
Gratuity for Instruction of Pupil Teachers	9	–	–
Augmentation on Master's Certificate, Class 2, Division 3	20	–	–
Grant for Purchase of Books	2	–	–
£.	76	–	–
Payment for Drawing, if taught	7	–	–
£.	83	–	–

II.—Probable Grant under Provisions of New Code.

Number of Boys on the Books	159
Average Number of Boys in Attendance	105
Number who have attended more than 50 days	121
Number ineligible for Grant, not having attended 16 days during previous month	15
Number eligible to be presented for Examination	106
Average Number of Attendances, in excess of 109, made by each Child who has attended more than 50 days	202
Capitation Fee claimable on each Child	202 *d.* = 16 *s.* 10 *d.*
Number eligible present on day of Examination	98

Group.	Age.	Grant Claimable. Number Presented.	Grant Claimable. Amount of Grant.	Result of Examination. Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Actual Grant. Number Passed.	Actual Grant. Amount of Grant.
			£. s. d.					£. s. d.
I.	5 to 7	11	9 5 2	2	5	2	3	2 10 6
II.	7 to 9	30	25 5 –	14	15	5	$11\frac{1}{3}$	9 10 9
III.	9 to 11	35	29 9 2	16	15	13	$14\frac{2}{3}$	12 6 10
IV.	11 & over.	22	18 10 4	11	17	3	$10\frac{1}{3}$	8 13 11
		98	82 9 8	43	52	23	$39\frac{1}{3}$	33 2 –
But Grant must not exceed 15*s.* per child on average attendance, 15*s.* × 105 - } viz. 78*l.* 15*s.*								
Liable to a further reduction for faults of instruction or discipline, defects in premises, or insufficiency of Books, Apparatus, &c., not less than 1–10th, or more than half; say, average, 1–5th - - - - - - - - - -								6 12 5
							£.	26 9 7
* Forfeited through non-engagement of one Pupil Teacher - - - -								10 – –
							£.	16 9 7

* Or Cost of engaging one Pupil Teacher, 15*l.*, leaving 11*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, with 10*l.* liable to be forfeited on Pupil Teacher not passing the Examination.

It should be stated that the school from whence the above results were obtained was examined three weeks only after the holidays; but then, this is the time at which the Government Examination usually takes place. It is a contingency affecting the Grant, to which, amongst many, all schools will be liable. The school has also some disadvantages of position, but they are not greater than those of numerous schools in poor neighbourhoods, whose very existence will depend on the amount of grant.

Rev. *S. Holmes* to the Lord President and Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords, Vicarage, Huddersfield, 27 November 1861.

I BEG respectfully to forward to your Lordships the following copy of resolutions on the new Educational Code passed unanimously at the ruri-decanal meeting, held in the vestry of the parish church of Huddersfield on the 14th November, and humbly and earnestly to beg your Lordships' serious consideration of the same.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Samuel Holmes*,
Vicar of Huddersfield and Rural Dean.

COPY RESOLUTIONS above referred to.

1. THAT the absence in the Revised Code of regulations of any specific requirement of examination in religious knowledge, while examination in secular knowledge is specifically required, and proficiency therein is made the ground of pecuniary grants, will tend greatly to the neglect of religious teaching in our schools.

2. That the grouping of scholars for examination, according to age, does not afford a proper test of the teacher's attention to the duties of instruction, as the capacities and opportunities of the scholars so materially vary.

3. That the refusal of any further grant on account of scholars who have once passed in Group IV. will seriously discourage the keeping children at school after 11 years of age.

4. That as no grant will be made in the evening school for scholars under 13 years of age, a further discouragement is offered to the education of children between the ages of 11 and 13.

5. That

5. That the refusal of a grant for a *bonâ fide* scholar in Groups I., II., III., who has not attended 16 times in the month previous to examination is highly objectionable, as no allowance is made for unavoidable absence or recent withdrawal from school.

6. That whereas, under the existing minutes, attendances under half-time Acts are regarded as daily attendances, the provision of the new Code under which such attendances may be multiplied by two only, to make up the preliminary number of 100, will seriously curtail the pecuniary aid under this head, especially in the manufacturing districts.

7. That although reading, writing, and arithmetic are subjects of paramount importance, yet the teaching other subjects ought to be encouraged in scholars who have become proficient in the first-mentioned subjects.

8. That it is a breach of public faith to deprive teachers already certified of the pecuniary value of their certificates.

9. That the table of calculations in foot-note to page 8 of the Revised Code is practically a delusion, and, were it practically true, would not exhibit a grant sufficient to support local pecuniary efforts.

10. That managers in general could not provide funds to pay the weekly stipends of pupil teachers according to the requirements of the Revised Code, and ought not to be shackled with conditions as to the number they must employ, nor as to the amount or time of payments.

11. That it is an imperative duty of the managers of schools to petition Parliament at the commencement of next Session to modify the Revised Code in accordance with the foregoing resolutions.

12. That the rural dean of Huddersfield be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions forthwith to the President of the Privy Council; and humbly and earnestly to beg his Lordship's serious consideration of the same.

(signed) *Samuel Holmes,*
Rural Dean and Chairman.

The Secretary of the Essex Diocesan Board of Education to the Right Honourable Earl *Granville,* K.G.

My Lord, Chelmsford, 27 November 1861.

At a meeting of the Essex Diocesan Board of Education held on the 21st instant, the enclosed memorial was unanimously adopted.

We remain, &c.

(signed) *John Bramston,*
Wm. B. Ady,
Secretaries of the Essex Diocesan Board of Education.

The Memorial of the Essex Diocesan Board of Education to the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Council.

The Essex Diocesan Board of Education beg to represent to the Lord President of the Council their serious apprehension that the provisions of the new Code are likely to interfere with the progress of sound education, and to spread a feeling of uncertainty in the minds of those most interested in this important subject.

They beg respectfully to call his Lordship's attention to the following considerations:

First. That in April 1860, the system which had been extended so widely and so successfully, by means of Minutes from time to time emanating from the Queen in Council, was embodied in a Code, and in this form published and circulated throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Second. That, notwithstanding this publication of the Code of 1860, but little more than a year was suffered to elapse before the whole system so minutely laid down in it was reversed and altered in almost every particular.

Third. That by these alterations, the very large and respectable body of certificated teachers are deprived of a fixed payment, which they could not but feel was virtually guaranteed to them, during their good conduct and efficiency, by the Code of 1860, and also of the hope of a retiring pension.

Fourth. That the changes introduced by the new Code are likely to produce very serious evils.

1. The plan of making all payments to depend entirely on proficiency in secular subjects is calculated to lead to the depreciation of the religious teaching of the school.

2. The payment by results, coupled with the classification by age, cannot but encourage the undue forcing of clever children, to the neglect of the dull and backward, by whose examination no money can be earned.

It will, moreover, press with peculiar severity upon infant schools, both by diminishing their resources and altering the system. No taxing of their powers can for a while render infants of any profit to the school finances; while the effort to make them profitable at the earliest possible period must change the whole character of good infant school teaching.

3. That the powers of the inspectors, whose decision may destroy the whole Government payment to the school, are excessive, greater than can be exercised by any individual, and therefore greater than can be safely entrusted to any one, and are sure to lead to dissatisfaction among school managers, and to constant appeals, whenever the report is unfavourable.

4. The provision that requires the attendance of children for a certain number of days immediately before the time of examination makes the income of the school dependent upon circumstances quite beyond the control of school managers and teachers. A wet season, an epidemic, the day of inspection falling at a busy time, or immediately after the holidays, would so interfere with the amount earned by the scholars, that it would be impossible to guarantee large payments upon such uncertain returns.

For these reasons the Essex Diocesan Board of Education venture to hope that the new Code may be withdrawn.

Signed on behalf of the Board,

G. Alan Lowndes, Chairman.

To the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of Promoters of Popular Education in the Counties of Anglesey and Carnarvon, in Public Meeting assembled at Bangor, the 29th day of November 1861, sheweth,—

THAT your memorialists, although perfectly ready to allow that some of the proposals in the "Revised Code of Regulations" are desirable, nevertheless feel that it is open to grave objections.

They desire to represent, in the first place: That making reading, writing, and arithmetic the test of results obtained by popular education, will virtually discourage and check due attention to higher objects, viz., religious teaching and training, and the cultivation of the intellect.

2. That the great and certain pecuniary liabilities thrown upon managers of schools, while the amount of the aid to be obtained by them from grants is uncertain, will in many cases deter them from incurring the responsibility of a school's affairs, and thus repel them from active co-operation in the furtherance and improvement of popular education.

3. That the Revised Code does not appear to provide for schools in poor localities, or in such localities as have a migratory population, and wherein, in consequence, the attendance of the children must necessarily be irregular.

4. That classifying children for examination, according to age and not according to attainments, is contrary to the system of all schools, whether public or private, and especially inapplicable to schools for the poor.

5. That the standard proposed for Group I. will not admit of a grant for a great portion of the children contained in it, and will most injuriously affect infant schools.

6. That not allowing a claim to be "made on account of any scholar (except in Group IV.) who has given less than 16 attendances within the 31 days preceding the date of the return," will, in many cases, be a serious hardship and loss.

7. That not allowing a grant for children once passed in Group IV. will diminish the number of those in whom we might justly look for the best results of popular education, and will tend to lower the tone and character of the education to be obtained.

8. That no account is taken of the labour and pains bestowed by the teacher on those children whose education has commenced at such an age as precludes the possibility of their passing in their proper "group"; or on the dull, or on the idle, or on those who may have left school, or been absent more than the allowed number of times before the annual inspection.

9. That between the last remunerative group in elementary schools, and the earliest remunerative age at an evening one, there is an hiatus during which no grant can be obtained for those in the state of transition; nevertheless, your memorialists feel that the advantages of evening schools will in many districts be sought by but few boys, and by still fewer girls, and consequently that it is of the greatest importance that there should exist no discouragement, to continuing as long as possible their religious and intellectual education in an elementary school.

10. That the proposed changes with respect to pupil teachers will tend to lower the standard of their attainments, and in many cases deter school managers from engaging their services: thus at the same time impairing the discipline and efficiency of elementary schools, and diminishing the supply of candidates for admission into normal schools.

11. That the teachers now holding certificates had universally believed, that the money value thereof was secured to them so long as they should exercise their office to the satisfaction of the Committee of Privy Council on Education; and the disallowance of this

"money

"money value" seems at variance with the implied engagement entered into with them. And your memorialists hope, that in their case respect may be had to what may be considered to bear at least the appearance, if not the character, of "vested interests."

Your memorialists beg leave to represent, that however good and sufficient all arrangements may be to meet the religious, intellectual, and financial requirements of elementary schools, all will be to no purpose unless these schools are presided over by masters and mistresses properly trained for the office; and therefore they view with great misgivings the contemplated changes which directly or indirectly affect the normal schools. They fear that the withdrawal of grants to lecturers will (besides being a hardship upon those now receiving them) seriously affect the schools; that the proposed system as to pupil teachers will produce a precariousness and insufficiency of pupils in them; that the absence of any encouragement to those who obtain a certificate will keep away from them pupils who otherwise would have entered them as private students; that provisional certificates granted to ex-pupil teachers may be turned to the disadvantage of those whose persevering efforts at self-improvement in normal schools deserve to be encouraged, and that placing all certificates in one common class will lower education to a minimum standard, and discourage all emulation and exertion in them.

Your memorialists, however, hope that there may not be put into force any regulation tending to impair the present standard of education in normal schools, not only because of the greater respect and confidence secured by it to teachers, from the parents of the poor children committed to their care and instruction, but also because of the softened manners and higher tone of feeling which result from a greater cultivation of the mind, and implant in teachers a degree of self-respect which adds grace to the office which they bear, and commands the esteem of society.

J. C. Bangor, Chairman,
On behalf of the Meeting.

Rev. *H. Allen* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K. G.

19, Royal Crescent, Clifton,
3 December 1861.

My Lord,

I BEG leave to transmit to your Lordship a memorial, signed by 60 of the clergy of the deanery of Bristol.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Humphrey Allen*,
Rural Dean of Bristol.

The Right Hon. Lord Granville.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President and the Committee of Council on Education.

The MEMORIAL of the Clergy of the Rural Deanery of Bristol,

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists have carefully considered the regulations of the Revised Code, issued under the Minute of July 29, with every wish to meet your Lordships' proposals in a fair and candid spirit; but that feeling convinced that some of the main provisions of the Code are likely to be most injurious to the progress of elementary education, they beg to submit to your Lordships the following considerations:

1. That in any system of national education, due prominence should be given to the religious and moral training of the children; and that although your memorialists are glad to find from the letter of your Secretary to the Ven. the Archdeacon of Middlesex, dated September 27, that the terms of the concordat between the Committee of Council and the National Society are still in force and unaltered, yet it would be more satisfactory that in any Revised Code a clause to that effect should be inserted.

2. That your memorialists are of opinion that the proposed grant is subject to so many limitations from causes over which teachers and school managers can have no control, such as bad weather, illness, and temporary depression of trade, that from its utter uncertainty it cannot possibly be relied on; and, consequently, that the managers of large establishments, embracing schools for boys, girls, and infants, and employing 10 or 12 pupil teachers, will be unwilling and unable to incur the responsibility of advancing their weekly payments; and that in rural schools, where but one or two pupil teachers are employed, there will be a similar difficulty, as the responsibility often rests on one or two individuals.

3. That the examination of infants in groups will be found impracticable; and that many infant schools must at once be closed, or be reduced to the condition of large dame schools under uncertificated teachers.

4. That the thorough examination of individual children in three subjects, besides religious knowledge, appears to your memorialists impossible without a very large increase in the present staff of inspectors.

5. That the specification of the same subjects of examination for males and females in all schools, however differently circumstanced, and whether newly or long established, is, in the opinion of your memorialists, at variance with the discretionary powers which ought to be allowed to inspectors.

6. That the grouping of children according to age is contrary to the first principles of school organization, and must lead to the neglect and discouragement of backward children.

7. That as more than 64 per cent. of the children in national schools attend the same school less than three years, the attempt to ascertain the whole result of a year's work by the examination of such children as may be able to be present on a particular day must be utterly futile.

8. That in any revision of the existing Code due regard should be had to the interests of the present certificated teachers by securing to them the money value of their certificates; and, in the case of those who are fairly entitled to it, a pension when they become incapacitated by age or infirmities.

On these and other grounds your memorialists earnestly hope that very considerable modifications will be made in the proposed new Code before it is issued for general adoption.

Humphrey Allen, Rural Dean.
J. Hall, B.D., Rector of St. Werburgh's, Bristol.
And 58 others.

Rev. *J. W. Brooks* to the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, K.G.

My Lord, St. Mary's Vicarage, Nottingham.

I VERY respectfully beg to enclose a memorial from the clergy of the rural deanery of Nottingham, expressive of their sentiments on some of the proposed new Minutes of Education.

And have, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Brooks*, Rural Dean.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Granville.

To the Lord President and Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

WE, the undersigned, being the clergy of the rural deanery of Nottingham, and either managers of schools, or otherwise engaged or interested therein, beg most respectfully to submit to your Lordships certain of our objections to the proposed Revised Code of regulations.

We fear, that as proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic alone is, by Article 40 of the Code, made the condition of all aid from Government, this test may lead to a neglect of religious education; and though Art. 47 (*a*) may operate as a check to some extent, they consider it would be much more satisfactory if the words "faults of religious instruction" were substituted in the said article for the words "faults of instruction" only.

We protest against the injustice of the Council of Education divesting themselves of the responsibility of paying the grants in augmentation, and the stipends of the pupil teachers, and casting it upon the school managers. We are persuaded that in numerous instances the managers will be unable to prepay the salaries; and that in a still greater number of instances they will refuse to accept the responsibility, owing to the uncertainty of the school income.

That without discussing the expediency of depriving the certificates of school teachers of their money value, we consider that such a measure, if restricted to all future masters and mistresses, would carry with it no injustice; but that to make it applicable to the present teachers is a serious grievance, and that it will cause the teachers, and is already causing them, to withdraw from their present positions, as opportunities may offer.

We consider the grouping of children in classes according to age, and not of attainments, would impede and discourage every department of the school, if this classification is to be carried out daily. Children, *e. g.* of nine years of age, who can read with fluency, would have to wait for the dull and ignorant, who would be obliged to spell their words, and in some instances would not be acquainted with the alphabet. Moreover, we are of opinion that the standard of examination for all the groups is too high; higher than it was under the old Code, considering the nature of the classification; and, therefore, that to make the capitation grant dependent on an examination of children thus classed, and thus tested, would be most unfair.

We believe that the grants to be assigned under the new Minutes will be in the largest proportion apportioned to those schools which are the most favourably circumstanced, and therefore the least need assistance; whilst, on the other hand, the smaller schools will greatly suffer, and in many instances have to be closed.

We

We also consider that some of the regulations, both of the old and new Codes, which have respect to the building of schools, entirely prevent poor districts, in which schools are most required, from participating in the Parliamentary grant. We would especially refer to No. 28 of the old Code (No. 29 of the new), which requires that the site shall not contain less than 1,200 square yards. This, in districts of large towns, wherein the price of land is always high, renders it hopeless in numerous instances to obtain funds, both for the purchase of a costly site, and of erecting buildings. And we would also refer to No. 24 of the old Code (No. 23 of the new), which requires the funds to be raised within a radius of four miles from the proposed school. The object of this regulation appears to be to create a local interest in behalf of the school; but there are numerous instances of districts in which there are no persons capable of assisting, or capable only to a very trifling extent; and such districts, often the most requiring aid, are excluded from the benefits of the grant, though there are persons beyond the prescribed radius who would be willing and able to assist them.

We have reason to believe that the feeling of insecurity already engendered in the minds both of managers and teachers, by the publication of the Revised Code, is acting very prejudicially to the cause of national education; and we are of opinion that before confidence can be restored, the public must be assured that no organic changes in the management of schools shall be attempted by any department of the Government, without the sanction of Parliament having been previously obtained.

J. W. Brooks, Rural Dean, and a School Manager.
Wm. Howard, Rector of St. Peter's, Nottingham, and School Manager.
And 20 others.

Rev. *H. R. Peel* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Dear Sir, Handsworth Rectory, 5 December 1861.

I BEG to forward you a petition with respect to the Revised Code of the Committee of Council on Education, from the clergy of the rural deanery of Handsworth, in the county of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield.

And am, &c.
(signed) *Herbert R. Peel.*

To the Right Honourable the Lord President and the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

THE Memorial of the clergy of the rural deanery of Handsworth, in the diocese of Lichfield, sheweth:—That your memorialists, being desirous that the education of the children of the Church of England should be carried on upon the soundest principles, and in the most efficacious manner, are glad to see that your Lordships direct your inspectors to examine the schools enjoying your grants, in their acquirements in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and that you desire to have the examination on these points made in a manner by which the knowledge of the scholars shall be more thoroughly tested than heretofore, foreseeing at the same time that very great difficulties must be in the way of their individual examination. Your memorialists feel very strongly that the grouping by ages is highly objectionable, especially inasmuch as it would exclude the great mass of children in infant schools from obtaining capitation grants, and would be injurious to the progress of children from 11 to 14 years of age, a class whose education it is of extreme importance to promote. Your memorialists also feel that the proposed mode of making the grants threatens to bear very hardly upon the certificated masters and mistresses and pupil teachers, to be a great discouragement to gentlemen to undertake the office of managers, and to be so injurious to the cause of education as to render it impossible for many now prospering schools to be carried on. Above all, your memorialists are deeply grieved to see religion, the most important part of education, not only subordinate to reading, writing, and arithmetic, but wholly excluded in the directions to the inspectors as to points on which they are to examine the scholars. And your memorialists very respectfully, but most strongly desire to represent to your Lordships, that as the inspectors are directed to examine as to the proficiency of the scholars in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and as forfeitures are to be made for want of knowledge of the same, so the inspectors ought to be directed to examine as to their proficiency in their knowledge of the Holy Scriptures and the Book of Common Prayer, and that forfeitures should be made for failures in these respects as in the former.

Herbert Richard Peel, Rector of Handsworth, Rural Dean.
Chas. B. Snepp, LL.B., Incumbent of St. John's, Perry Barr.
And 22 others.

Rev. *J. G. Lonsdale* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

National Society's Office, Westminster,
Sir, 5 December 1861.

THE committee of the National Society having very carefully considered the provisions of the Revised Code framed by the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council on Education, have directed me to represent, through you, to the Lord President, that they view with great apprehension the extensive changes which their Lordships have resolved to make in the minutes and regulations under which the Parliamentary grant for public education has been hitherto distributed.

The committee of the National Society had hoped that, before their Lordships proceeded to frame any new minutes, founded on the Report of the Education Commissioners, they would have allowed a sufficient time to elapse for the managers and teachers of training and elementary schools to express their opinions respecting that report, and that their Lordships would have ascertained, by previous communication with the persons most competent to form a judgment, what effect the provisions of the proposed Code would be likely to have. The committee desire to express their deep regret that their Lordships have not thought proper to adopt that course. Although it is now announced that the Revised Code is not to be brought into immediate operation, they feel bound frankly to express their conviction that the promulgation of that Code has very much disturbed the minds of teachers and students, and has generally shaken the confidence of those who are interested in education throughout the country.

The committee have directed their attention, in the first instance, to the bearing of the Revised Code on the most important subject of all, the religious education of the people. They understand that the Order in Council, dated the 10th August 1840, by which careful provision was made for securing to the archbishops a voice in the nomination of inspectors for church schools in their respective provinces, and the instructions to inspectors relating to religious teaching, which were framed by the archbishops in pursuance of that order, remain in force, although not expressly mentioned or referred to by the Revised Code. But the committee apprehend that the practical effect of the alterations made by the Revised Code will be greatly to discourage the religious instruction of the children. It has been officially explained that the reduction of grant, which, under Article 47 A. of the Revised Code, may be made for faults of instruction, will extend, in the case of church schools, to the religious instruction of the children. Nevertheless the committee are of opinion that the religious instruction will no longer rank as the most important part of the school-work. The proficiency of each child in reading, writing, and arithmetic is to be treated as an indispensable result, the non-attainment of which is to be visited on the managers by a curtailment of their grant; while, as regards the training of the children in habits of order, discipline, and cleanliness, and their instruction in Holy Scripture, and in the doctrines of the Established Church, it appears to be thought sufficient if the state of the school, on the whole, be satisfactory to the inspector.

In making these observations the committee do not mean to imply that the proficiency of each child in religious knowledge should be the subject of pecuniary reward. But they must respectfully deprecate a system, the manifest tendency of which is to lead managers and teachers to think that the financial position of the school will be improved if less time be given to religious instruction, and more to the three selected secular subjects. Such a system is not likely to be acceptable to the great body of school managers, whose interest in the matter is correctly stated by the Commissioners to be generally of a religious and charitable nature; and it could hardly be carried into operation without injury to the character of the teachers, and considerable disparagement of religious knowledge in the minds of the children and their parents.

Their Lordships have declared it to be their desire to render the distribution of the Parliamentary grant for education more simple, more general, and more effective for its purpose; but the committee believe that the attainment of these objects will not be promoted by the introduction of the Revised Code. They would cordially welcome any well-devised plan for combining efficiency in the teaching of elementary schools with economy in the distribution of the Parliamentary grant; but they are firmly convinced that this object will not be attained by the changes to which their Lordships' sanction has been given.

The recommendation of their Lordships that all future grants shall consist of capitation payments, limited to such children as shall pass in each year one examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic, satisfactory to an inspector, appears to have been adopted by reason of the supposed insufficiency of the instruction given in those subjects to the junior classes in elementary schools.

It is true that the Education Commissioners, in accounting for the fact that many children leave school without having learnt to read and write with ease, or to cipher correctly, do assign as one of the chief causes that "there is a tendency in school-teachers to neglect both the more elementary subjects and the junior classes." But, on a careful examination of the report, it appears to the committee that the evidence cited by the Commissioners goes to prove that the alleged defect is due, in a great measure, to causes over which the school teachers have no control, and some of which will be aggravated rather than diminished by the Revised Code. Among these causes, one of the foremost is stated by the Commissioners to be the insufficient number of good infant schools, and the gross ignorance,

ignorance, on their first entering the day-school, of many of the children. Another cause is the irregular attendance of the children, which is such that out of the whole number of those who go to school, the Commissioners themselves do not claim more than sixty per cent. as the proportion which might be reasonably expected, with proper instruction, to acquire the requisite knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic before leaving school; and even that proportion is admitted to be subject to a further deduction of uncertain amount, on account of the frequent migration of children in many parishes from one school to another. A further cause is, the special difficulty created in some districts by the use of a provincial dialect, which is such that the language of books is to the children, on their first coming to school, as an unknown tongue.

The committee desire to direct the attention of their Lordships to the following just observations of the Commissioners:—"It is a common mistake to forget that the students, on leaving the training colleges, are only beginning their profession, and that thorough skill, in any calling, can be obtained only by practice. A training college can be expected to give its pupils only the power of learning their business. It cannot give actual proficiency in it . . . The principal difficulty in teaching children is to put before them what they are required to learn in a clear, simple, and lively manner. Simplicity, clearness, and liveliness depend partly upon fulness, but to a greater extent upon general cultivation of mind. . . . The faults which are usually, though somewhat vaguely, ascribed to certificated teachers, and which are supposed to arise from too high a training, are, in fact, to be ascribed to the opposite causes. They arise, not from over-refinement but from vulgarity. The use of ambitious language, vain display of knowledge, the overlooking what is essential and elementary, a failure to see what it really is which perplexes a child, are the faults which an educated person avoids, and into which an uneducated person falls. In so far as the trained teachers are justly chargeable with these defects, it is because their training is defective, not because it is excessive." Without entering into the question how far these defects actually exist, the committee cannot but remark, that the tendency of the Revised Code would be to increase the evil by reducing the period of training from two years to one; while, at the same time, it is actually proposed to encourage the managers of schools with less than 100 scholars, to place them under the sole care of provisionally certificated ex-pupil teachers who have not been to any training school, and who would most of them be less than 19 years of age when appointed to take charge of a school.

This last arrangement is one which the committee must earnestly deprecate, and for the following reasons: because it is not right to intrust the moral training and religious instruction of children to such imperfectly-educated and inexperienced persons as most of these certificated pupil teachers will be; because such an arrangement will not command the confidence of the parents; and because it will be very injurious to the pupil teachers who accept such appointments, by tempting them at a critical period of their lives to catch at a present gain, and sacrifice the opportunity of completing their education, by placing them at so early an age in a position of so much independence; and finally, by leaving some of them at the age of 25, with families to support, and without the means of earning their livelihood. To these objections must be added the great injury which will be occasioned both to the training institutions, and to the elementary schools, by diverting from the former many of those who, if admitted as Queen's scholars, would have been among the most promising students, and might afterwards have ranked among the most valuable teachers; and, after all, the pecuniary benefit to the small parishes will be very uncertain, as, though the salary may be smaller, the comparative incompetency of the teacher will, in many cases, occasion the capitation grant to be smaller also.

The committee feel that it is only fair to a very deserving body of persons to draw attention to the circumstance that, as between trained and untrained teachers, the Assistant Commissioners were nearly unanimous in their opinion as to the superiority of the former. High testimony is borne to their quiet energy and patient self-control, to the admirable spirit in which most of them are doing their work, and to the great moral and religious improvement produced by their influence, not only in the children under their care, but in the whole neighbourhoods from which these children are brought together, by Mr. Brookfield, who had examined 686 schools, 470 of them under trained, and 215 under untrained, teachers; they are classified thus:

	GOOD.	FAIR.	INFERIOR.
	Per Cent.	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*
Schools under trained teachers - -	24	49	27
untrained teachers - -	3	39	58

It also appears, from the Report of the Commissioners, that of the schools receiving annual grants, the following was, in 1859, the proportion reported by Her Majesty's

Inspectors to be taught either excellently well, or fairly, in the subjects after-mentioned, namely:

Holy Scripture	90·2 per cent.
Church Catechism	89·8 „
Reading	88·1 „
Writing	88·9 „
Arithmetic	81·1 „

Moreover, it appears from the reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors, that since the year 1853, there has been a very considerable improvement in the general efficiency of schools under inspection; that the inspectors have of late years given special attention to the elementary subjects, and that there is a decided improvement in the elementary instruction. Upon this subject the committee have to observe, that in the instructions given by the National Society some years ago to their own inspectors of national schools, were contained the following directions: "You will estimate the progress of the junior as well as of the senior class; and the progress in each class of the lower as well as of the higher pupils. While you do not overlook their attainments in history, geography, arithmetic, and music, you will pay especial attention to their proficiency in reading, writing, speaking, and understanding their own language."

It appears to the committee that, if the Lord President would give similar instructions to Her Majesty's Inspectors, and would withhold either the whole or a portion of the augmentation grant in the case of every school of which it should be reported that the teacher did not give proper attention to the junior classes, or to the elementary subjects, no teacher would have any right to complain.

In considering the effect of the Revised Code on the income of elementary schools, it appears to the committee that both the managers and the teachers of schools heretofore in receipt of annual grants will have reason to complain of the great alteration made in the conditions on which those grants are to be payable in future, and that the managers of many schools will be involved in serious difficulties.

To what extent the amount of Government aid will be reduced by the application of the new system cannot be accurately ascertained; but from calculations made in the case of several hundred schools, all favourably reported of by the Queen's Inspectors, it appears that the average reduction will exceed 40 per cent. of the present contribution, a reduction arising from such causes as these, viz., that many children are too young to read, write, and cipher; that some, being more than 11 years of age, are not to be taken more than once into account; that some remain but a very short time at school; that many have only recently entered the school, and are only beginning to learn; and that some, from natural dullness or timidity, are incapable of passing a formal examination. Nor should the fact be omitted, that the grouping of the children according to age, without regard to their opportunities or capacities, must prevent the inspector from doing them justice, and will very frequently exclude children from the capitation grant, although they can read, write, or cipher, because they have not attained the standard fixed for their age, but which is inapplicable to the present circumstances of their school life. The Revised Code makes no allowance for the difficulties which belong more especially to particular districts for the irregular attendance of the children, or for the migratory habits of parents, and the consequent frequent changes in the schools at which children receive instruction. It excludes from the capitation grant children who have not attended a certain number of days in the month next before the examination, or who may be absent from school on the day of examination, to whatever cause such absence or non-attendance may be attributable.

The committee desire further to point out that, whereas hitherto the payments made to pupil teachers have been conditional on their passing an examination satisfactory to the inspector, the payment to them under the Revised Code is to be independent of such examination, and is to be made weekly, thus releasing the pupil teacher from the wholesome fear of losing his stipend, should he neglect his studies. The managers, on the other hand, after they have made such weekly payments, will be subject, under the Revised Code, to a deduction of 10 *l.* from the earnings of the school, in respect of every pupil teacher who does not pass a satisfactory examination at the end of the year.

To infant schools, the Revised Code will be more especially injurious. It will be quite impossible for the greater part of the children in those schools to pass such an examination as is required; and it is not desirable that they should attempt to do so. The Commissioners have in their report laid great stress on the value and importance of good infant schools, and the need that exists for an increase in their numbers; but the tendency of the Revised Code is to discourage the establishment of new infant schools, and to diminish the income, and so to endanger the continuance of those now in existence.

The evil arising from the reduction in the amount of the Government grants will be aggravated by their uncertainty. The committee have estimated the average loss of the schools at more than 40 per cent. of the present contribution from the Parliamentary grant; but it is certain that such loss will be much greater than the proportion in particular cases. The managers of schools will thus be grievously perplexed in estimating the amount of aid which they may reasonably anticipate. The necessity of advancing beforehand the funds required for the maintenance of schools, in reliance on this diminished and precarious resource for repayment at the end of the year, will involve them in serious difficulties. Even with the aid now afforded from the Parliamentary grant, the difficulty to

maintain

maintain efficient schools is great in a large number of instances. A deficient income has to be supplied by school managers; and this burden falls far too often on the parochial clergyman, who, however limited his income may be, frequently considers himself, and is regarded by others, as the person to whom responsibility attaches for whatever may be required to raise the school income to a level with the expenditure.

The committee are well aware, although it is not so stated in the Minute of 29 July 1861, that one of the motives which have influenced their Lordships in adopting the provisions of the Revised Code, has been a desire to make the administration of the public grants as economical as they can, and to satisfy, or at least to silence, those persons who complain of the large amount to which the education estimates have grown, by making it appear that the grants for the maintenance of elementary schools will not in future be payable, except for results actually obtained. The committee think it very possible that this system may have the effect of checking to some extent the growth of the public expenditure; but they believe that it will do so only by starving the education of the country; by throwing an unfair amount of pecuniary responsibility upon those persons who, from charitable motives, and in reliance upon their Lordships' former Minutes, have already taken upon themselves more than their due share; by deterring others from incurring similar risks; and by retarding the extension of good schools into the poorer districts. Upon the whole, the committee believe that no part of the public expenditure is less grudged by the nation, or is administered with greater economy, than that which goes to extend and improve the education of the labouring class. The committee would not have been surprised if, from persons ignorant of the facts, there had been more clamour about the expenditure than has actually arisen. But their Lordships do not require to be reminded that, without taking any account of school-pence and endowments, their grants towards the maintenance of elementary schools are met by voluntary contributions to a larger amount than the whole of such grants, and that to the building of both elementary and training schools the State has contributed less than one-third of the whole expense. Their Lordships know, moreover, that their annual grants are fenced about with very stringent precautions to prevent their being wasted or abused.

Grants are now made for the maintenance of schools only where teachers are employed who hold certificates of competency issued by their Lordships. Grants are made only to pupil teachers who have been apprenticed to certificated masters, after being approved by Her Majesty's Inspectors. Neither class of grants can be claimed unless the schools are held in suitable premises, and are well furnished, and well supplied with books and apparatus; nor without a report from the managers that the teacher's character, conduct, and attention to duty have been satisfactory, and from Her Majesty's Inspectors that the school is efficient in organization, discipline, and instruction.

In so far as the Revised Code has been framed with a view to the improvement of education in the poorer districts, those, namely, in which voluntary contributions are not at present forthcoming, the committee believe that it will fail of its object. It may lead in some parishes to a waste of public money, in assisting the establishment of bad schools under ex-pupil teachers who have not been trained; but the committee have already stated the objections which they entertain to that arrangement. Uncertain and precarious as the capitation grant will be in all other cases, in the case of schools newly established in districts previously neglected, it must be, for the first two or three years, exceedingly small; so that the discouragement caused by the Revised Code to the promoters of schools will be the greatest in those very quarters where aid from the Government is most urgently needed. The committee are well aware that these poor and neglected districts must always be the chief difficulty of any system of public education which relies to any great extent upon voluntary contributions; but it does not appear to them that the actual circumstances of the case furnish any real ground for dissatisfaction at the progress which has been made in overcoming that difficulty. They have always understood that the Minutes of 1846 were not framed for the purpose of scattering the public money broadcast among the promoters of schools, but for the purpose of improving the education of the country, by leading to the employment of a more competent body of teachers and pupil teachers. Such a plan of necessity required a considerable number of years for its development. Trained teachers could not be supplied to the country otherwise than by instalments; and the committee view it as a great success that, in 1860, only fourteen years after the publication of these Minutes, there were no less than 8,000 certificated teachers and 15,000 pupil teachers in actual employment in schools. No doubt there is still a large number of parishes which do not as yet receive any share of the grant, but the system was in a course of continual development and extension. That the supply of certificated teachers had not outrun the demand is proved by the fact that they are receiving salaries, on the average, much higher than those which they were led to expect by the Minutes of Council. That high scale of salaries is the chief obstacle to their employment in the poorer districts, but it is one of a temporary character. As the supply is increased, the scale of salaries will probably be reduced. Then with the more general diffusion of education, and the improvement of its quality, it is not unreasonable to expect that its value and importance will be more universally recognised; that parents will be more anxious to obtain it for their children, and more ready to pay for it; and that the duty of contributing according to their means will be more and more recognised by the owners of property, and the employers of labour.

The injury which will be inflicted on training schools by the Revised Code will be brought under the notice of their Lordships by the councils of those institutions; but the committee have formed a decided opinion, after careful inquiry, that its influence on those important

important establishments will be very disastrous, by diminishing the number of pupil-teachers, from whom the Queen's scholars are for the most part selected, and causing them to come up less carefully prepared; by taking away the chief inducement to students to remain a second year in training; by making the prospects of the trained teachers more precarious and insecure; and by such a curtailment of the grants hitherto made to the training schools, as will seriously embarrass the councils by which they are managed. The committee desire to remind their Lordships, that these institutions have been established on their present scale, in order to meet the requirements of the existing Minutes of Council, and in full reliance on the support of Government; that very large sums have been expended in the construction of some and the enlargement of others, to which the friends of education have liberally contributed; and that the maintenance of these institutions is difficult, even under the existing system. To contribute for the maintenance of schools for the training of teachers, is a duty which does not appeal to local sympathies, and which the friends of education do not regard as so binding on individuals, as the support of elementary schools. And yet of all educational agencies, the supplying of a body of well-trained teachers, is surely the most important.

The position of the masters and mistresses certificated, as well as of the pupil teachers, apprenticed under the existing Minutes of Council, has received the careful consideration of the committee, who sympathise with such teachers in the disappointment of those expectations, which they were entitled to entertain. The committee deeply regret that a feeling of discontent, and a sense of wrong, have thus been excited in a very large number of excellent persons, engaged in teaching and training the children of the poor.

In conclusion, the committee of the National Society desire once more earnestly and respectfully to impress on the Lord President, that the promulgation of the Revised Code has produced among the promoters of elementary education, a feeling of discouragement and insecurity, which it is of the utmost consequence to allay; that if the Revised Code were withdrawn, there would be little difficulty in gradually removing such defects in the existing system, as experience and inquiry have brought to light; that a system dependent mainly upon voluntary contributions, and very happily reconciling conflicting interests, is no fit subject for incautious experiments; and that, if once shaken or overturned, it may be found incapable of reconstruction.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John G. Lonsdale.*
Secretary.

To the Secretary Committee of Privy Council on Education, &c. &c.

Memorial on Revised Code.—East Suffolk Educational Board.

Redenhall Rectory, Harleston,
7 December 1861.

Sir,

As a doubt is very generally expressed as to parties being within the meaning of Tuesday's deputation, unless altogether opposed to the Revised Code, may I ask of your courtesy to lay before the Lord President resolutions forwarded by same post, and entrusted to me?

A line stating receipt will oblige

Your, &c.
(signed) *T. S. Ormerod,*
Archdeacon of Suffolk.

At a Special Meeting of the General Committee of the Norwich Diocesan Society of the Archdeaconry of Suffolk, for promoting Education on the principles of the Established Church,

The Venerable Archdeacon *Ormerod* in the Chair,

It was resolved—

1. Inasmuch as the Revised Code issued by the Committee of Council for Education draws a manifest line of demarcation between religious and secular instruction, and offers a money payment exclusively for attainment in secular elementary knowledge in schools for children of the working classes, there will be a strong temptation, if not to neglect, to make the religious instruction a matter of secondary moment:

Inasmuch as the existing certificated teachers and pupil teachers have been influenced in the choice of their profession by the advantages held out to them in the Minutes of 1846, and were led to believe that those advantages would not be withdrawn so long as they were faithful to their engagements, it seems to this meeting that they have a reasonable claim to the continuation of the augmentation and gratuity grants under the conditions specified in the above-mentioned Minute:

Inasmuch as new responsibilities will be laid on the managers of schools, and additional pecuniary liabilities, without adequate security as to the means of meeting them, there can be no doubt that in many cases the managers will be constrained to throw up their office altogether, or to carry on the school on another and less expensive system:

Inasmuch

Inasmuch as the payment of the grant on combined regularity of attendance and individual proficiency in elementary knowledge will give most aid where it is least needed, and will not reach the class that most require instruction, the temptation to neglect that class will be almost irresistible:

Inasmuch as the whole annual grant being paid in the form of a capitation grant on the children, and so affixing a money value to the child, the effect will be to place the managers and teachers in a false position to the parents and children, which will greatly tend to the subversion of regularity and discipline in the school:

Inasmuch as by grouping the children according to age, and conducting the examination by an arbitrary standard of attainment, without reference to the varied circumstances of different schools, the real efficiency of a school will not be accurately ascertained:

Inasmuch as the only allowing one capitation grant after the child has completed his 11th year will render that child of no value to the school as a source of income, it will greatly weaken the inducement to retain the child in the school when of an age to profit most by the instruction:

Inasmuch as the younger children in an infant school, between two and five years of age, will be incapable of passing an examination in group 1, such schools will be practically excluded from deriving aid from the educational grant:

Inasmuch as the regulations of the Revised Code holding out little inducement to promising young people to offer themselves for the office of pupil teachers, will diminish the supply, will also have the effect of lowering the standard of Queen's scholars, and will inevitably prove very crippling and embarrassing—in some cases, perhaps, destructive to training institutions:

Inasmuch as under the Code a school is liable, on the Inspector's report being unfavourable, to lose a part or the whole of the grant which it might have reasonably expected, without any right of appeal against his decision:

It is the opinion of this meeting, that the provisions of this Code, if ever brought into operation, will be most injurious to the cause of popular elementary education.

2. That instead of cancelling the Code of Minutes and Regulations now in force, it be earnestly recommended that means should be devised for improving the present system, by simplifying its administration, remedying its defects, and extending its operations, without unduly increasing the charge on the public funds.

3. That it seems to this meeting advisable that the promoters of popular education in the Archdeaconry of Suffolk should be represented in the deputation which is appointed to wait on the Lord President of the Council for the purpose of stating the objections to the Code.

4. That Archdeacon Ormerod be requested to represent this society on that occasion.

Signed on behalf of the meeting,

Thomas Johnson Ormerod, Chairman,
Archdeacon of Suffolk.

Rev. *E. B. Squire* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K. G.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward a memorial adopted at a meeting of the District Board of Education, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, this day, and respectfully to request your Lordship's consideration of its prayer.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. B. Squire*,
Vicar of Swansea, and Chairman of the Convened Meeting.

To the Right Hon. Earl Granville,
President of the
Committee of Council on Education.

MEMORIAL of the Swansea District Board of Education, in the Archdeaconry of Carmarthen, to the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education,

Sheweth,

That the Board has carefully considered your Lordships' Revised Code of Regulations, and that it entertains grave objections to it, some of which it takes the liberty respectfully to submit to your Lordships' consideration.

1. That it has a tendency to reduce the schools aided by the Parliamentary grant into purely secular schools.

2. That it will impose a pecuniary responsibility on the managers of schools, which it is not just to expect from them, and which, in the opinion of the Board, few of them will be ready to undertake.

3. That the grants voted under it will be chiefly confined to rich localities and efficient schools, which stand in the least need of aid, while the poorer districts and inefficient schools, which most urgently require assistance, will be left unaided and destitute.

4. That the regulations and conditions under which it proposes to vote the capitation grant to schools, will be unfair and unjust to managers and teachers.

5. That the system of inspection which it adopts will be a constant source of feverish irritation between the managers of schools and the Privy Council Office.

6. That it will exclude almost entirely from a participation in the Parliamentary grant, infants' schools, which must seriously impede the progress of elementary education among the working classes.

7. That it will impair the pupil teachers' system, which, under your Lordships' original Minutes, has admirably answered the two-fold purpose of aiding in the practical working of schools and of supplying the country with an able and efficient staff of teachers.

8. That it will inflict injustice on the teachers, by withdrawing the money-value of their certificates; and that the Board views with much concern any step calculated to shake the confidence of teachers in the Education Department of Government, or to deprive the cause of elementary education of their valuable and now indispensable services.

9. That it will damage the interest of the training colleges, which have been raised at great expense to the Government and to the general public, and the efficiency of which is most important to the cause of elementary education.

That, on account of these and other reasons, the Board prays earnestly, but respectfully, your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code of Regulations.

Adopted at a meeting, held in St. Mary's Vestry, Swansea, December 9, 1861.

(signed) *E. B. Squire*,
Chairman.

A MEMORIAL praying for the withdrawal of the Revised Code of 29th July 1861, presented on behalf of the Deputation which waited on the Lord President of the Council on the 10th instant.

My Lord,

WE desire, in the first place, to thank your Lordship for this opportunity of addressing you on the important subject of national education. Under the existing minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, your memorialists have co-operated for many years with the Lords of the Privy Council. They have gladly contributed their personal effort and pecuniary aid to render those minutes effective, and have rejoiced at the success which has attended their operation. Your memorialists are no advocates for any expenditure of public money on national education which shall not be found to produce a corresponding amount of public good, and will gladly hail any improvements which may be suggested for distributing the grant on just principles, and rendering it more effective for the sound instruction of the labouring classes.

We wish we could regard the Revised Code as calculated to accomplish this important object; but, after patiently examining its provisions from every point of view, and having tested them as far as possible in their various localities, your memorialists are convinced that the Revised Code can in no sense prove an amendment of the existing minutes, but are compelled to regard it as an abandonment of the system found so largely successful during the last 15 years, and as endangering the existence of many important elementary schools, and the stability of the training colleges.

We trust your Lordship will permit us to state a few of our principal objections to the regulations of the Revised Code.

I. In the first place, the Revised Code introduces what we consider to be a false and dangerous principle in national education. It gives to secular a dangerous advantage over religious learning, for it encourages the former by bounties, which afford a perpetual stimulus, while it protects the latter by penalties which cannot be expected to operate except in extreme cases. There is a natural tendency in teachers, against which every system of training and every plan of remuneration has to guard, to direct their efforts rather to the intellectual proficiency than to the moral improvement of their pupils. This tendency the provisions of the Revised Code are obviously calculated rather to foster than to check; and, however the ill effect thence arising may be controlled by the clergy, and other religious ministers in their several schools, yet they will have to contend with an additional difficulty, which will be especially felt in the private or adventure schools, the number of which will be largely increased under the regulations of the Revised Code.

We deprecate the separation, even in appearance, of secular from religious teaching, a distinction fraught with such injurious consequences, we cannot but regard it with the deepest anxiety.

II. In the second place, we regard the regulations of the Revised Code as unjustifiable in reference to the teachers. It cancels positive engagements with upwards 20,000 individuals. Lecturers in training colleges, schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, and pupil-teachers, were induced by promises and certain money payments, and other advantages, to qualify

qualify themselves for, and enter upon, the work of elementary education. The Revised Code suddenly and entirely cancels these engagements, on the faith of which these teachers entered upon their work, and thereby it inflicts a grievous and unexpected injury on a numerous class of deserving men and women, and it places school managers in a false position, who have induced so many young men and women to choose the office of the teacher, by presenting to them on the credit of the augmentation broadsheet, prospective advantages of which they are to be deprived. This is the more remarkable, because the Committee of Council, by a recent alteration in the augmentation broadsheet, appear by implication to acknowledge their engagements for the past to be of a definite character, inasmuch as their Lordships have omitted the word "will," from the clause commencing "Their Lordships will grant," &c., thus depriving the document of that form of expression which impressed it with a character of a permanent engagement, if not of a legal contract.

III. Thirdly, we consider that the attempt to make the pecuniary aid afforded to schools dependent upon a prescribed number of attendances on the part of the children, combined with a specified age, and a standard of individual proficiency, without regard to the local circumstances and pecuniary necessities of the schools, and to the difference in grades of the children by whom they are attended, will necessarily lead to consequences never contemplated by the authors of the Revised Code.

It must, in the nature of things, give an amount of aid to schools of the higher class in favoured districts, where the attendance is regular and prolonged, wholly disproportionate to that which it affords to schools, not less efficient, though producing less tangible results, in poorer districts where the attendance is fluctuating and brief. Thus the former will be unduly assisted, while the latter will be impoverished, and, in many cases, brought to the verge of insolvency. And, so far from helping the hitherto unaided rural schools, the Revised Code will financially ruin many whose existence is dependent upon the amount of Parliamentary aid they now receive.

IV. While we highly approve the principle of payment for results, we believe that under the existing minutes this important principle is now, or may be, very satisfactorily applied; whereas we consider the educational test proposed by the Revised Code to be exceedingly objectionable. It is unfair to school managers and teachers. On the day of examination, 50 children, for instance, duly qualified may be presented to the Inspector, while in the course of the year as many more may be brought up to the required standard, who, from causes over which the School Committee and teacher can have no possible control, are not present. Thus it is evident that the master will not be paid according to his work. Again, the fact of sums of money, varying from 20*s.* to 28*s.*, being payable in respect to individual scholars, will render the funds to a great extent dependent upon the good sense and right feeling of the parents in sending their children to school on the day of inspection. A power is thus placed in the hands of parents which may be very capriciously and wrongfully exercised, and may most injuriously affect both the discipline and moral standing of the school.

We further observe, with equal surprise and regret, the grievous discouragement the Revised Code will inflict upon the establishment and support of infant schools. The great majority of the children in an infant school can earn little or nothing under the proposed test.

But while we refrain from expatiating on the above points and other matters of detail, we must urge as a principal objection that the test tends to exclude from the school dull and irregular scholars, and those whose home-training is most defective (the very class of children for whose benefit the Parliamentary grant should be made most available), for such scholars it will not pay to teach. . . . . And, while the proposed test will thus prejudicially affect the lowest grade of scholars, we greatly object to that provision of the Revised Code which excludes from Government aid (should they have once passed in Group IV.) all children above 11 years of age, the very class whose prolonged attendance at school has hitherto been considered of such high importance, whereby the progress of national education will be impeded, and advancement in every branch of religious and secular learning most seriously checked.

V. The regulations of the Revised Code with respect to pupil-teachers are of such a character that the class must be greatly deteriorated, and comparatively few (especially boys) will complete their term of pupilage under its provisions. The consequences will be prejudicially felt; first, in the elementary school, and then, in the training colleges. The pupil-teachers will leave the schools just as they begin to be really serviceable, and their deficiency in number and mediocrity of attainment will deprive the training colleges of the requisite supply of students, and subsequently the country of an adequate supply of trained teachers for elementary schools. How, again, can it be expected that school managers will be willing to engage the services of pupil-teachers, and pre-pay their salaries, according to the local rate of wages, on the mere chance of being reimbursed on such pupil-teachers passing a successful examination before Her Majesty's Inspectors at the end of the year?

It has, indeed, been urged by defenders of the Revised Code that no local contributions are raised to meet the cost of pupil-teachers. We reply, it would cause a most unnecessary complication of accounts to raise separate local contributions for all the different heads of public aid granted to schools. Nor can this objection be allowed to have

any weight if 20 *s.* are raised, locally, to meet every 10 *s.* of public grant, taking the grant to each school as a whole. This proportion is recognised as reasonable by the Revised Code itself, and we believe is deemed satisfactory by school managers, who are content with one-third of public money to meet two-thirds of local contribution.

In conclusion, allow us, my Lord, to express our conviction, that, in the discussions respecting education during the last few months, justice has not been done to the Privy Council system. Many gentlemen now actively engaged in the cause have no personal knowledge of the state of popular education, as it existed prior to 1846. They can scarcely realise the vast change which has taken place, both in town and rural districts.

They are not aware that trained and qualified teachers could not be obtained, even by those who were willing to pay high salaries. Nor could suitable candidates be found to resort to the few training colleges then existing, even when education was offered them free of all expense. Nothing short of the fostering hand of the State, in paying the stipends of pupil-teachers, and providing the cost of their training, together with the prospective advantage of an honourable certificate of merit, carrying a definite money-value could ever have introduced into the ranks of our elementary teachers a body of men and women, such as we believe are unequalled in any other country. However forgotten, these facts are undeniable; and, consequently, the charge brought against the Privy Council system, that it has unnecessarily "petted the teachers," and protected them by bounties is groundless. We further venture to assert, as the result of our observation and experience, that it is not easy to over-estimate the practical value of the teacher's augmentation, conditional as it is, on a satisfactory report of his school. It acts alike as an encouragement and a stimulus. The excellency of the system, and the striking success which has attended its operations, during the brief period of nine years which have elapsed, since the first band of teachers trained under its provisions entered upon their arduous work, have been fully acknowledged by the Royal Commissioners, on testimony the most varied and trustworthy.

In the Reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors for 1860, it is stated (and on their experience and testimony the country is prepared to rely) that in schools examined,—

Reading is taught excellently well, or fairly, in			89	per cent.
Writing	„	„	91	„
And arithmetic	„	„	83½	„

from which it is apparent that the rudiments of secular learning have not been neglected; and we submit that, if needful, the standard by which the above-mentioned results have been estimated may be gradually raised; and that time and patience are alone required to produce results still more satisfactory and encouraging.

Under these circumstances, school managers, and those interested in national education, who have raised eight or nine millions of money in giving effect to the existing Minutes of the Committee of Council, and who have now above a million scholars under their charge, expected some measure which might have improved and perfected, rather than impeded and imperilled, so great a work in the full career of its success.

On these grounds we deeply deplore the publication of the Revised Code. The almost unanimous verdict of educationists is against it. Of whatever improvements the scheme of education according to existing Minutes is susceptible, the Revised Code neither suggests such improvements, nor assists to their attainment. We entreat that any future change in the administration of the education grant may be confined within the limits of the Minutes of 1846, 1853, and 1860, and be consistent with the principle of them, and that the structure of the present system of education may be maintained entire. The Revised Code, on the contrary, introduces changes so organic and fundamental, that no modification of its regulations can give satisfaction. We, therefore, earnestly implore your Lordship to withdraw a document which has occasioned such wide-spread alarm, and thereby to restore that confidence and co-operation between the educationists of Great Britain and the Committee of Council which has hitherto so happily prevailed; the interruption of which, for however short a period, we regard as a public calamity.

Signed on behalf of the Central London Committee appointed for the withdrawal of the Revised Code,

Chas. R. Alford, M. A., }
Reginald Gunnery, M. A., } Hon. Secs.

Rev. *T. Annand* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Manse, Keith, Banffshire,
10 December 1861.

Sir,

I AM instructed by the presbytery of Strathbogie to transmit to you the enclosed copy of Resolutions anent the Revised Code, with a request that you would kindly bring these Resolutions under the notice of the Privy Council on Education.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Annand.*

The Secretary,
Committee of Council on Education.

THE Presbytery of Strathbogie held a Statutory Meeting at Huntly, on Wednesday, the 4th current.

The Sederunt consisted of 11 Members, the Rev. Mr. *Allan*, of Grange, presiding.

The Rev. Mr. *Annand*, of Keith, brought the Revised Code of the Privy Council under the notice of the Meeting, and moved the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. THAT while it is admitted that the present mode of administering the Government grant in aid of education is capable of improvement, the presbytery are of opinion that to force upon Scotland such a measure as is contemplated by the Revised Code, upon the result of an inquiry into the state of education in England, is as unconstitutional as it is unjust.

2. That the condition of the middle and lower-class schools in Scotland is, and always has been, so different from that in England, that in order to meet the wants of the case by legislation, a Royal Commission should be appointed, to inquire into the state of popular education in Scotland.

3. That in the event of such an inquiry being made, and the Revised Code becoming operative, a manifest injustice will be done to all certificated teachers, who will be deprived of that aid in expectation of the permanence of which they entered the profession.

4. That while the principle of "payment for results" is recognised as sound, and the primary importance of reading, writing, and arithmetic is admitted, its limited application to these three branches, which have at least not been shown to be deficient in Scotland, would inevitably lead to the neglect of those higher branches which have been coincidently taught with them; an arrangement which, with the most beneficial results, has hitherto connected our ordinary schools with intermediate institutions and the universities.

5. That "payment for results," as limited by the proposed Code, is not only injurious to education, but, from the conditions thereto attached, is also unjust to teachers and managers. Attendance and examination being both requisite to secure payment, the former, and consequently the latter, are subject to great variations from weather, sickness, and the time of the inspector's visit, which in many cases is necessarily at the most unfavourable season. The increase of many schools will therefore be so precarious, that few or no managers will be found willing to become responsible for money payments liable to reduction from these causes; in all which cases the proposed Code will be inoperative.

6. That the exclusion from Government aid of all but laymen is an act of injustice to a class of teachers, viz., licentiates of the Church, who, numerous in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Moray, are recognised as the most efficient public instructors; and who, in simple consistency with the terms of the proposed Code, may surely with fairness claim to have their work tested by its results.

7. That "grouping according to age" is injudicious and impracticable, and that the grouping proposed virtually makes no provision for the education of children younger than six, and discourages the continuance at school of those older than 11; a twofold evil which, it may be fairly supposed, the framers of the code did not contemplate.

The moderator, with Messrs. Walker (Huntley), Anderson (Marnoch), and Annand (Keith), as convener, were appointed, as a committee, to transmit a copy of these Resolutions to the Privy Council, and to bring them before other influential individuals, as they may see expedient. A suggestion that a large public meeting of managers of schools, and others interested in the education of the young, should be held for the county of Banff, or in conjunction with the neighbouring districts, received the cordial approval of the members present.

To the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, K. G., Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The MEMORIAL of the Lecturers in the Training Colleges of Great Britain,

Sheweth,

THAT the withdrawal of the annual grant to lecturers will inflict a serious injury on their interests, and will deteriorate the character of the instruction imparted in those institutions.

Your Lordship is doubtless aware that the Rev. Henry Moseley, in his report on Training Colleges for the year 1850, expressed a strong opinion that the study of subjects proper to elementary instruction, with a view to the work of primary schools, was not so efficiently carried out as was to be desired; and this defect in the system of the colleges he attributed to the want of a class of teachers capable of realising such a course of instruction. He also states "that the function of a training school is one of no common difficulty; that to secure even an ordinary measure of success in it the different departments of knowledge taught in such a school must be assigned to different teachers, and that great teaching power must be brought to bear upon it."

In his reports for 1851 and 1852, Mr. Moseley recommends to the Committee of Council on Education that, in order to obtain a class of teachers fit for the special work of training schools in sufficient numbers, their Lordships should offer augmentations of salary to teachers so qualified.

Influenced, probably, by these representations, the Lords of the Committee of Council passed the following Resolution, which is embodied in the Minute of August 20, 1853:—

"To promote in training schools the study of the subjects proper to elementary instruction, their Lordships will grant augmentations of salary of 100 *l.* annually to such resident lecturers as shall receive, independently of those augmentations, salaries of not less than 150 *l.* annually (this sum may include an allowance of 50 *l.* for board and lodging), provided that each lecturer in respect to whom such an augmentation of salary is granted should afford evidence satisfactory to their Lordships of his attainments in one, or at the most two, of the branches of knowledge enumerated below, and of skill in adapting them to the purposes of elementary instruction:—1. in History; 2. English Literature; 3. Geography; 4. Physical Science; 5. Applied Mathematics.

"In judging of the claims of candidates for such augmentations, their Lordships will seek the advice of persons eminent for their attainments in these several branches of knowledge.

"Their Lordships will not grant more than one such augmentation of salary in any training school where the number of students in residence does not exceed 30, nor more than two when the number does not exceed 60, nor more than three such augmentations in any case."

In the circular to the Principals of the Training Colleges of August 25, 1854, their Lordships announced their intention of giving effect to the foregoing resolution, by examining candidates for such augmentations; they explained the character of the examination and the nature of the office. An extract from this letter will show the importance attached by their Lordships to this examination. "My Lords wish it to be distinctly understood that they decline to entertain any application whatever for dispensing with this examination, or to receive any diploma or degree whatever in lieu of it. The object of this examination is to verify officially the fact that each candidate has acquired such knowledge of a given subject as will qualify him to employ it with effect in the instruction of elementary teachers."

The terms of their Lordships' resolutions are so explicit, that your memorialists entertained no doubt that, if they satisfied the conditions annexed to the grant, they might depend on it as a permanent source of income, and hence they entered into engagements which they would not have contemplated, had they believed it possible that the Committee of Council would abolish an office of their own creation, without any proof, or even allegation, that the lecturers had not earnestly, faithfully, and successfully executed the functions which devolve on them.

Your memorialists respectfully submit that there is a peculiar hardship in their case, inasmuch as they were induced by the offer of the Committee of Council to prepare themselves for a work so exceptional in its character, that most of those engaged in it would find it extremely difficult to change their profession without detriment to their personal interests.

Your memorialists particularly beg to call your Lordship's attention to the fact that the Royal Commissioners, upon whose recommendations many of the provisions of the new Code are said to be based, advise no reduction whatever in the grants to training colleges. "It may be asserted," say they, "that though the money is well spent, and though the relation between the Government and the Training Colleges is satisfactory, the assistance given discourages private liberality, and that the withdrawal of part of it would be compensated by private subscriptions. We (the Commissioners) do not agree in this opinion. It appears probable that considerable difficulty would be found in obtaining subscriptions enough for these institutions. Private benevolence usually operates rather to relieve the evils which directly excite sympathy and attract attention than to prevent the occurrence by the removal of their remote causes." "No other institutions stand so much in need of a permanent income, and of a considerable degree of Government supervision, which, of course, can be had only at the expense of the Government grants."

These opinions appear not to have been regarded as possessing sufficient weight; for the operation of the Revised Code will considerably cripple the resources of all the training colleges: First. By the withdrawal of the grants to lecturers. Secondly. By the limitation of the number of Queen's scholars. Thirdly. It is believed by the diminution of the students of the second year, for whom, other things being equal, a larger grant is made, and who will receive no corresponding professional benefit by remaining in the college for that period.

Your memorialists, therefore, think that in most cases the councils and committees of their colleges, though entertaining full confidence in their lecturers, and anxious to continue their services, will be quite unable so much to increase their incomes from new sources as to make up the deficiency which the loss of the Government grant will entail.

Your memorialists would further remind your Lordship that one of the alleged defects of the old code and one of the grounds of change was, that it did not pay for results. This allegation does not apply to the lecturers, whose payment does, in a high degree, depend on results. Their proficiency on the subject which they specially teach is ascertained by a severe and searching examination; their ability and skill as lecturers and teachers are annually

annually tested by the lectures delivered before the inspectors; and their general success or failure is verified by the number of students who pass a creditable examination in the lectureship subjects at the end of the year.

Your memorialists cannot suppose that the Committee of Council desire to weaken the resources of the Training Colleges, and to lower the curriculum of study. by the withdrawal of the lecturers, and they therefore trust that, upon mature deliberation, your Lordship will recommend that these augmentations be continued, the value of which, they respectfully urge, is amply proved by the satisfactory condition of the Training Colleges as at present constituted.

(signed) *Evan Daniel*, Lecturer on English Literature, Battersea Training College.

John C. Curtis, B. A., Lecturer on History, Borough Road College.

And 30 others.

The Bishop of *Lincoln* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K. G.

My Lord, Riseholme, Lincoln, 13 December 1861.

I AM requested by the Lincoln Diocesan Board of Education to forward to your Lordship the accompanying Memorial with reference to the Minute of the Committee of Council on Education establishing a new code of regulations.

In so doing, I express the sentiments of the Board no less than my own, when I assure your Lordship that nothing is further from our intention than to offer any hasty or unreasonable opposition to such alterations as your Lordship may deem expedient for the extension and improvement of elementary education. We feel sincerely grateful for the impulse which the wise measures of the Committee of Council have hitherto given to the progress of education, and which is strikingly evident in its results in this diocese; and we should ever receive with great deference any modifications of those measures on which your Lordship, after mature deliberation had decided.

I may be permitted, however, to observe, that the objections to the Revised Code which we have felt it our duty to detail in our memorial, are not the consequence of a hasty panic at the sight of an unexpected and extensive change, but the result of a careful examination of its provisions, considered in their bearings on schools placed under various circumstances, both in our manufacturing and in our agricultural parishes. Sub-committees were formed both in Nottinghamshire and in Lincolnshire, composed of those who, in either county, had had the greatest practical acquaintance with the education of the labouring class. Their reports formed the basis of the memorial, which was itself considered in detail by the Board, and which expresses the opinions of a very large majority of its members.

For myself, as bishop of a diocese, great part of which contains many small livings and very few resident proprietors, and in which a large proportion of the schools owe their support, and indeed their existence, to the contributions of the clergy, I should greatly regret to see any scheme adopted which would throw additional risk and, probably, additional expense on the managers, and oblige them either to deprive their schools of the advantage of certificated masters and mistresses, and pupil teachers, or to incur pecuniary liabilities which their limited incomes and their duty to their families will not justify. Under the operation of such a system, I can have little doubt that the number of certificated teachers, which has arisen in this diocese, in three years, from 77 to 140, and of pupil teachers, which has increased in the same period from 99 to 256, would again rapidly diminish, and that the quality of the education given would retrograde in consequence.

I have, &c.

The Right Honourable the Lord President of the Council. (signed) *John*, Bishop of Lincoln.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President and the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

The MEMORIAL of the Lincoln Diosesan Board of Education,

Sheweth,

THAT we, your memorialists have carefully considered the Revised Code of Regulations issued by the Committee of the Privy Council of Education, and dated 29th July 1861.

That while we fully admit the desirableness of the main objects at which the said Revised Code professes to aim, viz., "to render the distribution of the Parliamentary grant for public education in Great Britain more simple, more general, and more effective for its purpose,"

We are nevertheless of opinion that the Revised Code is open to very grave objection on the following points, and will fail to attain its professed objects for the following reasons:

The provisions of the Revised Code would effect immediate and fundamental changes in both the principles and administration of that system of education which with much experimental labour, and at great expense both to the State and to private individuals, has, with the sanction of successive administrations, become gradually established in this country.

We acknowledge that that system was still far from perfect, chargeable with some defects, and open to some improvements. We think that those defects might have been remedied, and the necessary improvements accomplished, by judicious amendments under increased experience and information;

But that the Revised Code, by its sudden and unexpected alterations of the present system, has tended to unsettle and dishearten both the promoters of national education and the teachers employed in the work.

That the distribution of the grant for the maintenance of schools is doubtless rendered more simple, inasmuch as the Revised Code substitutes one annual payment to the school managers for a variety of payments to different persons.

That to render the distribution of the grant for the maintenance of schools "more general and more effective for its purpose," the Revised Code appears to have been drawn up on the following principles:

I. Payment for results, *i. e.* only for work done.
II. Payment of Teachers by Managers only.
III. Lowering the standard of Education.
IV. Extension of the Area and Benefits of Education.

I. Payment for results, *i. e.* only for work done.

The whole annual grant is to consist of payments for attendances (after the first 100) of individual children; each separate payment to depend on attainments in reading, writing, and arithmetic, ascertained by individual examination of the children, according to age and a fixed standard, by an inspector on a certain day; reducible by one-third each for failure in any of the above-mentioned subjects. The whole grant so attained being subject, for specified causes, to withdrawal or reduction; reducible by not less than one-tenth, nor more than one-half, for the inefficiency of the school, ascertained by a general inspection.

We consider that the payment for results on the conditions and test above mentioned is unsound in principle, whilst the test is fallacious and unfair.

(*a*) The principle is unsound.

1. Because it is a fallacy to say that the work done in a school is to be measured by the proficiency of the children in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and a capitation grant based on such examination of individual children on a certain day does not pay for the work and labour that has been done in the school.

2. Because such capitation grant disturbs the relation between managers, teachers, scholars, and parents, by placing a high money value directly on individual scholars, and thus tends to weaken the discipline, especially in the later part of the school year.

3. Because it discourages the labour bestowed by conscientious teachers on dull and backward children who are likely to fail in the examination, placing thereby their duty at variance with their interest, and withholding payment for work and labour done.

Your memorialists also object to this principle because, although by Article 47 *a* the Government grant is reducible by not less than one-tenth nor more than one-half on an unsatisfactory report of the inspector, after a general inspection of the school, yet that the Revised Code bases the whole of the annual grants on a technical examination in the purely secular elements of knowledge, giving thereby only a secondary importance to the results of moral and intellectual discipline, and religious training and instruction.

(*b*) The test is fallacious and unfair.

1. Because, though the individual examination of children by an inspector (a stranger) may be a test of what a child can do, it is no test of the work done or labour bestowed by the teacher on that child. Where there is most labour there is least evidence of it, viz., in educating the dull and backward.

2. Because, since no consideration is made of the state of a child when it comes into a teacher's hands, an examination by the inspector cannot measure the work and labour of the teacher bestowed upon that child.

3. Because if a child be absent on the day of examination (or even for a certain number of days in the preceding month) no account whatever can be taken of the results of the labour bestowed upon that child.

4. Because since children's intellects cannot be measured and calculated upon like so much machinery, examination of them by a standard fixed according to their ages is unreasonable.

The

The limitation of the capitation grant to children present on the day of examination (and who have attended for a certain number of days in the month preceding the Return, Article 41 *a*.) cannot fairly be applied to schools,—

1. Because in most elementary schools there are periods of the year when the average attendance is always from 20 to 50 per cent. less than at other times.

2. Because, from returns made to the Royal Commissioners, it appears that more than 40 per cent. of the children taught in elementary schools during the school year, ordinarily leave the school before the end of one year, *i.e.*, probably before the inspector's visit.

3. Because schools examined in winter or bad weather, or within a month of the holidays, harvest, fairs, haymaking, hop-picking, bean-dropping, or other periods of the employment of child labour, or in times of depressed trade, sickness or epidemics, &c., would not obtain their due share of the Government grant.

The principle of the examination of children grouped according so their ages (a system unknown in any schools) is objectionable and unreasonable,—

1. Because it can be no true test of the results of school-work, unless all the children of the same age have equal abilities, attainments, and advantages, and have attended school for the same period, and with the same regularity.

2. Because dull, neglected, irregular, or sickly children proving unremunerative, the school will become divided into children who can earn money and children who cannot earn money; and it will be the interest of school managers and teachers to discourage the attendance of those children who are likely to fail, snd in reality require the greatest care and attention.

II. Payment of Teachers by Managers only.

Your memorialists consider that the payment of teachers by managers only under the provisions of the Revised Code will in many cases be impracticable or unfair.

It appears to be generally admitted that the amount of annual capitation grant obtainable under the Revised Code by most schools now receiving Government aid would be very much less than the amount they have been receiving under the old system; that in infant schools the grant would be almost entirely lost; that the amount, from a variety of contingencies above mentioned, would be extremely uncertain, and could not be known until the end of the year.

School managers, therefore, would frequently be unable to enter into definite engagements with teachers, to guarantee out of diminished means payments equivalent to their present augmentation grants and gratuities for special instruction of pupil teachers, and also unable and unwilling to make the large pecuniary advances in weekly payments to pupil teachers as required under the Revised Code.

Your memorialists submit that the summary abolition of the money value of certificates under the Revised Code is unfair and unjust to present certificated teachers. They entered the service with these fixed payments set before them as an inducement; they obtained their certificates by long service and hard labour. The grants are called conditional grants, and the conditions named all refer to the duties of the teacher. The documents of agreement with them contained not the slightest hint that the Committee of Privy Council reserved to itself the right to cut off these payments without notice. The payments of course were dependent on an annual vote of the House of Commons, and therefore their permanence was no more absolutely certain than that of the army, navy, and other public services; but according to a circular to training colleges from the secretary of the Committee of Council, dated 1st February 1861, "Queen's scholars are required to sign a declaration on their admission to the effect that they mean to become and to continue to act as teachers in schools for the poor; and they are trained at the public expense for a profession understood to be that of their lives." On this ground, other posts under Government have been refused to them.

Your memorialists, therefore agree in the opinion of the chairman of the Royal Commission, as stated in the House of Lords, that the interests of the schoolmasters who are already appointed ought to be considered, as it would not be fair to place them in a more disadvantageous position than when they entered the service.

III. Lowering the Standard of Education.

Your memorialists submit, that under the Revised Code the standard is lowered—

1. Of normal schools, and that these institutions will be seriously injured—

(1.) Directly, in their finances—

(*a*) From the loss of the annual Government grant to the great educational institutions, specified in old Code, 191—193.

(*b*) From the increased expenditure, in providing "a staff satisfactory to the Committee of Council (Revised Code, 91), in consequence of the abolition of the Government grants for certificated assistants and lecturers (Old Code, 191—193).

(*c*) From the probable vacancies, in consequence of the reservation of one-fifth of their accommodation for private students.

(*d*) From other vacancies, probably caused by the loss of second-year students.

(2.) And that they will be injured indirectly—

(*a*) By the discouragement of a second year's residence for students, and consequent lowering of their standard of character and efficiency.

(*b*) By the permission for ex-pupil teachers to be provisionally certificated as school teachers.

(*c*) By the discouragement of the pupil-teacher system, and the diminished inducements for private students to enter the profession, which will materially reduce the supply of students as candidates for certificates.

All this is in direct opposition to the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners.

2. The standard is lowered under the Revised Code of certificated teachers, by discouraging the second year's residence in normal schools, which is most needful for their moral discipline; by removing that incentive to exertion which the money-value of certificates at present provides, and by making certificates attainable on lower qualifications than under the old Code (Revised Code, 120).

3. Of pupil teachers, by reducing by one-third the time for their special instruction, by permitting that instruction to be given them along with evening scholars, and by fundamental alterations in the terms of their engagements, which your memorialists consider hazardous, needless, and objectionable.

4. Of elementary schools now receiving Government aid, by the material diminution of the grant likely to be obtained, by casting additional burdens on the managers, and by discouraging the attendance of scholars above 11 years of age.

5. Of infant schools, by the almost entire loss of the Government grant, so that these schools, under the Revised Code, will be greatly discouraged, notwithstanding the strong recommendations of the Royal Commissioners to increase their number and efficiency.

IV. Extension of the Area and Benefits of Education.

It does not appear that poorer schools, not now receiving Government aid, will, under the Revised Code, be generally gainers by the loss sustained by schools at present aided.

To obtain an annual grant, the Revised Code requires in all cases (1) certain conditions as to premises; (2), a certificated teacher; and, (3), satisfactory examination before an inspector.

(1). With regard to premises, &c., the Revised Code provides slightly increased facilities for obtaining building grants.

(2). Certificated teachers, being of a lower standard, might be expected to be obtained at a lower salary, were there not reason to fear that the supply of such teachers will be diminished in proportion as the inducements are withdrawn which have hitherto attracted them to the profession.

(3). But it is not probable that poorer or rural schools, not now receiving Government aid, could easily comply with the requirements of the Revised Code, and pass a satisfactory examination before the inspector; they could obtain no aid from Government until they had succeeded without it. For schools in poor districts, with a migratory population, and consequent irregular attendance, there is no provision. It is a fallacy to consider education as subject to mercantile laws of demand and supply; in education, as in religion, the demand is least from those who need it most.

Lastly, your memorialists observe that the Revised Code directs especial attention to the teaching of the elementary secular subjects of reading, writing, and arithmetic; they recognise the importance of thorough grounding on those subjects, but such prominence being attached to them, they regret that the Revised Code does not contain any additional specific notice of the importance of moral and religious education. They do not impute to the framers of the Revised Code any intention to disregard those essential subjects, but they would view with extreme jealousy any scheme for national education that would have a tendency to diminish the attention bestowed upon religious teaching.

Your memorialists beg respectfully to submit these several objections to your Lordships' attention, and to express their earnest hope that the Revised Code be withdrawn, or at least be materially modified.

Signed in behalf of the Lincoln Diocesan Board of Education,

John Lincoln, President.

Mr. *W. Entwisle* to the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, K. G.

Rusholine House, Manchester,
9 December 1861.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a printed copy of a memorial adopted unanimously at a public meeting of managers and teachers of schools and other members of the Church of England in this neighbourhood, on the 2d instant, and signed by myself as chairman, on behalf of the meeting, according to the terms of a resolution passed to that effect. It will, I am sure, be unnecessary for me to say one word in support of its prayer. My only duty is to authenticate the paper, and to request your Lordship's attention to its contents. I understand that a deputation from our committee here will have the honour of waiting upon your Lordship to-morrow (with many others from various parts of the country), and will be prepared to give any explanations that may be required.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Entwisle.*

The Right Hon. Earl Granville,
&c. &c.

To the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, K. G., President of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

The MEMORIAL of the Clergy, School Managers, Teachers, and other Members of the Church of England, in Manchester, unanimously adopted at a Public Meeting held in the Town Hall, on the 2d December 1861,

Sheweth,

THAT your memorialists, without denying the possibility of improvements, regard with thankfulness the results attained by the existing system of Privy Council aid to National Education; and they deprecate the consequences which they fear would follow from the organic changes proposed in the Revised Code.

Your memorialists, considering the vast importance of the results already attained, would earnestly press upon the Committee of Privy Council the necessity of seeking such improvements as may have suggested the provisions of the Revised Code by some modifications of the existing system, rather than by the introduction of what is practically a new one.

Your memorialists, observing the prominence given to the following principle, by the recent Royal Commissioners, viz., that the people of this country have determined that our education shall be in the widest sense religious education, would respectfully submit that the prominence given to the comparatively mechanical arts of reading, writing, and arithmetic, by the money value attached to them in the Revised Code, is contrary to the spirit of that principle so universally expressed.

Your memorialists observe that the Revised Code contemplates improvement in a threefold form, viz. to render the distribution of the grant "more simple," "more general," "more effective for its purpose."

For the first, viz., simplification in distribution.

Your memorialists submit that payment to the managers in one sum is compatible with the existing system; payment for certain limited "results" in the education of individual children they apprehend would tend to complication, rather than to simplification.

For the second, viz., to render the distribution "more general."

Your memorialists submit that the Revised Code is calculated to diminish the Parliamentary grant without eliciting greater private benevolence; and to lower the standard of education without extending it to schools for the poorer classes.

For the third, viz., to render it more effective for its purpose.

Your memorialists refer with confidence to the Reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors, quoted by Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, in his recent letter to Earl Granville, from which it appears that the "results," contemplated in the Revised Code are attained in more than 83 per cent. of the schools conducted by trained and certificated masters under the present system, and that not more than 1½ per cent. can be justly considered as having failed in any of the three subjects. And they further would express their strong conviction, that those other results which, as above mentioned, form the main principle of the original constitution of the present system, would absolutely be discouraged by the operation of the Revised Code.

In any changes which may be introduced, your memorialists would earnestly deprecate the following provisions of the Revised Code.

That which leaves the present certificated teacher without any security that he shall receive an equivalent to the money value of his certificate;—as being such a disappointment of legitimate expectations as would tend to shake all confidence in the support of education by the State.

The various conditions of attendance;—as being manifestly unfair, both relatively as applied to different classes of schools, and absolutely in their operation in the same school.

The plan of grouping by age;—as unfair.

The non-payment of scholars between 11 and 13;—as actually tending to increase the number of early removals from school, a result which all earnest men interested in elementary education have been for years striving to prevent.

The attainments required in the subjects of examination;—which would practically close those very schools which the Royal Commissioners have asserted to be of the first importance, viz. Infants Schools.

The requirement of payment of salaries in advance by the managers;—as an impracticable condition.

The stipulation that fees and subscriptions shall equal the grant of State money;—as tending to exclude those very schools (viz., in poor districts), to the support and improvement of which the Royal Commissioners direct special attention.

The regulations for the engagement and payment of pupil teachers, viz.—that which dissevers their direct connexion with the State, that which provides for a weekly payment of stipends by the managers, and that which renders their engagement terminable by a six months' notice. These regulations, your memorialists believe, would tend at once to lower the whole standard of educational machinery.

Your memorialists therefore pray that the Revised Code may be withdrawn, and that the present tried and hitherto successful system may be continued, with such alterations as may conduce to its greater efficiency.

Signed on behalf of the meeting,

Wm. Entwisle, Chairman.

To the Lord President and the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council on Education.

We, the undersigned Members of the Council of the Battersea College for Training Schoolmasters, desire respectfully to address the following remarks:—

On the first appearance of the Revised Code for regulating the distribution of the Parliamentary Grant, we participated in the feeling of surprise and disappointment which appears to have been common to nearly all who take a practical interest in the education of the people. We have availed ourselves of the interval afforded by the suspension of its operation to collect information, and to consider in connexion with existing facts what will be its probable effects. We now beg leave to lay before your Lordships some of the conclusions at which we have arrived, and which have tended to confirm our first impressions.

Our inquiries have been mainly directed to the bearing of the proposed changes on this Institution, and on the certificated teachers who have left it since 1851, the first year in which Queen's scholars entered the examination for certificates.

We find that the immediate loss on the annual income of the college may be reckoned at 380*l.*, besides two lectureships. We do not see how we can either reduce our expenditure without impairing the work of the college, or make up this deficiency. We can indulge no hope whatever of pecuniary advantage from students who are not Queen's scholars. Most of them (as we know from past experience) would require liberal assistance in the way of exhibitions, and but few of them would enter the college sufficiently qualified to obtain grants on their examinations. We believe that, on the whole, these students would be a source of pecuniary loss, rather than of gain.

But we consider the inconvenience to which we should thus be reduced of small importance, compared with the effect of the measure upon the certificated teachers who are engaged in elementary schools, and the consequences which must follow in regard to the future operations of the College.

Within the last 10 years, 449 certificated teachers have left the institution, three-fourths of whom have been Queen's scholars. Deducting from this number 19 who have died or have become disqualified for teaching on account of some bodily infirmity, more than 92 per cent. of the remaining number are occupied in furthering the education of the poor, either in elementary schools or in training colleges, and four per cent. are engaged in schools for the middle classes, or in private tuition.

From the table which we subjoin, two important deductions may be drawn; first, that of those who have been Queen's scholars there are actually employed in national education 94 per cent., and of o er students only 83 per cent.; secondly, that of teachers of the first class, 95 per cent. are engaged in the same work, and only 87 per cent. of the second and third classes. It thus appears that Queen's scholars keep more strictly to their precise vocation than those who have left other occupations to become national schoolmasters, and those who have most distinguished themselves in the Training College more than those in the inferior classes.

We

We have collected a considerable body of information relating to the amount of the work which these young men are carrying on, and the way in which they are doing it. We find that those who are in charge of elementary schools in Great Britain have under them nearly 50,000 children, and 540 pupil-teachers.

We must express our conviction, confirmed as it has been by these special inquiries, that the results of the present method of training, although necessarily immature, are in a high degree satisfactory. The system has had to make its way in spite of disheartening difficulties, arising from the neglect of national education in previous times, the apathy of the lower orders, and the prejudices of the higher. Since it was first set on foot, school managers, as well as schoolmasters, have had to learn their duties. The first pupil teachers, for the most part, had to serve their apprenticeship under ill-qualified masters, and but a small proportion of those who have gone through their course of training can yet lay claim to any considerable educational experience. We are informed that a steady improvement in intellectual qualifications and in religious and moral discipline is perceptible in the Queen's scholars of each year, compared with those of the preceding one. The range of study in the training schools has also undergone progressive amendment to adapt it more strictly to the object in view; but as these advantages have been accumulating by degrees, they have not borne their full fruit on the teachers now at work.

If these circumstances are properly considered, it seems to us that it would be very unreasonable to expect more than has actually been accomplished. We believe that the certificated schoolmasters who have been trained to their work as pupil-teachers and Queen's scholars are as a body efficiently performing their duty; that they are exemplary in their conduct, exercising, in addition to their prescribed duties, an excellent influence in their several neighbourhoods; that they adhere with remarkable constancy to their proper calling, and that, by the wise provision of the Committee of Council in granting augmentations on their certificates, they are taking just that position in society which is due to the educators of the poor. On the whole, it may be doubted whether a more successful attempt has ever been made to train a body of men for a particular function, and assign to them their work, than that which originated from the minutes of the Committee of Council in 1846.

We do not pretend to regard the present system of administering the annual grant of the Legislature as perfect. We should not deprecate some considerable modifications in its details; but we conceive it to be thoroughly sound in principle. Its operations, as far as they have advanced, have been gradually tending to render this the best educated country in Europe. We cannot, therefore, contemplate without the deepest concern and anxiety a measure which would overthrow all the most important conditions under which both the training colleges and the elementary schools have been carrying on their work.

We have collected nearly 300 returns from schools in different parts of the country, showing the amounts which they have annually received from the Committee of Council, and those which they might hope to obtain under the operation of the Revised Code. It appears that the latter, on the average, would fall short of the former by about 44 per cent. To those who know the exceeding difficulty of raising the necessary funds for the maintenance of schools, with the aid of the existing Government grants, this defalcation has a most serious aspect, and it cannot be doubted that the reduction of salaries must be a necessary consequence. The only resources for school managers will be increased charity funds, and higher payments. As to the payments, though in some rare instances they may admit of increase, we believe that necessity in a large majority of schools has already compelled managers to raise them as high as they dare; and with reference to charity funds, the public can testify that it is only by unceasing importunity on the part of the parochial clergy, that school subscriptions are kept up to their present amount, while in country places their private incomes have often to supplement, to an inconvenient extent, the contributions of their wealthier parishioners. Should a great reduction of salaries take place, well-qualified men will necessarily be drawn off to other callings, and clever pupil-teachers will choose to become clerks, rather than enter the training colleges.

But our inquiries have led us to another conclusion, to which we must call your Lordships' attention, though it may be less immediately connected with the interests of training schools.

We find that not only would the new Code take away the necessary support from a large proportion of existing schools, but it would distribute help in the most unfair manner. Calculating on those returns in the correctness of which we can place the most confidence, it appears that, to schools recently established in country parishes, where education had been previously much neglected, and the people had sunk into a state of semi-barbarism, the grants under the Revised Code would be diminished by about 60 per cent., and in many cases by 80 per cent., and to those in manufacturing towns and in the poor districts of London by about 50 per cent.; while to a few schools which contain an extremely small proportion of very poor children, or of very young ones, and in which the payments are, or might be, higher than usual, the grants under the two systems would be nearly equal.

It will thus be seen that the greatest amount of help would be given to those schools which have the fewest difficulties to contend with.

We would submit to your Lordships that the proposed system of capitation is in reality a payment, not so much on the results of the teacher's energy and skill, as on effects in a great degree produced by independent agencies, which would operate without external assistance or encouragement. A payment on mere results, tested by an examination

without regard to the conditions under which they have been obtained, appears to be like awarding a prize in a race when no starting point for the candidates has been determined.

Nor can we admit the accuracy of the statement, that your Lordships are not now paying for results. On the contrary, we are of opinion that an intelligent inspector, looking at the attendance books and time tables, examining the several classes, and observing the appearance and manner of the children, must be competent to form a fair estimate, not only of the means and appliances for teaching, but of the results produced.

The effect of removing all direct inducement for the students to reside a second year in the training colleges, even if one-fifth of the accommodations should remain empty, would of course be a rapid multiplication of certificated teachers, without the moral and intellectual advantages which, it is admitted, the second year's training never fails to confer.

It would not be easy to overrate the worth of the moral bond which now attaches the certificated schoolmasters to their work, often in the face of considerable temptation to leave it. This bond must necessarily cease to exist if it should become impossible to find a sufficient number of suitable situations for those who are trained from year to year. We are aware of the difficulty which school managers, in small parishes, with very limited resources, have in obtaining teachers for their schools; but we are certain that the proper remedy for this will not be found in a measure which would lower the qualifications and the position of the general body of national schoolmasters.

In offering these remarks to your Lordships, we have desired to restrict ourselves to our own point of view, as the council of a training college which has hitherto been working with success, and the operations of which have been sufficiently extensive to furnish us with actual experience as the ground of our observations; but, having been led to take a careful and deliberate view of all the bearings of the Revised Code, we venture, in conclusion, to express our earnest hope that it may not be permitted to come into operation, and that such modifications in the administration of the public grant as may be deemed desirable, after mature reflection, may be grafted upon the existing system, in the great principles of which we have entire confidence, and the results of which have already given so much cause for thankfulness to the friends of education.

CERTIFICATED TEACHERS who have left Battersea Training College since Christmas 1851.

	FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.
In National Schools under inspection	53	165	131
In Endowed, and other Schools, for the poor	6	11	8
In Training Colleges in Great Britain and Ireland	7	1	1
In Training Colleges in the Colonies	3	—	—
In Schools for the Poor in the Colonies	3	4	2
In Private Schools, or tuition (of whom 10 were not Queen's Scholars).	-	4	13
In Holy Orders (of whom two were not Queen's Scholars)	1	1	1
Left their calling for the present (of whom three were not Queen's Scholars).	3	4	4
Lost sight of for the present (of whom three were not Queen's Scholars).	-	1	3
TOTAL	76	191	163

Total of those not disqualified for teaching	430
Dead	13
Left their calling on the score of health	6
TOTAL of those who have left the College, of whom 112 were not Queen's Scholars	449

(signed) *J. Lichfield,*
Auckland, Bath and Wells,
And 18 others.

Battersea Training College,
19 December 1861.

To the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Committee of the Church Defence Association for the Rural Deanery of Kidderminster.

YOUR memorialists, in addressing your Lordships on the subject of the Revised Code of Regulations lately issued by your Lordships, desire, in the first place, to say that they do not intend to object to that Code as a whole, nor to dissent from its general object. On the contrary, if that object be to call forth more and more the local, as distinct from the central, resources of the country in support of elementary education, they wish to express their approval of that object. Further, if it may correctly be stated that there are two points in the Code of sufficient importance to be regarded as principles, viz., first, the making public aid to schools depend as far as possible on their actual performance of their work, and, secondly, the leaving the services of school teachers of all kinds to be agreed upon between them and the school managers, according to the market value of those services from time to time, they desire to express concurrence in those principles thus generally stated.

But to a great extent this question is necessarily and eminently one of practical detail; and the committee cannot but see grave objections to the manner in which the Code proposes to give effect to the above views, as well as to several others.

Before proceeding to these details, the committee must urge their decided opinion, that in one point of view the Code is liable to serious condemnation, wholly apart from its proper merits. They conceive that on no account whatever ought the position of living persons, in respect of pecuniary allowances which they now receive from Government on specific conditions, to have been interfered with while those conditions were performed: those persons are, certificated teachers, Queen's scholars, lecturers at training schools, and, though the case is somewhat less clear and strong with respect to them, apprenticed pupil teachers.

The committee consider that, according to the universal and long prevalent understanding in the country, especially of the whole school-teaching profession, and according to the natural sense of many passages which might be quoted from the official records of the Committee of Council, the claims of those persons come fairly under the well-established category of vested rights, and that so long as they fulfil the conditions imposed upon them, they have an equitable title to their allowances undiminished. If a change is necessary upon general grounds, the committee submit that, even at the cost of some temporary inconvenience, it ought to have been confined to future and prospective engagements.

The committee do not profess to suggest measures in substitution for the proposals to which they object. They admit that, after the Report of the Royal Commission, some changes in the existing system could not but be expected; but they at present wish to leave it to the wisdom of the Government and of Parliament to consider further what better steps might be taken than some of those now under consideration.

1. With respect to the bearing of the Revised Code on the religious character of our schools, the committee are aware that the former engagements of the Government on this head are untouched; that (as they believe) the position and duties of Her Majesty's inspectors remain apparently the same; and that there is no direct difference in this regard between the Revised Code and the corresponding document which was issued last year. But they submit that a real difference, sufficient at least to call for some further precaution, is created between the two systems by some of the peculiar provisions of the Revised Code. For the first time, the income of the school from Government, so far as it and the qualifications for its reception are positive, specific, and defined, is made to depend solely on three elements of secular knowledge. And further, though it is theoretically possible that an inspector may still assign their due relative positions in examination to all the branches of the school into which he is to inquire, still, according to the system laid down, so much time will inevitably be occupied in dealing with those three elements, that, without an increase of inspectors so enormous that they do not believe it can be proposed, there must needs be great risk of other matters being dismissed with slight and perfunctory notice.

At present the committee are only looking at this matter in its religious aspect; and, while they do not wish to see religious knowledge introduced into the scheme on the same footing as secular, still they cannot but think that, if not in the Code itself, in some document of equal publicity, it should be plainly laid down that the religious condition of the school, where examination into such condition is admitted, will continue to form an integral and essential part of the inspector's report. They cannot believe that less than this will satisfy the minds of those who look on this as by far the most important part of the question of education.

2. The committee cannot believe that the method provided by section 40, for testing attainment in reading, writing, and arithmetic, with a view to the capitation grant, will work fairly or satisfactorily. Experience seems to have shown that the system of inspection of schools, and public support to them, according to that system, on which we have thus

far proceeded, has worked on the whole evenly and harmoniously through the country. It will be different when the inspection and its results are to proceed on a system of specific examination, so rigid in one view, and yet leading to so much diversity in another, such as is here laid down. It is rigid in this respect, that the inspector has no option between allowing the whole sum claimable on account of any given child in regard to performance in a given branch, and refusing it altogether; while the same rule must inevitably lead to endless discrepancies between different parts of the country, according to the lenient or severe temper of different inspectors. Suppose a child makes six errors in a dictation exercise of ten lines, one person no doubt would allow the grant on account of that child, while another might refuse it.

3. The committee concur in the obvious objections which have been made to several points in sections 40 and 41, founded on the fluctuating character (wholly beyond the control of school managers), of the attendance at schools, and, in particular, on the many accidental circumstances which may diminish the number of children who shall have been present during the month previous to the inspector's visit.

They also concur in objecting to provision (*d*) in section 41, of which the effect must be to terminate school attendance, in the great majority of cases, at the age of 11. The committee cannot conceive counteracting influences that shall approach to being adequate, can be brought against the powerful discouragement to attendance which this provision must cause.

After the experience, and the universal agreement, of so many years, respecting the evil of children leaving school too young, the only reason which they can conjecture for this singular limitation would be one that presumes a total revolution in the view of the right province of the State in respect of education. It may be said that, instead of the State caring for its young members of the lower orders having a certain amount of intellectual culture and moral training, which is the ground hitherto taken, its duty warrants it, first, in disregarding altogether the latter at the time when it becomes most important; and next, in limiting its demands to the acquisition by children of the means whereby they may get for themselves mental enlargement and cultivation. The committee trust that so profoundly retrograde a principle will not be adopted. They have always believed that the reasons why the State has interfered at all in the matter of the education of the poor, have been grave political reasons; that for its own interests and objects it has deemed it of vital moment to endeavour to secure for those children a far higher amount of intellectual enlightenment, mental power, and moral discipline, than the care of their parents, or the tendencies of the class among which they move would provide for them. The committee would much regret to see this far-sighted attempt altogether abandoned.

4. The committee concur in the objections, to which they have seen no attempt at an answer, against the grouping principle of sections 43 and 44, and in particular to that of group 1, which, it seems to them, must almost wholly destroy infant schools depending upon Government support.

5. The committee have already intimated, that, considering the other provisions of the Code, the directions about faults of instruction in section 47 (and also in section 74), are too slight and vague. Unless it is intended fatally to discourage all the subjects of instruction beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic, some advantage must be definitely held out to schools in which such subjects are taught, and well taught, above those in which they are not.

6. The committee submit, that unless the diary or log-book required in sections 50—57, is more clearly and minutely described, the attempt to keep it will be very embarrassing to school teachers.

7. With regard to pupil teachers (sections 75—84), the committee, if it is assumed that the State is to give up the relation it has hitherto maintained with some classes of teachers (which does not necessarily follow from the managers being left to make their own terms with them, and to which the committee must not be understood to assent), do not object to the general principle of these provisions. But the principle is applied in an unfair and one-sided manner. The managers are required, under heavy penalties, to have a certain number of pupil-teachers, and when they have got them, they are further compelled to undertake large pecuniary liabilities on an uncertain prospect of partial repayment. One effect will be, as has often been pointed out, that in very many cases it will be more for the interest of managers to do without pupil teachers than to have them.

On the assumed principle, managers should be left to decide whether to have pupil-teachers at all, and to arrange when, as well as what, to pay them. Moreover, the committee conceive that at least it should not be made impossible to continue the present system of apprenticeship for a term of years, even if in order to it the beginning of such apprenticeship should be fixed somewhat later than at present, for it is doubtful whether an able race of teachers is not much more likely to be produced under that system than under one of terminable and precarious engagement.

8. In conclusion, the committee have to advert to the case of the training schools.

It is easy to dwell on the fact, that a very large proportion of the cost of these institutions falls on the Government. The reply is, that except in reliance on that very prospect, hardly any training schools would have been established. In the case of their

own

own diocese, the committee can state that the attempt was not begun till the most careful and explicit calculations had been furnished to the promoters by the Secretary to the Committee of Council, encouraging them to hope for a very large amount of aid from the Government.

What has been lately stated by the Commissioners might easily have been foretold, that training schools are not institutions calculated to attract much local support. The reports of Her Majesty's inspectors show that not one of them is carried on without considerable pecuniary difficulty. On the other hand, it is believed that in most dioceses, certainly in that of Worcester, the amount raised in voluntary subscriptions on their behalf is not out of proportion to those contributed to most other church objects. It follows that not much increase can reasonably be looked for to that part of their necessary income.

The committee, however, do not contend for anything like vested rights in connexion with training schools, and they admit that in some cases the amount of support which they have received from Government has been excessive; but they submit that, considering the large amount of time and trouble expended on them for many years, and that, from their nature, they cannot bear even any material interruption of their resources, a longer time ought to be allowed to them before any measure seriously affecting them should take effect. The committee must say that the opinion officially given in the circular accompanying the Code, that (in the face of the discouragements which, for a time at least, the Code offers to the profession of school teacher), a year and a half would be ample time for the training-schools to recruit their supplies, especially from the middle classes, is wholly erroneous and unfounded.

Any cause affecting elementary education must of course tell powerfully upon training colleges, both as to the practising schools connected with them, and the supply of intending school teachers to them. But besides this, the Code has at least one provision which must directly tend to deprive training colleges of one-half of their efficiency. No less well established, than the conviction that children leave school too early, has been the belief that in the great majority of cases training pupils ought to remain in the college at least two years.

Hitherto the State has encouraged their doing so, by an increased value to the certificate of the second year. That inducement is removed by the Revised Code. It cannot be expected that in very many cases the young men will not in consequence leave the college at the end of their first year.

Without pretending to have exhausted the subject, the committee submit that on the above points the Code ought to be carefully reconsidered and modified.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
Lyttelton,
Chairman.

20 December 1861.

Rev. *J. G. Howes* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Cambridge Board of Education.

Sir, Cambridge, 17 December 1861.

I AM directed by the Board of Education for the county and town of Cambridge and Isle of Ely to forward to you the accompanying memorial on the subject of the Revised Code for presentation to the Lords of Committee of Council on Education.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Howes*, Secretary.

The Secretary of Committee of Council on Education.

THE Cambridge Board of Education beg leave respectfully to address the Right Honourable the Lord President and the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education on the subject of the Revised Code of Minutes and Regulations, dated 29 July 1861.

The Board are fully aware of the difficulties which many schools, especially in poor and rural districts, find in complying with the requirements under which the parliamentary grant has been administered; and the Board would gladly accept such alterations of the present system as might hold out a reasonable prospect of benefit to these schools.

The Board recognize also the importance of directing special attention in the examination of schools to reading, writing, and arithmetic, so as to test in the most complete manner possible the instruction of the mass of the children in these subjects, and to furnish a strong stimulus to teachers to give attention to this part of their duty.

But the Board are apprehensive that such results would not ensue from the adoption of the Revised Code, and consider that it is open to serious objections which they proceed to state.

The masters and mistresses at present in possession of certificates of merit, and who have been in the habit of receiving annual payments from the Committee of Council in virtue of them, are entitled, in the opinion of the Board, to more consideration on the part of the Government than appears to be given in the Revised Code. The Committee of Council have always used to them such language as would lead them to expect that these payments would continue, and have besides this held out to them the prospect of their possibly receiving from Government retiring pensions. The Board are apprehensive that, in the case of many schools at present receiving aid, the result of the Revised Code would be largely and suddenly to diminish that aid, and in this way to cause a loss to certificated teachers which ought not to be made to fall upon them.

The Board think that the examination as it is provided for in the code must be exceedingly uncertain; that there is danger that from want of time for examination, from the difficulty of securing the attendance of children on a particular day, and from many other similar causes, the results of the teaching of the school may not after all be fairly tested; and that this uncertainty arising from causes beyond the managers' and teachers' control, since it will render the amount of aid which may be looked forward to also uncertain, must make the pecuniary arrangements into which the managers will have to enter very hazardous and difficult.

The Board would also point out that in the schools of their own district the obligation of guaranteeing definite payments in anticipation of contingent receipts, or in other words of spending beforehand an uncertain income, would fall mainly on the clergy, and thus add a burden of pecuniary liability to that burden of large contribution to the necessary support of the school, of the pressure of which the Royal Commissioners complain.

The Board consider that many provisions of the code, as they stand, especially the arrangement of the children for examination according to their age, are opposed to the proper organization of the school, and are injurious to the interests of the children; and, even supposing that this and other similar provisions be altered, the Board apprehend that to make the grant of large sums of money to the school depend upon the separate examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic of particular children, will perplex the working of the school as a whole, and may fail in gaining its apparent purpose, that of securing attention to all the children, since the teachers will be tempted to attend chiefly to those children from whom a money grant is likely to arise.

The Board anticipate great difficulty from parents, who, when a large grant arises to the school from the examination of a particular child, will be tempted to make the attendance of such child dependent on compliance with unreasonable demands on their part.

It is their opinion also that discouragement may be given to the religious teaching of the school from the fact that, so far as they can judge from the code, the attention and interest of the teacher will naturally be much more directed to the secular portion of his work of instruction, as that which is most likely to cause increase or diminution of the income of the school, than to the religious; and on this account the managers may find it difficult to secure proper attention to the latter.

For all these reasons the Board beg leave respectfully to suggest to your Lordships that it would be advisable that the Revised Code should be reconsidered, in order that such provisions of it as are likely to be of advantage to education may be brought forward in a different form, and with such regard and consideration for arrangements already made, and for the existing state as things, as shall prevent any shaking of the public confidence in the steadiness of the course which the Government pursues with reference to the great interests of education.

5 December 1861.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Committee of Management of the Brighton (Chichester Diocesan) Training College for Schoolmistresses,

Showeth,

THAT the said college was built and fitted up at a cost of 9,000 *l.*, of which 6,700 *l.* were provided from private sources, chiefly within the diocese, and the remaining 2,300 *l.* by the Committee of Council on Education.

That this large amount of private contribution was obtained under the expectation, justly founded on various minutes of the Committee of Council, that, when a building was provided, the annual assistance to be derived from Government would go far to support the institution.

That this expectation has been hitherto satisfied by the sums yearly received from Government, but that, under the Revised Code no such hope could be entertained, and the very existence of the institution would be endangered through a want of funds.

That the particular points in which the resources of the college would be injuriously affected are the following: Firstly, the withdrawal of the governesses' augmentations. Secondly, the reduction in the assistance hitherto afforded to the elementary schools in connexion with the college. Thirdly, the loss of income arising from a diminution in the number of second year's students, and a probably insufficient supply of students of either first or second year.

That

That while the Revised Code claims to take its origin in part from the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners on Education, these recommendations are precise in expressing the opinion that any reduction in the aid given by the Government to the training colleges would be inexpedient.

That, independently of the financial bearing of the Revised Code, the committee of the Brighton Training College are convinced that, while both the educational success and moral tone of the college are bound up with the existence in it of the class of second year's students in sufficient number, the Revised Code would in its operation materially reduce the number of second year's students; and also, that while any regulations are to be deprecated which would enable pupil teachers generally to become schoolmasters or schoolmistresses without having passed through a training college course, the Revised Code would encourage pupil teachers to disregard that completion of their education which the training colleges provide.

The memorialists, therefore, respectfully and earnestly suggest to the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education the expediency of re-considering the Revised Code with a view of preventing the inconvenience and injustice which, if it is not materially amended, must result from its operation.

Signed on behalf of the Committee of Management of the Brighton Training College,

W. B. Otter,
Archdeacon of Lewes, in the Chair.

2 December 1861.

Mr. *Morrison* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Free Church Training College,
Glasgow, 24 December 1861.

Sir,

I AM instructed by the directors of this training college to transmit the accompanying Memorial, and to request that you will have the goodness to submit it to the Committee of Council on Education.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. Morrison.*

Mr. Lingen,
26 December 1861.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President and the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Directors of the Glasgow Free Church Normal Training College,

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists have anxiously endeavoured to ascertain how far it is possible to give practical effect to the proposed regulations under the Revised Code, consistently with a due regard to the character of elementary teaching in Scotland, and to those educational principles and interests which the directors of this institution have for so many years spared neither labour nor expense to vindicate and promote.

That your memorialists, leaving details to be arranged as public exigencies may require, and willing to adopt cordially any methods by which the labours of the Council Office may be lightened, and a wider diffusion of elementary instruction at the same time secured, respectfully crave your Lordships' attention to certain consequences of the revised minute, as bearing on the preparation and equipment of the future teacher, and on the character of primary education in this country.

That, while under the present regulations, certificates of various ranks are offered, not only meeting, in their lower forms, ordinary attainments, but rising in competitional exercise, so as to tax the most studious and accomplished teachers, and while school managers can select those most suited to the special demands of their schools, and whom they can best afford to employ, under the proposed regulations the value of the certificate will be lessened, and the distinctions which are preserved will be found, to a great extent, worthless.

That as the variety and the chief value of the certificate must henceforth depend on service alone, the students cannot be expected to return a second year to the training institution.

That this regulation will foster a hasty and therefore most unsatisfactory preparatory training, and is directly counteractive of the efforts which the directors of this institution have made for many years to secure a higher practical training for the students than was easily attainable even under the former system.

That your memorialists, looking to the educational wants of Scotland, take the strongest exception to the allegation that the teachers are so over-trained as to be above the duties of elementary instruction; that in so far, at least, as the students trained in this institution are concerned, they have generally been imbued by the highest spirit of their life work,

and have sustained the character of their schools for exact elementary teaching, and that otherwise their success would have been impossible in a country where the teachers are generally so efficient.

That as tending still further to render inefficient the preparatory training of the teachers, your memorialists mark with extreme surprise and regret the proposal to withdraw the lectureships; they feel bound, in the first place, to remonstrate against the procedure as appearing to them to amount to little less than a violation of public faith with the lecturers, gentlemen of the highest literary and scientific attainments, who relinquished eligible situations for the privilege and public value of a lectureship in this institution; and because, in the second place, it most signally impairs the efficiency of the preparatory training of the students.

Your memorialists submit that these changes are directly opposed to the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners. They say (vol. i. p. 143), "We do not recommend any reduction in the amount of aid given to the training colleges in various forms. It may be said that the assistance given discourages private liberality, and that a withdrawal of it will be compensated by an increase of private subscriptions. We do not agree in this opinion. An institution which produces good teachers may be the most efficient of all aids to education; but it appeals to no sympathy, it relieves no immediate distress, and it accordingly obtains subscriptions with difficulty." In the summary of the Commissioners' suggestions it is recommended (vol. i. p. 546), "That the grants now made by Government to training colleges be continued."

That your memorialists recommend a continuance of all the present arrangements as to the certificate competitions, with this difference, that the purely theoretical in the examination be limited, and greater value attached to the every-day work of the teacher; and that so far from limiting the curriculum of preparation, they respectfully recommend that an additional six months' training be insisted on; which should enable the teacher to give effect in the school of method, or the mixed school, to the instruction which he has received in the lecture-hall, and thus to acquire greater facility in teaching, and greater power of management in his own school.

Your memorialists cordially approve of every proposal fitted to secure regular attendance, and to obtain the highest possible educational value for the money grant; but they deprecate the regulations suggested as wrong in educational principle, and as unfitted to secure the diffusion of more efficient instruction.

That the proposal to group children from three to seven years of age, and subject them to a common examination, is unnatural. That in the infant school of this institution, out of 200 pupils, 150 are under six years of age; and that it would be most injudicious to attempt to force them through the details of a common examination.

That the excluding from competition, after one successful examination, of those whose ages are above eleven, will paralyse all effort to secure protracted school attendance; that in many small schools in Scotland, where the peasants and others keep their children at school till 12 or 13 years of age, the arrangement will be highly injurious; that in the senior model school of this institution, out of 200 pupils, only 20 could enter a second time on the examination; that all the others are above the prescribed age; that the school-funds would thus be left to be supplemented by the directors to the amount of the loss incurred, and that while it would, of course, be easy for the directors to fill this department with younger children, and obtain pecuniary aid, they would thus completely counteract the great social and moral results which they have invariably sought to secure for the working population through protracted school attendance.

That while the average annual income of certificated male teachers is 94 *l.*, and of certificated mistresses 62 *l.*, a uniform rate is proposed for both boys' and girls' schools; and that the consequent difficulty of maintaining male teachers will greatly discourage the establishment of schools under masters.

That apart from the objections as to the classification of pupils, the money results depend so much on the contingencies of the weather, diseases, briskness in trade, time of inspection, the varying standards of inspectors, &c., &c., that few managers will be disposed to run the risk of such heavy money obligations as the maintenance of an efficient school always involves.

That the proposals generally ignore such facts as that managers are not paid—that they have no interest beyond the general good—that there is no equally distributed tax—that the few who are labouring to do the work which the many neglect, are already grievously burdened—and that they must be discouraged in carrying out the work to which they have committed themselves.

Your memorialists are unanimous in objecting to the new code, as inconsistent with the public engagements already made, as unsuitable to the educational condition of Scotland, and as impracticable in many of its details; and they therefore very respectfully crave that it be extensively modified or withdrawn.

(signed) *Robert Buchanan*, D. D.,
Chairman.

Rev. *A. Pollock* to the Lord President of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education.

My Lord, Paisley, 20 December 1861.

I HAVE taken the liberty of transmitting by this post, and in conformity with the instructions of the Free Presbytery of Paisley a memorial to your Lordship and Committee, in reference to the Revised Code of Regulations, signed by the present moderator, Mr. Mackintosh.

I am, &c.

To the Lord President of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education.

(signed) *Alex. Pollock*,
Censerer of Committee of Presbytery.

Unto the Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Free Presbytery of Paisley,

Humbly showeth,

THAT your memorialists, aided by grants from your Lordships, have erected and maintained at the expense of thousands of pounds several efficient and extensive schools for the education of the humbler classes within their bounds, and that they have other schools, of a similar kind, in buildings not as yet their own.

That these schools are all located in the midst of a manufacturing population, standing greatly in need of their advantages.

That hitherto the schools have been conducted in strict conformity with the requirements of your Lordships, namely, certificated masters and mistresses, pupil teachers, and an industrial department, and that the results upon the whole have been most satisfactory.

That the annual sums required for the maintenance of the schools, apart from the allowances of your Lordships, are large, and cannot be augmented, in the opinion of your memorialists, by any new or exended basis of contribution.

That your memorialists respectfully crave leave to submit to the consideration of your Lordships as the apparent and apprehended results of the new Code of Regulations, the injury done to the present masters and mistresses by refusing to recognise any longer the money value of their certificates, and thereby reducing their already moderate incomes—to the pupil teachers as taking them away in a great measure from the control of their olden guides and guardians, and also as marring their own hopes of a respectable maintenance at the end of their apprenticeships; to the scholars as exacting from those of the most tender age acquisitions beyond their capacity, and discountenancing attendance at school after the comparatively early period of 11 years; and to the managers, who have been induced to labour hitherto for the good of the schools, in the confidence that the grants of your Lordships should be substantially maintained.

That your memorialists do not dispute for a moment the right and propriety of your Lordships obtaining the utmost possible return for your grants, but they venture humbly to intimate their convictions that the new Code will operate very differently from its expressed designs.

May it therefore please your Lordships to reconsider your regulations, and to modify them so as to secure so far as possible the interests of all the parties affected by them.

And your memorialists shall ever pray, &c.

Alexander Mackintosh, Moderator.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President and the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Clergy of the Deanery of North Frome, in the Diocese of Hereford, to the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education.

WE the undersigned, clergy of the deanery of North Frome, beg respectfully to state that while we appreciate the endeavours of the Committee of Privy Council to impart more generally to the whole country a practical and useful education of an elementary kind in our schools, and also their wish to make a judicious and impartial distribution of the funds at their disposal; and while we are glad to accept, as great improvements on the present system, the Grant to Night Schools, and the shorter time of attendance required for capitation, we consider the following to be strong objections to the Revised Code:—

1. We are of opinion that while the religious state of our schools will be more within the control of the school managers than at present, yet that it is very undesirable

undesirable that the Government Inspectors should take no account or notice of religious instruction, and should regard nothing but secular teaching in their reports to the Committee of Privy Council.

2. We think it very undesirable that education in our schools should be limited to children of eleven years of age, particularly as our efforts have long been directed to retaining older children, and with some success.

3. We fear that the Revised Code will prove to be a discouragement to infant schools, which have been found in many places to be eminently useful.

4. We entertain very great objection to the proposed plan of grouping by age, as being entirely fallacious.

5. We consider the proposed plan of making the school grants entirely dependent on one annual examination, especially as it may occur at a very unseasonable time, as highly objectionable.

6. We fear that there is ground for the opinion largely entertained, that the Revised Code will prove to be a great discouragement to training colleges, which cannot be sustained under it as they have been.

7. We fear that, although the new minute will extend the certificate system, and lower the class of requirements, yet that its provisions will entirely fail to reach the necessities of small schools in rural parishes; and that while it will not give assistance, as at present, to so many schools which require it least, yet that it will still fail to give assistance to those schools which require it most.

Henry T. Hill, M.A., Vicar of Felton, Rural Dean.
R. M. Holland, M.A., Rector of Stoke Bliss,
and 15 others.

Mr. *J. R. Kay* to the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, K. G.

Walmersley House,
Summerseat, near Manchester,
23 December 1861.

My Lord,

THE enclosed document relating to the Revised Code was adopted at a public meeting over which I had the honour to preside. That meeting represented the interest of Wesleyan day schools throughout the eastern half of Lancashire, including the densely populated manufacturing districts, of which Manchester and Bolton may be considered the centres.

Your Lordship will perceive from the first of the Supplementary Resolutions contained on the fourth page that the meeting contemplated the possible desirableness of appointing a deputation to lay this document before your Lordship as President of the Committee of Council on Education. And accordingly the Committee in charge of the matter were engaged in maturing arrangements for this purpose, and had selected ministers and gentlemen to be instrusted with this honourable duty.

But having gathered from the account of your Lordship's interview with the deputation who waited upon your Lordship in reference to the schools connected with the Church of England that the reply given to that deputation by yourself and the Vice-President of the Council expresed the final determination of the Committee of Privy Council acting on behalf of the Government, and that the appeal both on the part of the Government and of the opponents of the Revised Code must be to the supreme authority of the Parliament, the Committee on behalf of which I address your Lordship, have concluded that it could scarcely serve any useful purpose under such circumstances to appoint a deputation to wait upon your Lordship, and have requested me as the chairman of the meeting at which the enclosed document and resolutions were adopted, to lay them respectfully before your Lordship, in the hope that your Lordship will give them that consideration which, in the judgment of those whose sentiments they express, the facts and arguments contained in them deserve.

I have the honour accordingly, and with the greatest respect, to submit the document and resolutions to your Lordship,

And to remain, &c.
(signed) *John Robinson Kay.*

The Right Honourable
The Earl Granville, K. G.

AT a meeting of Wesleyan Ministers, Day-School Managers, and Certificated Teachers, held in the Morning Chapel, Oldham-Street, Manchester, on Tuesday Evening, 5 November 1861, John Robinson Kay, Esq., of Summerseat, near Bury, in the Chair, the following document embodying the judgment of the meeting on the Revised Code of Regulations lately issued by the Committee of Council on Education was unanimously adopted.

Moved by the Rev. Dr. Hannah; seconded by John Dawson, Esq., J. P., of Bacup; supported by James Marshall, Esq., J. P., of Stockport; and by the Rev. J. H. Rigg.

Resolved,

THAT this Meeting, having carefully considered the regulations of the New Code, and having regard to the manner in which the changes proposed will affect public bodies, private interests, and the great work of national education, is of opinion, for reasons set forth in the following statement, that the new regulations proceed upon erroneous assumptions, both as to facts and principles; that they are, in great part, opposed to the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners; that their direct tendency is to lower and pervert the standard and aim of popular education; that they are not likely to produce even that kind and amount of educational result which they are intended to secure; that their effect upon normal colleges will be most disastrous; that they directly tend to diminish and deteriorate the supply of certificated teachers and of pupil teachers; that they devolve an unfair and oppressive amount of financial responsibility on school managers; that they will cripple the resources of a very large number of efficient schools now under inspection, especially infant schools, half-time schools, and schools in poor and ill-populated districts; and that their repudiation of the pecuniary claims of lecturers in normal colleges and of certificated teachers, is in a high degree grievous and unjust.

1. The asumption on which the proposed innovations appear to rest, viz., that the existing system has been to a serious extent a failure, is not justified by the statistics published by the Committee of Council itself. When it is considered that upwards of 70 per cent. of the children in schools aided by Government are under 10 years of age; that more than 88 per cent. are under 12 years of age; that the proportion of children who attend 176 days in the year is only 41 per cent.; and that on an average only 60 per cent. of the scholars in attendance at any given time have been at the same school for a full year; this meeting cannot but regard as an impressive evidence of the efficiency of the existing system, the fact that 25 per cent. of the children in inspected in schools are proved and admitted to have received a sound and successful English education. This conclusion is confirmed by a consideration of the high standard of success which has been fixed by Her Majesty's inspectors and adopted by the Royal Commissioners in their Report. The testimony of the Commissioners themselves is that, as respects 80 per cent. of inspected schools, "the pupils who remain in them till they are 11 or 12 years old receive a sound and useful education" (p. 238).

2. The further assumption which appears to have influenced the Committee of Privy Council, viz., that the supposed failure of the existing system is largely owing to the ambitious character of the training given to the certificated teachers, is, in the opinion of this meeting, directly contrary to the facts of the case. The Royal Commissioners distinctly state, and hitherto the conclusion has scarcely been questioned in any quarter, that the trained teachers as a class are far superior to the untrained, and that where teachers have been found in any respect to fail, it arises not from excessive but deficient training; and results prove that the higher the training, provided it be practical as well as theoretical, the more sound and effective is the teaching. There are no schools in which the certificated teachers are more highly trained, or hold higher certificates, than the British and Wesleyan Schools, and, according to the last Report of the Committee of Council, the per-centage of these schools in which instruction was given "excellently," "well," or "fairly," was in reading 93, in writing 95, and in arithmetic 90. On the other hand, the schools of which there have been most serious and repeated complaints, especially in regard to reading, are, as a rule, those conducted by teachers of inferior training, and in which only a low standard of general education is aimed at,—where, in short, there has been no profession of teaching more, in the way of secular instruction, than the three branches to which the new code would limit the official examination of the inspector.

3. This meeting holds it to be an established principle, that a really sound and useful education for the children of the working population can only be secured by means of a class of teachers who have received superior instruction and a scientific training. In order to secure excellence even in arithmetical instruction, children must be taught by those who have been thoroughly grounded in the principles of arithmetical, and therefore to some extent of mathematical, science; and, if they are to read with ease, intelligence, and expression, they must be taught very much more than mere reading, their general intelligence must be quickened, and their minds variously informed. (See in particular Canon Moseley's instructive statement in his Report on the Greenwich Schools, Comm.

Rep. p. 262, quoted below*.) The intended limitation, therefore, of the subjects of examination to reading, writing, and arithmetic, so far as it tends to restrict the attention of the teacher to those branches of instruction, is likely to fail, even in the attainment of the results for the sake of which it is prescribed.

4. The exclusion of grammar, of history, and even of geography, from the scheme of official examination now announced, stamps the new code with a character of unscientific and fallacious utilitarianism, and is a regress to antiquated maxims and prejudices; education in any true sense, even if considered merely in its intellectual character, is ignored by the New Regulations; the just rights of the poor man's child are denied him; and the credit of England is deeply lowered in the presence of her own colonies and of other nations.

5. But the entire disregard of the moral element of education evinced in the new code, is viewed by this meeting as a yet more serious and painful departure from the principles which have heretofore governed the administration of the Privy Council. Hitherto one of the chief points to which inspectors have directed attention has been "the moral tone" of the school. The Report of the Royal Commissioners emphatically and repeatedly attests the supreme value, as respects their educational efficiency, of the moral influence of the inspected schools, and the fact that these schools have in this most important particular been eminently successful. "The moral effect produced by the schools," say the Commissioners, "is more important than the instruction given in them, although not so appreciable. The standards by which it can be measured are less definite. We believe it to be very great, and should be astonished if it were not so." Again they declare, "that the religious and moral influence of the public schools appears to be very great, greater than even their intellectual influence. A set of good schools civilises a whole neighbourhood. The most important function of the schools is that which they best perform." (Comm. Rep. pp. 266 and 273.) By making the only direct test of the efficiency of the schools to be success in the lowest elementary instruction, and by omitting any reference whatever to the moral element in education, the New Regulations tend not only to degrade, but to pervert, the character of the schools on which the nation should be able to rely as a main instrument of the moral and social elevation of the lower classes.

6. This meeting wishes it to be understood, that, while it protests against a scheme of examination so essentially defective, it by no means disapproves of the principle of testing educational efficiency, in part, by distinctly appreciable results. It must, however, earnestly insist that the moral tone of the schools, the general spirit which pervades them, and the nature of the methods employed, should be recognised as the primary conditions of true success, and in all the regulations of the Committee of Council, whether as regards pecuniary remuneration or honorary distinction, should take rank accordingly. This meeting is convinced that, on the whole, it would be safer and wiser and more in accordance with true science, to trust to the training and character of the teachers, to right methods, suitable books and furniture, and proved moral efficiency, for the production of the desired intellectual results, than to attempt to judge the entire educational operations of the schools by such inadequate and illusive tests as those which the new code proposes.

7. This meeting apprehends great evil from the operation of the new code as respects Normal Colleges. The Royal Commissioners expressly declare their judgment, that "the faults, which are usually, though somewhat vaguely, ascribed to certificated teachers, and which are supposed to arise from too high a training, are, in fact, to be ascribed to the opposite cause;" and that, "in so far as the trained teachers are justly chargeable with those

* "Soon after my connexion with them (the Greenwich schools), I became aware that no inconsiderable number of the boys of the lower school remained incapable of reading with tolerable ease and correctness during the whole time (three years) of their residence in the school, and I reported to that effect. As there was reason to believe that nothing was wanted on the part of the masters to overcome this difficulty in the use of the ordinary methods of instruction, it was determined to make an extraordinary effort. A new master was accordingly appointed for the purpose, called a reading-master, and a room set apart for it, called the reading-room. Into this room all the bad readers were sent, to be exclusively occupied in reading all day long, until at length they should be able to read well; and to insure the requisite amount of individual labour for this object, they were broken up into small subdivisions, each in charge of a paid monitor.

"The experiment was, in an educational point of view, an instructive one. It resulted in an entire failure. Although the whole effort of the master and his monitors, and the whole labour of the boys were concentrated on this one object of learning to read (and with many of the boys it was continued from morning until night for weeks and months together), yet they made but little progress, matters remained very much as they were, they could not be taught to read.

"It was plain that, in the attempt, some great educational principle had been violated, on which success depended. Shortly after the appointment of the present intelligent master of this class, Mr. Connor, the exclusive instruction in reading was given up; other things were combined with it, calculated to interest the boys, to awaken them to the perception of a power to understand and of a pleasure in understanding, and to relieve the monotony of the constant mechanical action of the faculties which find an exercise in reading. This plan has been successful. They spend now only a portion of their time in reading, but they learn to read far better than when they gave up their whole time to it; meanwhile their education, in a higher sense, instead of being in abeyance, is proceeding."

those defects, it is because their training is defective, not because it is excessive." (Rept. p. 132). They testify, on the evidence before them, that the administration of the Normal Colleges is not extravagant; they show that private liberality is much less to be relied upon for the support of these institutions than of local schools; and, deeming their maintenance in a high degree of discipline to be of essential importance, they do not recommend any reduction of the grant to these colleges. In withholding the pecuniary inducement to students to remain a second year at college; in materially limiting the supply of pupil teachers, and increasing the proportion of unprepared students who enter the colleges; in withdrawing the augmentations of the lecturers' salaries, and otherwise seriously diminishing the amount of pecuniary aid to be rendered to these institutions; the New Regulations are opposed to the whole current of previous authority, to the spirit and purpose of all the regulations of former years, and to the express recommendations of the Royal Commissioners.

8. The New Minutes respecting the remuneration of teachers are, in the judgment of this meeting, not less opposed to the dictates of a sound political economy, than to the principles which have previously governed the regulations of the Committee of Council. Previously to 1846 the remuneration of the public school-teacher was very low, and the worth and true meaning of his work and office were seldom understood by himself and never by the public. The Committee of Council devised measures for securing to trained teachers a just position and an adequate remuneration. These measures have been successful. But the effect of the new regulations will be to throw the school-teacher upon the operation of what is known as "the law of supply and demand." This law has no relevancy in the case of teachers whose duty it is to endeavour to elevate those classes which have been hitherto destitute of true education: for precisely where moral and educational destitution is greatest, the "demand" for the teacher is least, and his work least appreciated. The effect to be anticipated from the new regulations is, therefore, that many of the best certificated masters and mistresses will leave the profession, or else set up on their own account as teachers of private middle-class schools.

9. By taking away from the certificated teachers the pecuniary inducement to seek the help of pupil-teachers; by allowing pupil-teachers to disengage themselves at any time on giving six months' notice; by making the forfeit for the non-employment of a pupil-teacher less than the expense of employing one; and by devolving a burdensome responsibility on the managers who engage pupil-teachers; the New Code must greatly diminish and deteriorate the supply of that very class of agents, upon whom, first and most of all, the success of the school-system depends.

10. The meeting needs not dwell upon the obvious objections to the regulation which requires that young children of the working classes should be arranged for examination according to age. This regulation seems to have met with almost universal disapproval. It is evident that the case of such children is altogether different from that of youths of the middle classes, who are approaching the close of their school life, and of whom but a select number enter upon a merely honorary examination. But the meeting would point particular attention to the regulation which precludes any scholar who has passed the age of 11 from being presented for examination. The effect of this must be to render all such scholars an unprofitable burden on the teacher's attention, unless extra fees are charged, and therefore to diminish their number. The meeting cannot but regard this as an indication of the tendency which pervades the new regulations, to discountenance the idea that children of the working classes either may or ought to be retained at school after they are 10 or at the latest 11 years of age. The meeting is of opinion that nothing can well be more unreasonable than the expectation that children who attend school so irregularly as the children of the poor, can be "successfully educated" by the time they are 10 years old; and it regards the idea of continuing, by means of night-schools, the education of young children of 10 years old, who have gone to day-labour, as chimerical.

11. The Minute which requires children of three years old and upwards to read, write, and count, as the condition of payment being received for them, must destroy many infant schools, and where that is not the case, must affect most injuriously the whole character of infant school training. The regulations of the New Code, as regards these schools, are not only contrary to the spirit of all former regulations, but to the express recommendation of the Royal Commissioners, who advise that "scholars under seven years of age shall not be examined, but the amount of the grant shall be determined by the average numbers in daily attendance, 20 *s.* being paid on account of each child." (Rept. p. 545.)

12. This meeting cannot contemplate without alarm the results to be apprehended from the enforcement of the new Code, as respects the pecuniary resources of inspected schools generally. In many instances its operation would be scarcely less fatal than in the case of infant-schools. It is ascertained from exact calculation that the amount of Government aid received by the Wesleyan Model School, Westminster—confessedly, and by every test, a school of the highest efficiency—would, under the new Code, be reduced from to 94 *l.* to 35 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d.* Schools of only average efficiency would suffer considerably more. The new regulations will press with peculiar unfairness and severity on schools which contain a considerable proportion of half-time scholars. And schools in the poorest districts, instead of receiving greater assistance, would suffer most of all; while new schools in neglected districts would at first, when help is most needed, receive none whatever, and

for a long period must labour under special disadvantages as respects the amount of aid. Moreover, the perplexing uncertainty of school-managers, during the whole of the school-year, as to the amount of Government aid which may be depended upon, cannot but be discouraging. And upon the whole, the consequence must be the abandonment of many schools, and the embarrassment and degradation of many more.

13. The meeting must not omit to urge that the new regulations, in making the teacher's remuneration to depend directly on his own returns of the attendance and age of the scholars, are open to very grave objection on the ground of their demoralising tendency.

14. Finally, by its repudiation of distinct inducements and virtual pledges given to lecturers in normal colleges and certificated teachers, the New Code, in the judgment of this meeting, violates the plainest obligations of public honour and good faith.

The following Resolutions were also unanimously passed:

I. That the Educational Committee for the district be authorised to take what steps they may deem right, in conjunction with the Wesleyan Committee of Education in London, to lay this series of resolutions before the Lord President of the Council, either by deputation or otherwise.

II. That the Committee be authorised to appoint deputations for the purpose of submitting this series of resolutions to the Parliamentary Representatives of the two divisions of the county, of the city of Manchester, and the borough of Salford.

III. That the foregoing statement be submitted to the Parliamentary Representatives of the various boroughs within the district; and that this meeting strongly recommends that, wherever possible, local deputations be appointed to wait upon the Members for the purpose of supporting the views therein contained.

IV. That the Committee appointed at the last district meeting be requested to take any further action which may be deemed necessary between the present date and the May District Meeting.

Rev. *S. Lee* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Exeter, 28 December 1861.

I beg to transmit the accompanying memorial, agreed to at a meeting of school managers and teachers held in this city on Saturday, November 16th.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Sackville Lee*, Chairman.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President and the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

THE Memorial of the Undersigned Managers and Teachers of Church of England Schools in the Diocese of Exeter,

Showeth,

That your memorialists have well considered the Revised Code of Minutes and Regulations of July 29th, 1861, and humbly submit the following objections which appear to them to lie against the principles on which it is proposed henceforward to administer the Parliamentary grant in aid of public education:—

1. The great prominence given to the three subjects of reading, writing, and cipher-ing, and the amount of proficiency required in them, from whence it is feared that other subjects, especially that of religious teaching, will suffer unduly.

2. The difficulty, and, your memorialists fear, in some cases the impossibility, of managers maintaining schools in their present efficiency, in consequence of the serious reduction of the aid given by Government and the uncertainty of such a capitation grant as the proposed Code would institute.

3. The withdrawal of the augmentation grants from teachers, as an injustice to them as well as to students in training, and to apprenticed pupil teachers.

4. The not making the master or mistress a party to the indenture of the pupil teacher; the omission of the religious, and the lowering of the moral qualifications in the indenture, and the proposed weekly payment of the pupil teacher, as in many cases impracticable.

5. The unfairness of making the whole payment depend on results as tested by an examination, especially if conducted purely on the system of grouping by age.

6. The

6. The hardship of the restriction involved in the requirement of 16 attendances in the month preceding the inspector's visit.

7. The possible loss of 1 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* on a single child absent from sickness, or other cause, on the day of examination.

8. The practical withdrawal of aid on account of infants (say from three to seven) by the requirements in Group 1.

9. The refusal to admit a claim on behalf of scholars once passed in Group 4.

On these grounds your memorialists, while recognising the justice of taking results into consideration in making grants in aid, cannot but regret the proposed regulations as not calculated fairly to test such results, as a retrograde step in popular education, and as unfair to those already engaged in it.

Alfred Buckeridge,
Clerk in Holy Orders, Manager of the St. James's Parochial Schools, Exeter,
Joshua Austin,
Collector of Inland Revenue, Manager of the St. James's Parochial Schools, Exeter,
And 72 others.

Unto the Right Honourable the Lords of Committee of Council on Education.

THE Memorial of the Aberdeen Presbytery of the Free Church,

Respectfully showeth,

That your memorialists cannot but regret that it is intended to extend the provisions of the Revised Code to Scotland, although the Commission of Inquiry has not extended investigation into the working of the existing Code, or the probable operation of the new Code in that country; and that their regret is increased considering that the published reports of Her Majesty's inspectors for Scotland bear, that in fully 80 per cent. of the schools the existing system has worked "excellently," "well," or "fairly."

That while your memorialists cannot object to the principle of rewarding according to labour, they think they do find good reason to object to the mode of providing the reward or pay, that of distributing the grant according to attendances, subject as they are to many contingencies, thus rendering the income of the most meritorious and laborious teacher uncertain and precarious, as can be shown by tables adjusted by those in the daily experience of the working of schools, nay, in schools largely composed of scholars from the humbler classes, leaving him without Government remuneration for a high proportion of the scholars, for whose instruction he will have bestowed much labour.

That to your Lordships' memorialists the drawbacks to the teacher appear many and vexatious where there may be no fault on his part; as, for instance, of two-thirds of the first group (from 3 to 7 years) he might not be able to avail himself on the day of examination; in the fourth or highest group, where he should have the most profitable return, he could profit by each of the scholars only once; and as to the numbering of attendances especially, the relative position of teacher and managers would be embarrassing and invidious.

That your memorialists feel that the tendency of the provisions of the Revised Code will be to lower the standard of qualification in teachers; while the short time allotted for training the pupil teachers, and the virtual change in the financial value of the certificates they will henceforth receive at the normal school, will exercise an influence on education of the same deteriorating tendency.

That besides loss of income to teachers, your memorialists regret to learn that the estimate in future, under the Revised Code, if carried out, will depend exclusively upon proficiency in the common branches of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

That in place of making education more accessible to the children of the labouring classes, the provisions of the Revised Code, if enacted, will likely have the effect of withholding it from these classes, by causing the necessity of a rise in fees, unless the managers of schools attended by such children supplement the teachers' income, of which they can have no reasonable expectation.

That, in fine, your Lordships' memorialists sincerely sympathise with the teachers in thinking, that by the proposed Code, education in Scotland, so hopefully advancing, will at once be retarded and degraded, while the reasonable expectations of teachers and school managers in reference to the promises virtually held forth by Her Majesty's Government will be frustrated.

At Aberdeen the 31st December 1861, and in name and by appointment of the Aberdeen Presbytery of the Free Church.

John Thomson, Moderator.

Rev. *E. J. Randolph* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K. G.

Dunnington Rectory, York,
27 Dec. 1861.

My Lord,

I AM desired by the Board of Management of the York and Ripon Training Schools, to transmit to your Lordship the enclosed memorial received from the lecturers in those institutions.

I am at the same time directed to say that whilst the Board refrain from expressing any opinion upon the question of continuing the system of lectureships in training institutions, they earnestly hope that existing officers will be spared the inconvenience, not to say hardship, of a sudden withdrawal of the augmentation hitherto awarded to them by the Committee of Council; and that your Lordship and the Committee of Council, on taking the subject into further consideration, will be disposed to grant the request of the memorialists.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Randolph.*

The Earl Granville,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Executive Committee of the Board of Management of the York and Ripon Diocesan Training Schools.

Gentlemen,

WE, the undersigned masters of your institutions, desire to memorialize you, under the following circumstances:—

You are doubtless aware that under the Revised Code recently issued by the Committee of Privy Council on Education, it is not contemplated to continue to us the augmentation grants of 100 *l.* per annum, as lecturers.

We hold these grants under the Minute of 20th August 1853, section 4, and obtained them after examinations in London. The preparation for these examinations entailed years of severe labour; labour rendered more severe by the pressure of the duties attached to our several offices. As regards two at least of us, the subjects upon which we have thus spent so much time and study, are not such as would enable us to earn a livelihood in any other position; and none of us would have submitted to examination at our time of life, except upon what appeared to us a distinct understanding that these grants would not be withdrawn from those to whom they were once made, so long as the stated conditions were fulfilled. We may add that we have been put to considerable expense in books and other apparatus for the study and teaching of our respective subjects, in accordance with the expressed views of the Committee of Council on establishing these lectureships.

Further, upon the faith of their permanency, we have entered into pecuniary and other engagements from which we cannot free ourselves; and the loss of so large a portion of our income would involve us in considerable distress, as we have families to maintain, and do not see how we can reduce our expenditure to so great an extent.

We would respectfully submit to you how much more hardly we are dealt with under the new Code than certificated masters. The Committee of Council assume that these masters will receive an equivalent to their present augmentations, although in another form; while we are entirely deprived of ours without any provision being made by the Committee of Council, in any form whatever. We would also remind you that our loss is much greater in proportion to our income than theirs.

Again, we would submit to your consideration, that these lectureships having been established with due deliberation, recommended by Her Majesty's inspectors of training schools, and maintained for many years, we had good reason to believe that they would not be done away with in so summary a manner as the new Code indicates; at all events, we felt sure that in this country, where legislation carefully guards against the injury of existing interests, these lectureships would have been continued to their present holders, even if Government had thought fit to discontinue making such appointments for the future.

Accordingly, we conceive that we have a fair claim to have our case brought before the Committee of Privy Council, and we are assured that it could not be represented with so much power and effect, as it can be by you. We therefore make our humble request that (should you deem it advisable and consistent with your relations to the Privy Council and ourselves), you would kindly, in your collective capacity, urge the hardship of our case, and the justice of our claim for consideration upon the Lord President of the Council, with a view to some modification of the new Code in our favour. It will not escape your observation, how important it is for us to know as soon as possible, the ultimate decision of the Government authorities concerning us, as prolonged uncertainty on this point may involve us in many serious difficulties. Our anxiety is increased by the want of definite information as to the time when the lectureships are to cease; for it appears to be undecided whether our grants terminate with the end of 1861 or 1862; but we indeed trust, since the former of these alternatives would imply a notice so unreasonably short for an annual payment, that it can scarcely be the one intended.

Leaving

Leaving our case with confidence in your hands, assured from the kind consideration you have always shown us, that you will do both collectively and individually, all that can be done for our interests.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Joshua Jones*, M. A.,
Vice-Principal and Lecturer in Mathematics,
George Rowe, M. A.,
Chaplain and Lecturer in Geography.
James Birchall, Lecturer in History.

To the Right Honourable the Earl *Granville*, Lord President of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

Edinburgh, 58 Frederick-street,
January, 1862,

THE Memorial of the Education Committee of the Free Church of Scotland,

Showeth,

That your memorialists very earnestly crave their Lordships to take into their consideration the views set forth in the annexed Report, which was unanimously adopted by the Commission of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, on the 30th November last.

That your memorialists take the liberty of respectfully but firmly remonstrating against the Revised Minute of date the 29th July 1861, in its present form being carried into effect in Scotland.

In the name and by appointment of the Education Committee of the Free Church of Scotland.

Robt. Candlish, D.D.
Convener of Committee.

REPORT of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Education Committee of the Free Church of Scotland on the Minute of the Privy Council on Education, establishing a Revised Code of Regulations.

THE sub-committee have carefully examined the Revised Code of Minutes, and, omitting for the present reference to many of its more important details, they crave attension to its general bearing on the two chief departments of educational work sustained by the Free Church—the one embracing the training of male and female teachers in her normal institutions—the other, the maintenance in elementary schools of sound secular and religious instruction.

I. As to the effect of the Minute on the preparatory training of the teachers.

The proposed changes go far to destroy all that has been gained during the last eight or 10 years in the direction of efficient preparatory training.

As the certificates are henceforth to derive their chief value from service only, it will be the interest of the teachers to leave the normal institutions as soon as possible; few, therefore, will attend a second year. The educational results of this arrangement will be soon apparent in the diminished attendance of students in the normal colleges, and the consequent inadequacy of the teachers' equipment. Certificates of service should be supplemental to certificates of attainment, not in any sense their substitute.

The sub-committee cannot too strongly dissent from the opinion, that the teachers are overtrained, so as to be above the drudgery of exact elementary teaching, and they deprecate the sudden and summary overthrow of arrangements for raising the qualifications of teachers, which years of care and labour have gradually adjusted, so as now to work on the whole with admirable efficiency.

The sub-committee claim attention also to the withdrawal of the lectureships from the normal institutions, as not only involving a virtual breach of faith with existing lecturers, but as greatly impairing the efficiency of the students' preparatory training, and as directly opposed to the following recommendation of the Commissioners: viz., "We do not recommend any reduction in the amount of aid given to training colleges in various forms."

It must be borne in mind that the educational condition of Scotland differs widely from that of England; that her primary schools, unlike those of England, are closely related to her intermediate institutions and the universities; that the teachers are, consequently, still required, and have been so for nearly three centuries, to supply a high and comprehensive course of accurate elementary instruction; that in accordance with these higher

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educational arrangements, a basis was laid in the measure recently carried through Parliament, for the systematic examination of parochial schoolmasters by University Boards; and that the Revised Code is directly opposed to these prevailing arrangements, and to the spirit of this recent legislative enactment.

II. As to the effect of the Minute on elementary schools.

The Minute affects elementary schools educationally and financially:

1. As to its educational bearing:

The committee are fully prepared to adopt every suggestion calculated to secure a wider diffusion of exact elementary instruction, and they cordially admit the justice of the demand, that there shall be given to the State for its money outlay an adequate educational return. But they deprecate many of those new arrangements by which it is proposed to secure these results.

The proposal to group together children from three to seven years of age, and to subject them to an examination which those only from six to seven can be expected to pass, is tantamount to the withdrawal of Government grants in aid, for the mental and moral training of children in infant schools.

Again, excluding from competition, after the first successful examination, all those who are above 11 years of age, must paralyze every effort to secure protracted school attendance. In both the country and town schools of Scotland a large proportion of the pupils are above 11 years of age. The greatest moral triumphs appearing in this country, are the successful struggles of the working classes to keep their children for a protracted period at school; but these the public legislation contemplated by this Minute tends to set aside.

2. As to its financial bearing on elementary schools:

The committee are persuaded, that only in more populous districts, and where there is little fluctuation, will the income of the school be adequate. In thinly inhabited rural parishes, and in the more densely peopled town districts, where the masses are migratory, the difficulty of maintaining efficient schools, which is at present felt, will be seriously increased.

As the rate of grant is uniform for both girls' and boys' schools, notwithstanding their financial difference to the managers, the establishing of schools under masters will thereby be greatly discouraged.

The money grant is made to depend on so many uncertainties, in the weather, disease, the state of trade, the character of the population, the time of inspection, or the necessarily varying standards of different inspectors, &c. &c., that few managers will be disposed to incur the risk and anxiety of school extension.

The sub-committee, in short, object to the regulations, as involving changes inconsistent with previous engagements, as unsatisfactory to the teachers, as unnecessarily burdensome to managers, as unsettling the public mind, and as instituting an educational system unsuitable to the circumstances of this country; and they express, in conclusion, their earnest hope, that a comprehensive measure will be introduced to Parliament, a national system, framed to meet the educational condition of Scotland, and freeing the people from the agitation and anxiety consequent on a fluctuating policy.

(signed) *William Fraser*,
Convener of Sub-commitee.

19 November 1861.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President and Lords of Committee of Privy Council on Education.

THE Memorial of the Free Church Presbytery of Fordyce, in the county of Banff.

Your memorialists beg humbly to lay before your Lordships some of those objections to which the Revised Code on Education seems, in their view, to be liable.

The migratory habits of many parents, and their capricious removal of their children, often leads to brief attendance of the children at any one school; and would, therefore, deprive, without any fault of his, the good and faithful teacher of the proper reward of his labour, and one which he would have won had the children only continued long enough under his instruction.

Too much is made to depend upon the sole judgment of the inspector, and as the result of one examination.

Responsibilities and pecuniary liability are laid upon the managers, from which they would in many cases shrink.

The diminished income of teachers which will, in many cases, ensue, will tend to lower the qualifications of teachers and of pupil-teachers.

The attention of teachers will be too much confined to those purely elementary branches of education on which their remuneration is made to depend.

Considerable

Considerable modifications are therefore required; and we would suggest that, while payment for results may be one excellent principle of remuneration, and may be used as an additional and powerful stimulus to the teacher, payment for work actually and faithfully done, is another sound principle which justice would demand, and which ought to be continued in the case of teachers as in other professions, medical, legal, and clerical. Both principles should be adopted, and neither to the exclusion of the other.

As the state of Scotland is widely different from that of England, in the matter of education, and as the Revised Code was adopted on an examination of England alone, we humbly doubt the propriety of applying it, without considerable modification, to Scotland.

For these and other reasons, may it therefore please your Lordships greatly to alter, or remove altogether the Revised Code, especially in regard to Scotland.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

In name, and by the authority, of the Presbytery,
(signed) *Alexander Spencer*, Moderator.

To the Lord President and Committee of the Privy Council on Education.

THE Memorial of the Committee of the Home and Colonial Training Institution,—

Respectfully showeth,

That this institution has existed for nearly 26 years.

That it was first established for the purpose of training teachers for infant schools. At that time such teachers had no training; and the training of teachers for schools for older children was very limited as to time, and necessarily most imperfect as to extent. The description of the present race of teachers of private schools, given by Dr. Hodgson, one of the Assistant Commissioners employed by the Royal Commission,* might, with little variation, be applied to most of the teachers who were then engaged in public schools for the labouring classes; as a whole, they were miserably deficient. Monitors were seldom paid; their number was limited; they knew little; and were ignorant of the art of teaching that little. There were comparatively few school buildings, and those, in general, badly constructed. In short, it may be said, with entire truth, that education for the labouring classes was, with few exceptions, either wanting, or, where existing, almost worthless. Such neglect was disgraceful to a country professing Christianity.

That your memorialists struggled to overcome this grievous neglect, and have to acknowledge, with much gratitude, the kind assistance of many benevolent friends who supported them; but the salaries then given to teachers were so low, that very few qualified individuals could be induced to enter into the employment. Even candidates who had failed in other occupations, were obtained with difficulty; they had no money to pay for their training; their early education had been much neglected, and it followed that the 12 weeks' training, which was the maximum of what this institution could afford, and the then usual period of training at other institutions, did very little for them. Such teachers, indeed, when appointed to schools, taught imperfectly reading and writing and a little arithmetic; but as the minds of the children were not informed, nor their faculties developed, these acquirements were soon forgotten. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the consequences of this state of things is seen in the prevalent ignorance of the adult men and women of the present generation.

It was under such circumstances that the grants of Parliament, the appointment of the Committee of Council on Education, and finally the Minutes of 1846-47 were issued, to give effect to what was then the universal desire,—a desire which your memorialists believe still exists,—that the labouring classes should be properly educated.

The great object of these Minutes was, as your memorialists apprehend, to provide what was then the main want of the country, and what private benevolence had proved itself utterly unable to supply, a really efficient race of teachers. To effect this these Minutes originated the admirable pupil teacher system, which, superseding the old monitors, greatly facilitated the teaching of the junior classes in our schools, whilst at the same time it induced respectable young persons to take up teaching as an employment at an early age, and thus provided candidates of a right description for training institutions. Even this, however, would not have been sufficient to attain the object in view had not the same Minutes wisely provided for the subsequent training of these pupil teachers, and held out to them a promise when they became teachers, of such permanent emolument and such a worldly position as to induce them to continue in the work.

Your memorialists need not point out that no private societies, however necessary they might have thought such measures, could have taken upon themselves the responsibility of guaranteeing to pupil teachers and to teachers such prospective advantages. The creation of such a machinery, if done at all, could only have been done efficiently by the Government acting for and on behalf of the nation.

Your memorialists feel that they may be allowed to advert to what has been said about free

* Dr. Hodgson's Report, p. 483.

free trade in education, as they had many years' experience of it prior to 1846. If education were an article of universal demand, and one which the wages of the labouring poor would everywhere enable them to pay for on a scale sufficiently high to remunerate teachers, and reimburse them the expenses of their own education, it would be possible to cancel the existing Minutes, and leave matters alone; but your memorialists would respectfully refer to what they have said, as to the state of education among the poor in this country, before Government interfered to supply teachers. They would also ask whether there is any nation in Europe, or any State in America, where this free trade exists, or where the expense of training teachers is not greatly assisted by, if not entirely paid out of the public revenues.

Your memorialists can never be too grateful for the complete success which has attended the Government measures. They applied the public money precisely where it was wanted, and by undertaking a responsibility and incurring an expenditure so far beyond the means of any voluntary societies, and at the same time by ascertaining through their inspectors, that the work of education was well done, and rewarding the teachers who did it, the Committee of Council on education have conferred an inestimable benefit on the country. The result your memorialists cannot state in language more appropriate than that used by one of your inspectors in his report for 1858. He says:—

"At present, schools under inspection are mostly well-built, well found, well managed and cared for; able teachers, ably assisted by competent pupil teachers, every year increase in number. Better books have been written, more subjects introduced, and we are working, wherever inspection goes, in most places fairly, in some places excellently. But we are now only in our commencement; we have to wait for the harvest. In the meantime there is quite sufficient result to prove that what has been done is a blessing, and to excite hope that when what remains to be done is completed, that blessing will be yet furthered."

Your memorialists quite agree with your Lordships' inspector, that it is at present too soon to look for fruits amongst the adult population. They desire to draw your attention to the fact, that the number of pupil teachers apprenticed in 1847 and 1848 was exceedingly limited; that very few came into training colleges before 1854, and although the number trained has since rapidly increased, it is obvious that very few boys or girls above 15 years of age, can have been educated in or even attended schools, conducted by teachers originally apprenticed as pupil teachers. In other words, by that description of teacher which the Minutes of 1846 contemplate and take measures to provide. It follows that whatever the ultimate results of the system introduced by your Lordships may be, it has little or no effect either for good or evil, on those who now form the great mass of the labouring community.

Your memorialists complain, and whilst they desire to do it most respectfully, they would do it in the strongest manner, that a state of things exhibiting so much promise, prospects so hopeful, should have been, as it appears to them, so unnecessarily interfered with. That forgetting the extreme delicacy as well as intricacy of the question, and the various difficulties which had been overcome, the new Code should have set aside a mode of administering the grant which during 15 years, has so well adapted itself to the wants and wishes of the people, and by means of which they had obtained what, without it, they never could have had—a sufficient supply of excellent teachers, to educate the labouring classes satisfactorily.

Your memorialists are aware it has been reported by the Royal Commissioners that whilst one-fourth of the children in our schools obtain an excellent education, the remainder leave them unable to read, write, and cipher well.

Their experience leads them to doubt the fact, to the extent to which it has been alleged, but whatever failure there may have been in these respects, they attribute to the irregular and unsatisfactory attendance of the children whilst at school, and to the early period at which they are taken from it. As practical educationists, they do not think any teacher can educate the higher classes of his school well if he does not pay attention to those junior classes from which such higher classes must necessarily be supplied. If such a statement, however, were well founded, they need not remind your Lordships that the remedy has always been entirely in your own hands. It may be at once adopted, by altering the instructions to your inspectors, and requiring them to withhold the augmentation grant from the teachers whenever those most necessary parts of elementary education are not properly taught, and satisfactory "results" produced.

Your memorialists are much gratified to find that, whilst the measures of the Government for supplying pupil teachers and teachers, and having schools duly and regularly inspected, have been blessed with such great success, it is proved by the Returns to Parliament that they have not caused an expenditure out of the public revenue exceeding one-third of the total cost of the schools which have been so greatly improved. Your memorialists strongly feel that whilst two-thirds of the expenditure incurred for educating the labouring classes is provided for by voluntary contributions and the pence of the parents of the children, it never will be considered unreasonable that the remaining third should be granted by Parliament.

Your memorialists are quite willing to assent to any alterations in the existing Minutes which may be necessary to extend their benefits to the poorest and most apathetic districts, and at the same time to keep the proportion paid out of the public revenue within this limit; but whilst not more than one-third is paid by Parliament, they have the fullest confidence that it will take care that the grant is administered in such a manner as

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to meet the wants and the wishes, and thus secure the hearty co-operation of those voluntary agents, by whom the great and good work of national education is superintended, and to whose arduous, yet unpaid labours, as well as for their liberal pecuniary contributions, the country is so deeply indebted.

Your memorialists forbear to repeat the varied, and as it appears to them unanswerable, objections which have been urged against the new Code. Of the old Code, and the state of affairs before it existed, they have had so many years' experience that they feel they have earned some right to speak, and they only regret they cannot do so with more effect.

If your memorialists do not on this occasion enter at any length into details connected with their own institution, it is not because they might not say much. Your Lordships must be well aware that the rents, rates, and taxes, as well as the price of provisions, are higher in London than in the country. For many years past your memorialists have obtained from the benevolent an income averaging 1,200*l.*, and if this were withdrawn or materially lessened, they should be compelled, notwithstanding the aid of Government, greatly to diminish the good they are at present the means of doing.

In conclusion, your memorialists deeply regret that they cannot view, without feelings of great uneasiness, the future educational prospects of the country, whilst they are satisfied that Parliament will not, by sanctioning the momentous change which the new Code makes in the position, emoluments, and prospects of teachers and pupil teachers, entrust the education of the rising generation to a body suffering under a sense of unmerited injustice, and rendered greatly dissatisfied with, if not disaffected to the Government. They yet feel that a serious blow has been given to the confidence with which the benevolent public in general, and school managers in particular, have hitherto worked with and for the Government.

This Christmas they have, for the first time since the connexion of the society with the Government, many students who have not obtained schools. On all former occasions the applications have far exceeded the number of teachers disposable.

Again, of 140 pupil teachers who were to be examined for Queen's scholarships, 37 have declined; a number quite without precedent. Your memorialists also hear of many schools about to be closed, and the establishment of new ones has for the present ceased. Under these circumstances, and after the feeling in favour of the Minutes of 1846-47, which has been so universally and so strongly expressed, they look to your Lordships with the fullest confidence unconditionally to withdraw the new Code. Such a course will diminish to some extent the many evils which they beg to assure your Lordships it has already produced. To remove them altogether will require much time, and a steady and consistent administration of the Parliamentary grants for many years.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. &c.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

John Bridges, Treasurer.
John S. Reynolds, Honorary Secretary.

Mr. *F. Deacon* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K.G.

My Lord, Preston, 8 January 1862.

WITH reference to the communication addressed to your Lordship yesterday by the Rev. Canon Parr, the Vicar of Preston, I have the honour to inform you that owing to a clerical error it was omitted to be stated that he signed on behalf of the Preston Church of England Committee, from whom, in fact, the document emanated.

Mr. Parr has requested me to write this in explanation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Fredk. Deacon*, Hon. Secretary to the Preston Church of England Committee.

The Right Hon. the
Lord President of the Committee of
Privy Council on Education.

Rev. Canon *Parr* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K.G.

My Lord, Preston, Lancashire, January 1862.

THE managers of the national schools of Preston having addressed to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education their earnest protest against the "Revised Code of Regulations," since and at present suspended, we feel it our duty to support that protest, by expressing our concurrence in it, and our prayer that, in any fresh legislation on this important subject, the system already established, and so far matured by your Lordships, may be preserved in the main features of its constitution.

We respectfully submit that large organic change, suddenly introduced, in this system, cannot fail to be injurious in undoing what has been already done with great admitted advantage, in the consequent loss of realised improvement and of precious time and money, and in the diminution, if not the destruction, of public confidence in the measures of the Government on this subject.

We beg, at the same time, to assure your Lordship that we are fully sensible that the present system may be capable of beneficial modification, and that we shall be at all times willing to accept at the hands of their Lordships such well-considered alterations as may tend to its improvement.

We would be permitted, however, specially to deprecate the entire extinction of the money value of certificates and of the payments to pupil teachers, as well as the proposed re-arrangement of the capitation grant.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. Owen Parr*, M. A.,
Vicar of Preston.

The Right Hon.
the Lord President of the Committee of
Privy Council on Education.

THE Preston Church of England Committee is composed of all the resident clergy and the following gentlemen:—

Mr. J. B. Addison.
„ John Bairstow.
„ Thomas Birchall.
„ William Birley.
„ Edmund Birley.
Dr. Broughton.
Mr. Samuel Cartwright.
„ F. Deacon.
„ George Eastham.
Mr. Edward Haydock.
„ J. F. Higgins.
„ John Horrocks.
„ Joseph Isherwood.
„ Richard Newsham.
„ R. C. Napier.
„ Philip Park.
„ Townley Parker (Mayor).
Mr. Richard Pedder.
„ James Seed.
„ W. Shawe.
Dr. Spencer.
Mr. Edward Swainson.
„ Toyne.
„ Thomas Walmsley.
„ John Whitehead.
„ Thomas Wilson.

Mr. *Laurie* to Mr. *Lingen*.

General Assembly's Education Committee,
22, Queen-street, Edinburgh,
9 January 1862.

Sir,

I AM directed by the General Assembly's Education Committee to send to you the appended copy of a letter to the Lord President, and to enclose a copy of the memorial of the committee on the Minute of 29th July 1861.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Simon S. Laurie*.

R. R. W. Lingen, Esq.

(Copy Letter referred to.

My Lord,

9 January 1862.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Education Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, to enclose, for consideration of their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education, a memorial bearing on the Minute of the 29th July 1861, establishing a Revised Code of Regulations.

This memorial contains the views of the General Assembly's Education Committee.

I am also instructed to say, that the committee will take the liberty to request, for two of their number, an interview with your Lordship and the Right honourable the Vice President, on the subject of the memorial, in the course of the last week of this or the first of next month. They trust that your Lordship will accord them a reception.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Simon S. Laurie*, Secretary.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville,
&c. &c. &c.

THE Memorial of the Education Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland to the Right Hon. the Lord President and the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

THE Education Committee of the Church of Scotland, having carefully considered the Minute of 29 July 1861, establishing a Revised Code of Regulations, beg respectfully to bring before their Lordships the conclusions to which they have come as to the effect of these regulations, more especially on schools in Scotland.

They are of opinion that the Revised Code, in so far as it aims at encouraging more regular attendance at school, promoting evening schools, estimating results* before making grants, throwing greater responsibility on school managers, and, in connexion with this, simplifying payments, is well worthy of their support.

There are, however, certain conditions of payment which, if not modified, will largely reduce Government aid to schools in localities very dependent on other than local sources of income.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

1. THE committee would refer first to poor agricultural parishes in the Lowlands, but more especially in the Highlands of Scotland. In some districts the attendance at rural schools is so very small, that, if the managers are dependent solely on capitation grants, it will be difficult to secure the services of a certified teacher. Again, they are convinced that, even where the population is considerable, the utmost efforts both of the managers and the teacher will not secure regular attendance to the extent contemplated.

Further, they are of opinion that, unless there be an alteration or modification of clause 41 *a*, requiring presence in the school 16 times during the month prior to the inspector's visit, and of clause 40, requiring that each child for whom a grant is claimed shall individually pass a prescribed examination before the inspector, a large proportion of the schools in Scotland, most needing public aid, will, for very obvious reasons, either be excluded from it, or have the present allowances, which are already inadequate, largely reduced.

They would, therefore, respectfully suggest, that clause 41 *a* be rescinded, and that clause 40 be modified; and in connexion with this, they would point to condition 8 in the Capitation Minute of 2d April 1853, whereby the grant was made payable on three-fourths of the scholars passing a prescribed examination before Her Majesty's inspector, as suggesting a more satisfactory arrangement. With regard to clause 41 *a*, it is scarcely necessary to point out that it is the manifest interest of both teacher and managers to secure a regular attendance during the period immediately preceding the inspector's visit.

2. The committee are convinced that to adopt grouping according to age in schools, as required by clause 43, would be to deteriorate the quality of the instruction given and the general efficiency of the school, and wholly to exclude infant schools from the benefit of Government aid. At the same time they recognise the national importance of fixing the standard of attainment in the case of children over 11 and under 12 years of age.

3. The committee have made calculations in respect of certain schools largely attended, but by a constantly fluctuating class, and they find that clause 47 *b*, whereby one pupil teacher or assistant is required for every 30 children above 50 enrolled, will so operate as to make it advantageous for such schools not to connect themselves with the Committee of Privy Council at all. The object of that clause, which is to secure an adequate staff of masters, may possibly be attained by means of a rule less stringent, while the estimating of results as a condition of payment will be an effectual check on any attempt to dispense with the necessary teaching power. They would respectfully suggest that one teacher for every 30 above 50, for whom grants are claimed, would be a sufficient requirement.

The remaining points against which the committee would state their objections have special reference to Scotland. Had the Royal Commission extended their inquiries to this country, it is not probable that the clauses in question would have been made operative here.

4. From the statistics in their Lordships' hands, it will be found that lengthened attendance of children at school is much greater in Scotland than in England, and might, by a very slight encouragement, be still more largely promoted. And yet those statistics are based in the main on that class of schools which in Scotland are least well attended; because, as is well known, the majority of the endowed schools, which stand at the head of primary education in Scotland, are not connected with the Committee of Privy Council, and returns from these, consequently, do not appear in the annual Blue Book. The Church of Scotland has always earnestly endeavoured to encourage prolonged attendance at school, and it is well known that they have to a large extent succeeded in their object.

Accordingly, a large number of the parochial schools in Scotland afford not only excellent elementary instruction, but also that more advanced instruction which a proportion of the

* The committee, however, are not to be supposed to admit that defects in the more essential secular branches of knowledge would be found, on inquiry, to prevail in Scotland, as they have been shown to prevail south of the Tweed.

the pupils have been always in the habit of receiving; and the committee are apprehensive that the character of these schools may be wholly changed by a mode of bestowing Government aid which appears to foster elementary without giving encouragement to higher education. From the circumstances of the country, separate schools for more advanced pupils could not be so liberally supported as to be efficiently taught. The committee accordingly must regard clause 41 *d*, whereby no scholars count for grants who are above 11, and who have been already presented once, as seriously detrimental to the interests of education in this portion of the kingdom.

5. In another respect the system of primary instruction in Scotland has, from the time of its institution, differed from that of England. The committee refer to the mixing of boys and girls for the purposes of instruction under the same roof. It has been inaccurately inferred from the universality of this custom, that sewing and its cognate arts are not taught to the girls of the Scottish peasantry to any appreciable extent. This is a mistake. The committee are well aware that in many parishes, especially in the Highlands and Islands, no provision is made; and in all such cases the enforcing of the clause (46 *e*) whereby all mixed schools are excluded from aid, unless sewing is taught in direct connexion with them, would be most salutary. At the same time their own returns, as well as their knowledge of the country, satisfy them that the number of sewing schools is very great, and that in a large number of parishes they are even too numerous. It is a sufficient objection to the clause, therefore, to state that as a general measure it is not needed; but it is perhaps of more importance to state to their Lordships the conviction of the committee that the effect of the article referred to would be, that managers would have, in many instances, to give up existing female schools, though erected at considerable cost, and this in order that the very object of the article might be less effectually attained under a new and less efficient arrangement. There are cases which at this moment present themselves to the committee, in which proprietors who have erected female schools within a few hundred yards of a mixed school (also erected at their expense), would suddenly find these buildings useless. Such a result could not have been contemplated by their Lordships. It is true that the heritors might, in such cases, compel a complete separation of sexes, and so keep both schools going; but an article which involves any compulsory act of this sort is not likely to work well. It seems to the committee, that were the proposed regulation enforced only where no sewing school existed within a certain distance of the mixed school, and were the managers required to certify that every girl above a certain age, for whom a claim was made, had attended a sewing school for not less than a fixed period, or was at that moment attending one, the object of their Lordships would be attained. Nor can such a suggestion be regarded as opposed to the spirit of regulations which throw such large responsibility on, and repose so much confidence in, the school managers.

6. Clause 59.* The committee cannot perhaps expect their Lordships entirely to adopt their own views regarding this clause; but as it bears hard on Scotland generally, and more especially on the northern counties, they would suggest that where licentiates in theology do not publicly officiate during the course of the year for which grants are claimed, these grants should be allowed. In connexion with this subject, their Lordships may not, perhaps, be aware that licentiates in theology in connexion with the Church of Scotland, are lay persons. Their objection, consequently, is not urged against the letter, but against the intention of clause 59.

7. Lastly, the committee are unable to see that the relation of the Privy Council to religious instruction is altered by the new Code, and they understand from clause 47 *a*, in which the inspector is instructed to examine into the instruction and discipline generally, that the duty of the inspector as regards this, as well as other subjects usually taught in elementary schools, remains essentially the same; yet they are disposed to think that greater security for adequate attention being given to religious instruction might be afforded, were the report of the inspector, under this particular head, to influence the annual grants.

Normal Schools.

With reference to the two normal schools† under the superintendence of the committee, the committee assume that the fixed grants of 500 *l.* per annum to these institutions are not touched by the revised Code.

1. They are of opinion that unless the teachers of elementary schools be required to give separate instruction to their apprentices, the standard of attainment among the teachers turned out by the colleges will be more seriously reduced than by any other article in this part of the Code. It is manifest that evening schools, in connexion with which it is allowed to conduct the instruction of apprentices, must, from year to year, in a large majority of cases, repeat the same course of instruction, if they are to attain the objects for which they are instituted.

2. The

* By which laymen are alone recognised as teachers.

† As each normal school affords instruction and training to female as well as male students, the two normal schools count as four.

2. The committee have further to suggest, that the policy of appointing students to the charge of schools, who attain only a fourth class (107), at the same time that they are declared by clause 117 to be incompetent to manage pupil teachers, is questionable, and so far as Scotland is concerned, likely to operate so as to drive such students from the profession altogether, except perhaps in the case of Gaelic-speaking students.

3. If Articles 67, 70, and 116,* are read together, it will appear that a first year's student in the third division may start in the race for a certificate one year before a fellow student, who, solely because he is of superior capacity, extends his residence to a second year, and obtains a first-class in that year. While the committee admit that good school-keeping and length of service should, more than any other qualifications, entitle to Government recognition, they consider it detrimental to the interests of education, thus positively to discourage learning in teachers. The complaint in Scotland has been that normal school teachers are under-educated, not over-educated. It would certainly not be too great a concession to allow a second year at the normal school to count as two or three years of public service, and thus to give second year's students a slight advantage over those of the first year.

4. The committee fear that the withdrawal of a specific money-value from the various grades of certificates may tend to remove from teachers a stimulus to increased attainment and to professional exertion. If it be impossible to preserve the pecuniary character of the certificate, the committee are very strongly of opinion that some means should be devised of rewarding (by claims to pensions or otherwise) teachers who, by lengthened and efficient service, rise to a certain grade. Such a prospect would secure continuous service from teachers, and stimulate to increased exertion more than any measure involving a penalty.

5. Looking at Articles 118 and 119,† the committee are of opinion that a bad principle is there admitted, namely, that young lads are competent to undertake the charge of schools without special training at a normal college, up to the age of 25, when they are required to take a certificate. If competent for such duty between 18 and 25, they are more competent after they have attained the latter age than before it. The committee cannot but regard this as a retrogressive step.

6. The committee have further to express the hope that the allowances to existing lecturers at least will be continued.

7. They would beg for a more precise statement under article 99.‡

8. Lastly, the committee beg to be informed whether students who have attended a normal school for one year at their own expense, and who gain scholarships (under 94 *b*) as having attended a normal school for one year at their own charges, can hold these scholarships for two years, provided they take a third class at the end of their second year's residence in the normal school, but of their first year's residence as Government pupils.

The above constitute the main objections and suggestions of the General Assembly's Education Committee, and they would respectfully beg for them the attention of their Lordships. Points of minor importance are not adverted to. They cannot, however, conclude this memorandum without expressing their opinion on two points: First, they very much fear that the supply of pupil teachers, and consequently Queen's scholars, will be reduced by the operation of the Revised Code, a result which they would anticipate with less anxiety were more liberal provision made for admission to open scholarships of young men and women who have not been pupil teachers. Secondly, they anticipate great, if not insuperable difficulty in inducing school managers to accept financial responsibility on the faith of grants which must inevitably fluctuate from year to year, and which may any year be altogether withheld.

In Name and by Appointment of the General Committee,

John Cook, D.D., Haddington,
Convener.

6 January 1862.

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* 67. Candidates for certificates, besides successfully passing their examination, must, as teachers continuously engaged in the same schools, obtain two favourable reports from the inspector, with an interval of one year between them; and if the first of these reports be not preceded by service of three months (at the least) since the examination, a third report, at an interval of one year after the second report, is required.

70. If the second (or third) report is favourable, a certificate of the fourth class is issued, and remains in force (unless recalled under Articles 73, 74) for the next five years; after which interval it is open to revision, according to the intermediate annual reports; and so on after each further period of five years until the first class is reached.

116. No candidate (Article 66) can obtain a teacher's certificate without passing one of these examinations, but the order of the candidates according to examination, excepting the fourth division (Articles 107 and 117), is honorary (Articles 61 and 63).

† Whereby pupil teachers fresh from their apprenticeships, are considered qualified to conduct schools without either normal school or University training.

‡ Whereby the number of students in Scotch normal schools is limited by what may be considered accommodation "satisfactory" to their Lordships.

To the Right Honourable the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Presbytery of Edinburgh of the Free Church of Scotland:

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists, having had their attention called to the Revised Minute, feel it their duty to represent to their Lordships their decided objection to its provisions in their present form, and beg leave to refer to the report on this subject approved of by the Commission of the General Assembly in November last, as setting forth the grounds and reasons of their objection, of which report they take the liberty of forwarding a copy* along with this memorial, in name and by appointment of the Presbytery.

Thomas. Main, Moderator.

Edinburgh, December 1861.

The Archdeacon of *Norwich* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville,* K. G.

Hâlesworth Rectory,
7 January 1862.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour of forwarding to your Lordship a copy of resolutions passed at a meeting in the town hall of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, over which the mayor presided, and to which resolutions are appended the names of the school managers and others, who are the most interested in the cause of popular elementary education in that town. I was requested to present these resolutions on the 10th ult., when, as one of a deputation on the Revised Code, I waited on your Lordship at Whitehall, but on that occasion the opening did not occur.

I desire to avail myself of this opportunity of stating to your Lordship, with feelings of great respect, that though I appeared before you at that time as representing the clergy and school managers of the city of Norwich in support of the memorial for the withdrawal of the new Code, yet it was by no means intended that the inference should be drawn by your Lordship that those whom I had the honour to represent were averse to all alterations, and that they desired everything to remain *in statu quo.*

They certainly entertain the opinion that the Revised Code, if the attempt be made to bring it into operation, will paralyse and very seriously throw back the cause of elementary education in the country, and that the carrying of it out will be impracticable. They are of opinion that many managers of schools will be unable to undertake the liabilities that will be laid upon them; that the order and discipline of a school will be greatly interfered with by the grant being made exclusively in the form of capitation money; that the real condition and efficiency of a school will never be satisfactorily ascertained by the test applied on the proposed plan of grouping according to age; that the effect will be to contract rather than to extend education, and that those children will be the sufferers, who the most stand in need of attention; that the voluntary support given to education in many localities (especially in these parts) has been strung up to the highest point of which it is capable; that the training institutions cannot be otherwise than very injuriously affected, in some instances, perhaps, closed; and that the standard of education will be altogether lowered. They are fully assured that your Lordship attaches as much importance to moral and religious training in these schools as they can do: at the same time they believe that the distinct line of demarcation that is now to be drawn between the religious and secular instruction, and the pecuniary stimulus being exclusively given to the secular, will endanger the moral and religious training; so that it may withhold that first and prominent position in a school which its importance demands; for these reasons, without dwelling upon others with which your Lordship is already so familiar, they regard with anxious apprehension the introduction of a Code of Regulations that is likely to be attended with such disastrous consequences.

My Lord, we venture to express our conviction that the cause of popular education has progressed, and is progressing in the country under the present system, as fast as, under all the circumstances, could reasonably have been expected; and that it will be quite possible still further to improve its operation, so as to remove the objections that have been made to it. If it has been proved that a more careful attention ought to be paid to the elementary subjects of reading, writing, and arithmetic, it will be easy for your Lordships to give more specific directions to her Majesty's inspectors on this point, which will at once effectually act upon the schools under their inspection. If pecuniary support from the public funds was given in the first instance with a liberal hand, and now requires to be checked, methods may easily be suggested to accomplish this without superseding or even inflicting

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* *See* p. 101.

inflicting any serious injury upon the system; and, again, if education be not diffusing itself through the poorer and more secluded districts so quickly as is thought to be desirable, plans might probably be devised for holding out greater advantages to such districts, without hurting the cause of education by the introduction of a class of young, inexperienced, and half-trained teachers. And should there be other objections with which those at the head of the Educational Department are the most cognizant, may not means be found to remove or materially to diminish them, by improving and simplifying the working of the present system, instead of superseding it?

Apologising for this intrusion upon your Lordship,

I have &c.

The Earl Granville, K. G.
Lord President of the Council.

(signed) *R. E. Hankinson,*
Archdeacon of Norwich.

At a Meeting held at the Town Hall of *Great Yarmouth,* on Monday, 9th December 1861, the Mayor of Great Yarmouth being in the Chair:

I. It was Resolved that—

1. Inasmuch as in the Revised Code a manifest line of demarcation is drawn between religious and secular instruction by making the money payment to depend upon attendance and a certain proficiency in secular elementary knowledge, there may be a strong temptation given, if not to neglect, to make the religious instruction a matter of secondary moment:

2. Inasmuch as the existing certificated teachers and pupil teachers have been influenced in the choice of their profession by the advantages held out to them by the Minute of 1846, and were led to believe that these advantages would not be withdrawn so long as they remained faithful to their engagements, it seems to be neither consistent with good faith nor equity for the Committee of Council now to release itself from the pecuniary obligations to which it has been committed by withholding from the existing certificated teachers and Queen's scholars the augmentation and annuity grants:

3. Inasmuch as new responsibilities are to be laid upon the managers of schools and additional pecuniary liabilities, without any security as to the means of meeting them, there can be no doubt but in many cases managers will be constrained to close their schools altogether, or to carry on their schools on another and less efficient system:

4. Inasmuch as the payment of the grant on combined regularity of attendance and individual proficiency, will give the most aid where it is least needed, and will not reach the class that most requires attention, the temptation to neglect this class will be almost irresistible, because it will not pay to teach them:

5. Inasmuch as it will not be possible to test the real efficiency of a school by grouping the children according to age, and conducting the examination by an arbitrary standard of attainment without regard to the variety of circumstances connected with the school:

6. Inasmuch as the regulation that only one capitation grant shall be allowed to a child after 11 years of age will render such a child of no money value to the school, and greatly increase the difficulty of retaining the child in the school when it has reached an age just capable of profiting by instruction:

7. Inasmuch as the younger children between the ages of two and five in infant schools will be incapable of passing an examination in Group I., such schools will be well nigh excluded from the assistance of the Parliamentary grant:

8. Inasmuch as the regulations of the Revised Code will lessen the inducement to young people to offer themselves for the office of pupil-teachers, and thereby diminish the supply; will lower the standard of Queen's scholars, and will embarrass and in some instances prove destructive to training schools:

It is the opinion of this meeting that the provisions of the Revised Code, if ever brought into operation, will prove injurious to the cause of popular elementary education.

II. Resolved, That instead of cancelling the Code of Minutes and Regulations now in force, it be recommended that means should be devised for the improvement of the present system by simplifying its administration, remedying its defects, and extending its operations, without unduly increasing the charge upon the public funds.

III. Resolved, That it seems to this meeting advisable that the promoters of popular education in the town of Great Yarmouth should be represented in the deputation that is

to wait upon the Lord President of the Council, on Tuesday, the 10th December, for the purpose of stating their objections to the Revised Code.

IV. Resolved, That the Venerable Archdeacon Hankinson be requested to become the representative on that occasion of the schools connected with the Church of England in the town of Great Yarmouth.

R. Steward, Chairman.
Henry R. Nevill, M.A., Incumbent of Great Yarmouth,
And 19 others.

Rev. *N. Stephenson* to Mr. *Lingen*.

Sir, Birmingham, 14 January 1862.

MAY I request you to place the enclosed Memorial before the next meeting of the Committee of Council on Education.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Nash Stephenson*,
General Secretary to the Society.

R. W. Lingen, Esq.

MEMORIAL to the Lords of the Committee on Education of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, from the General Committee of the Church Extension Society and Educational Board for the Archdeaconry of Coventry.

My Lords,

THE General Committee of the Church Extension Society and Educational Board for the Archdeaconry of Coventry held a special meeting at Coventry, on the 3d of October last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the provisions of the Revised Code, and, after a lengthened and mature deliberation, passed the following Resolutions, which, at a subsequent meeting held on 5 December, I was requested to transmit to your Lordships.

I. "That this meeting admit that the Revised Code will throw a heavy responsibility on the managers of Church schools in regard to religious instruction, but are of opinion that they ought not to refuse to accept that responsibility, provided that the result of the religious examination by Her Majesty's inspector be not allowed to affect the grant to the schools."

II. "That the examination of individual children under the age of six ought not to be required, but that the grant should be made for the attendance of all under six, upon the inspector's report of the general efficiency and discipline of the school."

III. "That in view of the large abatement that must be made from the attendance grants, even in well-conducted schools, one penny per attendance after the first 100 attendances, is not a sufficient rate to secure a grant even approximate to that which is now made."

IV. "That the grouping according to age is the only satisfactory test of the efficiency of a school, and that therefore it would be very unadvisable to touch this part of the Revised Code, further than to provide that any child should be re-admitted to Group IV. if under 13 years of age."

V. "That a different and higher rate of grant should be made to the managers of boys' than to those of girls' schools."

VI. "That the number of pupil teachers employed, if any, should be left to the discretion of the managers."

VII. "That looking to the fact that needlework is required from the girls, a less rigorous examination is desirable for them."

VIII. That it is desirable that the money agreements between the managers and pupil teachers should be left unfettered as to the amount and period of payment."

IX. "That the repudiation of the special money value to certificates is an act of injustice to the certificated teachers, and a breach of national faith."

I am requested by the Committee, of which I was Chairman, to express a hope that your Lordships, in reconsidering the provisions of the Revised Code, will endeavour to give effect to the substance of the above resolutions.

We have, &c.
In behalf of the Committee,
(signed) *Thomas Soden*, Mayor of Coventry, Chairman.

Unto the Right Honourable the Lord President and Committee of the Privy Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Free Presbytery of Glasgow,

Humbly showeth,

THAT as the Minute on Education establishing a Revised Code of Regulations, is intended to remedy alleged defects in the system of elementary instruction in England, the proposed change should not take effect in Scotland, where the educational arrangements are different, until it has been ascertained that they are required.

That the proposed changes will lower the qualifications of the teachers trained, and deprive the country of the Educational benefits arising from a standard not yet more than adequate.

That the recognising of reading, writing, and arithmetic alone as the constituents of primary instruction, and the only basis for proportional grants in aid, is inconsistent with previous legislation, fitted to lower the public estimate of National Education, and extend the neglect of moral and religious training.

That the proposal to group together children from three to seven years of age, and subject them to an examination which those only from six to seven can be expected to pass, is tantamount to the withdrawment of grants for the mental and moral training of children in infant schools.

That excluding from competition, after the first successful examination, all those pupils who are above 11 years of age, will discourage protracted school attendance.

That only in more populous districts, and where there is little fluctuation, will the income be adequate.

That as the rate of grant is uniform for both boys' and girls' schools, notwithstanding the financial difference to the managers, the establishment of schools under masters will be seriously discouraged.

That as the money grant is made to depend on so many uncertainties—in the weather, disease, the state of trade, the character of the population, the time of inspection, and the varying standards of different inspectors, few will be disposed to incur the risks and anxieties of school extension.

And that the new regulations are inconsistent with previous engagements, and institute an educational system specially unsuitable to the circumstances of the country.

Your memorialists therefore, for these and other reasons that might be urged, earnestly and respectfully request your Lordships to reconsider the proposed regulations.

In name, and by appointment, of Free Presbytery of Glasgow,

George G. Macleod,
Moderator.

8 January 1862.

Rev. *D. Wilson* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Free Church Manse, Irvine,
17 January 1862.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the accompanying memorial from the Free Church Presbytery of Irvine, and to request that you will lay it before the Committee of the Privy Council on Education.

I have, &c.
(signed) *David Wilson.*

To the Secretary of the Committee of
Privy Council on Education.

Unto the Right Honourable the Lord President, and Committee of the Privy Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Free Presbytery of Irvine,

Humbly showeth,

THAT as the Minute of Education establishing a Revised Code of Regulations, is intended to remedy alleged defects in the system of elementary instruction in England, the proposed change should not take effect in Scotland, where the educational arrangements are different, until it has been ascertained that they are required.

That the proposed changes will lower the qualifications of the teachers trained, and deprive the country of the educational benefits arising from a standard not yet more than adequate.

That the recognising of reading, writing, and arithmetic alone as the constituents of primary instruction, and the only basis of proportional grants in aid, is inconsistent with previous legislation, fitted to lower the public estimate of National Education, and extend the neglect of moral and religious training.

That the proposal to group together children from three to seven years of age, and subject them to an examination which those only from six to seven can be expected to pass, is tantamount to the withdrawment of grants for the mental and moral training of children in infant schools.

That excluding from competition, after the first successful examination, all those pupils who are above 11 years of age, will discourage protracted school attendance.

That only in more populous districts will the income be adequate.

That as the rate of grant is uniform both for boys and girls' schools, notwithstanding the financial difference to the managers, the establishment of schools under masters will be discouraged.

That as the money-grant is made to depend on so many uncertainties; on the weather, disease, the state of trade, the character of the population, the time of inspection, and the varying standards of different inspectors, few will be disposed to incur the risks and anxieties of school education; and that the new regulations are inconsistent with previous engagements, and institute a system specially unsuitable to the circumstances of the country.

Your memorialists, therefore, earnestly and respectfully request your Lordships to reconsider the proposed regulations.

Signed in the name and by authority of the Free Presbytery of Irvine, in Presbytery assembled, this 14th day of January 1862, by

David Wilson, Clerk of Presbytery.

Rev. *T. Bacon* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K.G.

The Southern Counties Adult Education Society.

Kingsworthy Rectory, Winchester,
21 January 1862.

My Lord,

At a general Committee of the Southern Counties Adult Education Society, held at Southampton on Friday last, the 17th inst., the memorial herewith enclosed was unanimously voted for presentation to your Lordship.

By desire of the Committee, I now transmit it to your Lordship, begging your favourable consideration of its contents.

I have, &c.
Thomas Bacon, Hon. Sec.

To the Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Right Honourable the Earl Granville, K.G., Lord President of the Council, and of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education.

The following Memorial of the Officers and Members of the Southern Counties Adult Education Society,

Showeth,

That whereas your memoralists have been embodied and actively engaged, during the past eight years, in the promotion of adult education by means of night schools and classes in town and village institutions, they have examined with great interest the measures projected in the Revised Code of Regulations.

That they regard with satisfaction the encouragement intended to be given to night schools by certain provisions of the said Code; but they feel bound, at the same time, to point out that all the proposed advantages will be lost if the grants be made dependent on the examinations of the scholars, as required by the Code.

That, according to the experience of your memorialists, night schools are principally attended by those whose education has been partially or wholly neglected; and that the chief obstacle to the efficient working of such schools is the susceptibility and sense of shame so strongly felt by the adult who has neglected the improvement of his mind by education in his early years.

That the demands of labour are such that the scholar is taken from school at the earliest possible age, and loses in his daily labours both the knowledge he has acquired and the habits which render him apt at its acquirement, even in the three elementary tests of scholarship; at the same time that he is prevented by a fatigue too great for his years from taking full advantage of the night school. Under these circumstances, he comes to recommence his work in the night school, perhaps at twelve or thirteen years of age, but in the condition of one almost wholly untaught. It naturally follows that in many of the night schools, and those most efficiently conducted, many scholars, partly through ignorance, partly through false shame, will never be brought to undergo examination in any of the groups.

Your

Your memorialists therefore pray that you will allow frequency and regularity of attendance, and the general character of the school, to determine the award of grants for the aid of night schools; and that examination may be voluntary, but encouraged by some small prize or certificate given to those who attain to a required standard.

Signed on behalf of the general Committee by

Philip Jacob, Chairman.
Samuel Best, } Secretaries.
Thos. Bacon, }

The Bishop of *Winchester* to the Right Hon. Earl *Grauville*, K.G.

My Lord, Farnham Castle, 17 January 1862.

At the desire of the archdeacons and rural deans of my diocese, I have the honour to forward a memorial in regard to the Revised Code of Education.

It is right for me to state that they were convened at my desire, and the resolutions contained in the memorial were considered at two meetings, at which I presided, and were agreed to unanimously.

I have further to represent that the memorial has been submitted to the clergy, and in some instances to the laity, in most of the deaneries in my diocese, and I am informed that it may be considered to convey substantially the opinions of those who have seen it in the two counties.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Winton.*

The Lord President of the Council,
&c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of the Archdeacons and Rural Deans of the Archdeaconries of Surrey and Winchester to Earl *Granville*, President of the Council.

1. It scarcely admits of a doubt that the improvement and success of elementary schools have been in a great degree owing to the higher character, both moral and intellectual, of the masters and mistresses supplied by the various training schools throughout the country. The efficiency of these schools is mainly due to the Parliamentary grant at present accorded to them; and there is great reason to apprehend that the reduction of the grant, as contemplated by the new Minute of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, would be calculated seriously to impair the efficiency of the training schools, and thus injuriously affect national schools under certificated teachers. It appears further to us that the diminution of the supply of scholars, if the New Code be carried into effect, would prove an additional blow to the training schools.

We therefore beg leave earnestly to urge, first, that the Article 199 in the Old Code, which encouraged a very important class of students for training as masters and mistresses, should be retained in any New Code.

We beg leave further to urge, that the cutting off without notice of the salaries of lecturers, appears to be an act of personal injustice to the present lecturers, and that anything tending to discourage the appointment of such lecturers for the future will materially affect the character of the education of trained teachers.

2. We would further represent that the withdrawal by the Committee of Privy Council on Education of the teachers' certificate money and gratuity, as regards those masters and mistresses who have hitherto received these "annual" payments (provided by the Minute of 1846), appears to be a breach of faith, the teachers having been led to consider these payments as permanent, provided the conditions laid down were fulfilled. In confirmation of this view we beg to represent that the operation of the present Code has been from its first promulgation, an unvarying guarantee that stated sums would be annually paid to the teachers, according to the value of their certificates.

We therefore beg leave to express our conviction that there is a moral obligation on the Committee of Privy Council on Education to continue the payment of the augmentation grants to the present certificated teachers, and that there is not and cannot be any obligation on the managers of schools to pay this or any other fixed and certain sum as a substitute for the augmentation grants proposed to be withdrawn.

We beg leave further to represent that it is a hardship on managers to be bound to pay the pupil teachers' salaries in advance; that it is an unnecessary regulation, and the more so as the Committee of Privy Council on Education have not hitherto undertaken this responsibility, nor has any inconvenience been known to result from the present rule of paying the salaries after their examination at the end of the school year.

3. With reference to educational tests, we have considered carefully the new Minute, and we are confident in our belief that the distribution of the Parliamentary grant by

payment of fees on a capitation examination of children present in the schools on the day of inspection, and in the manner proposed, is both impracticable and unfair as a test of the results of the education of the children of the poorer classes, which is the object contemplated by the New Code.

First. Because nearly 40 per cent. of the scholars taught in elementary schools during the school year ordinarily leave the school before the period of the inspector's visit; so that the judgment of results by a capitation examination once a year would be partial and unequal.

Secondly. Because the grouping by age and not by ability is inapplicable to elementary schools, inasmuch as many children whose infant and early education has been neglected cannot reach the attainments specified in the groups.

Thirdly. Because by excluding from capitation grants in all cases all infants under three years, and all children above eleven from any second grant, a large portion of children in infant schools, and some of the most promising scholars in other schools, and such as it is most important to keep, would be excluded from the advantages of the grant, and practical discouragement would be given to the retention of children in school beyond the early age at which they are too commonly removed.

Fourthly. Because the standard required for infants in group 1 is too high, and if not modified, infant schools will not receive (as hitherto) their fair share of the Parliamentary grant.

Fifthly. Because by requiring (41 a.) 16 attendances within the 31 days preceding the date of the return, a large number of schools, which are inspected immediately after the holidays, would wholly lose all capitation grants.

4. With respect to pupil teachers, we beg further to represent that the words of the form of indenture in the New Code omit any requirement of attendance at public worship and attention to religious duties in the pupil teachers, and we would therefore request that so much of the present indentures as includes these religious requirements be retained. We would also draw particular attention to the new arrangement, by which it is proposed that pupil teachers should be at liberty to terminate their apprenticeships at any time by giving six months' notice, a license which seems to us full of danger to the interests of the school, inasmuch as a youth, through caprice or otherwise, may thus have it in his power to leave the school, at the very period when, having learned to teach, his services have become important.

5. We have heard with satisfaction that the apparent omission of all direct reference to religious examination has been in a measure rectified by an authoritative explanation of Article 47 a, and we humbly request that in future this recognition of the religious element may be incorporated in the Code of Regulations, and that the religious examination be at least put on a par with the secular, instead of bearing its present aspect of comparative inferiority.

For these reasons, admitting as we do that the Revised Code would in some respects introduce improvements into our present system, we would humbly urge its amendment, by so far modifying it as to avoid the objections which have been represented in this Memorial.

Rev. *J. Latham* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir,

MAY I beg the favour of your submitting to the Committee of Council on Education the following copy of a letter forwarded to the Lord President.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Latham.*

The Secretary,
Committee of Council on Education.

To the Right Honourable Earl *Granville,* K. G.

My Lord,

PERMIT me to solicit your Lordship's attention to the following suggestions relating to what is generally considered the one great object of the new Education Code—retrenchment. I do not find this point satisfactorily and practically handled in any of the multitude of memorials, letters, and pamphlets which have been published. Having been from the beginning a warm advocate and a practical promoter of the scheme embodied in the Minutes of 1846, I trust that what I am about to say will be regarded as the deliberate judgment of one who is well acquainted with his subject. The object of this short letter is to suggest such reductions in the distribution of the Parliamentary grant as will satisfy the demands for retrenchment without materially disturbing the present system, or injuring the quality and character of our schools.

The Minutes of 1846 provide for the employment of monitors and pupil teachers; the monitor to receive 5*l.* a year less than the pupil teacher, and the master or mistress of the

the school to receive half as much for instructing the former as for the latter. I would suggest that in future monitors should be allowed to schools instead of pupil teachers, on the terms specified in the Minutes of 1846; and that an annual examination of monitors above the age of 15 be held, for the purpose of electing a certain number of pupil teachers sufficient to supply students to training colleges, and to secure a succession of good teachers for schools. The whole of the monitors examined should be placed in the order of merit, and the pupil teachers taken from the highest on the list. These pupil teachers should be apprenticed for three years, and receive 10*l.*, 15*l.*, and 20*l.* for each successful year of apprenticeship. If 1,000 pupil teachers were thus apprenticed every year, there would be a like number completing their apprenticeship every year; and these, I think, would furnish a sufficient number of students for all the training colleges. I assume that students would be required to remain two years in training, and I would recommend that the number of Queen's scholars should be limited, as by the New Code (Article 97), to four-fifths of the accommodation of each establishment.

By this arrangement a great saving would be effected. I reckon that the number of pupil teachers is now or soon will be 20,000. Upon the plan suggested there would be only 3,000 pupil teachers receiving the same average payment as at present. The remaining 17,000 monitors would cost each 7*l.* less than a pupil teacher, and hence a saving of 119,000*l.* The whole of this saving would not be realised until the present pupil teachers had completed their apprenticeship. I would further recommend,

2. That no more lecturers be engaged for training colleges.

3. That all grants to 1st class Queen's scholars for personal expenses be discontinued; and,

Lastly, that the capitation grants be withdrawn from large towns, and, if necessary, abolished altogether. They are of great value to small rural schools, but there are attendant evils which I do not care to specify, but which would reconcile me and others to the loss.

The plans suggested above would, I believe, effect savings to the amount of 200,000*l.* annually, and secure a supply of good teachers without seriously disturbing the present system; and as the condition and intelligence of the working classes improved they would become able and willing to pay more for the education of their children, and then further reductions might be gradually effected.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Latham.*

Little Eaton Parsonage, Derby,
24 January 1862.

THE Lichfield Diocesan Board of Education have given their best consideration to the Revised Code issued by the Committee of Council on Education in August 1861, and they very respectfully, but very earnestly, request their Lordships' attention to the following observations thereupon:—

The main object of the Revised Code, if the Board interpret it aright, is the distribution of the Parliamentary grants for education in return for results actually produced in the schools.

To this principle the Lichfield Board give their entire assent.

But they are of opinion that the object in question has been attained to a very considerable extent under the present system; and that what is desirable is an improvement of that system in those respects in which it may have been found to be deficient. They do not think that the Revised Code will effect such an improvement, but, on the contrary, that it is highly objectionable in some particulars, and impracticable in others.

They believe that it will be found impracticable to examine each individual scholar in a large school in the three proposed subjects of reading, writing, and arithmetic (unless with a great increase of the staff of inspectors) in such a manner as to make a just capitation grant according to the attainments of each.

They object also to the proposed mode of grouping by ages, inasmuch as there would be a very small prospect of payment for the younger children, and the stopping of grants on account of scholars above 11 years of age, would discourage the continuance in school of children beyond that age. They think also that the amount of grants to be made under the new Minute will be so uncertain as seriously to affect the condition of teachers, and to deter gentlemen from undertaking the office of managers and maintenance of schools.

Further, they are of opinion that the withdrawing the Government payment to pupil teachers, and the throwing it on managers of schools will have the effect of inducing the managers to recur to the old system of monitors, and will deprive very many schools of the valuable help now given to them by the services of pupil teachers.

The Board observe that under Article 47 a of the Revised Code, the grant may be reduced on the inspector's report "for faults of instruction, or discipline, on the part of the teacher." They cannot think that these words can fairly be construed as including a want of religious knowledge on the part of the children; and they see nothing in the New Minute which prevents the inspector from making a report without any reference to that

knowledge, or without any intimation that he has inquired at all into this confessedly the most important branch of instruction. They think, on the contrary, that in Church schools, before the inspector proceeds to inquire into the children's attainments in other branches of knowledge, he should satisfy himself as to their acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures and the Book of Common Prayer, and that no grant should be made on account of any child who has been found ignorant of these.

The parochial clergy will no doubt do their duty in respect to the religious teaching of the children under their pastoral care; but they will do it under discouragement and difficulty, if it should appear to the parents and teachers and to the children themselves that Her Majesty's inspectors are not required (as they were required under the Order in Council of the 10th of August 1840) to consider this subject as a matter of paramount importance.

The Lichfield Board regret that the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners with respect to training institutions have been disregarded, and that it is proposed to reduce the amount of the annual grants made to them.

They are fully persuaded that these institutions can never become so popular as to be supported without a very large measure of public assistance. They are, moreover, convinced that the discouragement given for students to remain a second year in training schools will have the effect of sending out from them teachers in many instances ill-qualified both morally and intellectually for their work.

The Lichfield Board do not at all question the right of the Committee of Council on Education to deprive future certificates of any money value, but they cannot but think that to take away from existing certificated masters and mistresses the payments now made to them would be a great injustice to persons who have earned them by a long course of steady industry, and who have undoubtedly reckoned on their continuance, so long as they should continue to be deserved.

On these grounds the Lichfield Board of Education earnestly hope that the new Minute will either be withdrawn, or so materially altered as to remove all just grounds of objections.

Lichfield, 22 January 1862. *J. Lichfield.*

The Bishop of *Ripon* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K.G.

My Lord, Palace, Ripon, 24 January 1862.

I HAVE been requested by the Ripon Diocesan Board of Education to forward to your Lordship the enclosed memorial upon the subject of the Revised Code recently issued by the Committee of Council on Education.

This memorial was adopted at a full meeting of the Board, in Leeds, on Tuesday last, and it was signed by me, at the desire of the members present, in their behalf.

I have reason to believe that the memorial expresses the views not only of our Diocesan Board of Education, but also of a large proportion of those who take a warm interest in the course of education in this diocese.

I have, &c.
R. Ripon.

To the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Ripon Diocesan Board of Education,

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists having taken into careful consideration the Revised Code recently issued by the Committee of Council on Education, beg leave respectfully to state that in their opinion many of its provisions are open to grave objections.

Adverting, in the first place, to the case of elementary schools, your memorialists cannot conceal their fears that if the examination upon which the amount of pecuniary aid to such schools is made to depend be limited to three secular subjects, the attention of teachers to the higher objects of education, the moral training and religious instruction of their pupils, will be seriously discouraged.

They are also of opinion that the grouping of children for examination according to age, without reference to attainments, will prove highly unsatisfactory.

That in the case of girls, the absence of all recognition of needlework in making the capitation grant is unadvisable.

That the nonpayment for children under eleven years of age who may pass the examination satisfactorily, because they have not attended sixteen times in the thirty-one days previous to the yearly return, will operate very unfairly.

That the proposal to examine children under five years of age being open to serious objections,

objections, it would be desirable to amend the capitation grant in this behalf for attendance alone, as is suggested in the report of the Royal Commissioners.

That the alteration with respect to the payment of pupil teachers will in many cases throw a charge upon the managers of schools for which they are unable to provide, and will remove the present salutary check upon the conduct of the pupil teachers.

In the second place, your memorialists beg leave further to state that feeling deep interest in the efficiency of normal schools, they view with regret some of the provisions of the Revised Code respecting those institutions.

That they concur in the general conviction that to deprive the teacher's certificate of its pecuniary value would be a grievous hardship towards the present holders of such professional diplomas, and also unfair to the students in normal schools, who have bound themselves to their profession in dependence upon the promised augmentations.

That without advocating the continuance of the present system of lectureships, they deprecate the abrupt withdrawal of their salaries from existing lecturers without compensation, seeing that those officers were induced by the promise of the Committee of Council to work hard for the attainment of their present position, and had every reason to reckon upon its permanency.

They are also of opinion that either a distinction should be made in the certificates granted to first and second year students, or that a two years' residence should be uniformly required.

Lastly, your memoralists desire to add, that whilst thus stating their objections to the proposed Code, they would earnestly support any modification of the existing Code which in their judgment would secure improved elementary teaching, enable managers of schools in poor and remote localities to avail themselves of the services of trained teachers, and, by its manifest care for the moral and religious training of the children of the poor, would leave no room for suspicion that it afforded the slightest encouragement to secularizing tendencies in the important matter of education.

Under these circumstances, they very respectfully submit to your Lordship that the proposed Code of Regulations should be withdrawn.

Signed at and by the direction of a special meeting of the Board held in the civil court of the Town Hall in Leeds, on Tuesday, the 21st day of January 1862.

R. Ripon,
President of the said Board.

To the Right Honourable Earl *Granville,* President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The respectful Memorial of the Committee and Subscribers of the North Wales Training College.

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists have carefully considered the provisions of the "Revised Code" of the Committee of Council, as it will probably affect the interest of the institution, which in strict conformity with the requirements of my Lords, they have so recently and with much difficulty erected, and which they hoped had at length been placed on a secure and permanent basis.

Your memorialists are, however, constrained to represent to my Lords the grave doubts and apprehensions as to the future welfare of the college which this Code has caused them.

They respectfully beg to submit to my Lords that confidence, which has been the growth of years, has been by the proposed Code suddenly and violently shaken, and your memorialists fear that young men will for the future be slow to enter into engagements, under a system which is liable to such sudden and sweeping alterations.

They observe with regret, that all distinction between first and second year students has been removed, thereby making it the direct interest of students to leave at the expiration of the first year of training, for as all students will leave with the same certificate, the second year's training will in a pecuniary point of view be a loss. Your memorialists have always felt the great importance of a two years' training, and have offered every inducement to students to remain the second year; they are persuaded that a shorter time is insufficient for the formation and development of character, and for the attaining skill in school management. Her Majesty's inspectors have always expressed a strong opinion on this point, and my Lords have hitherto offered the inducement of a higher certificate to those students who have remained for a second year. Your memorialists fear that under the "New Code," the supply of pupil teacher candidates will certainly decline, for besides the fact that few pupil teachers will be found in schools of an average attendance of less than 80, where the want of a pupil teacher will not forfeit any portion of the grant, the instruction of pupil teachers will be inferior, as they need only receive five hours instead of seven and a half hours' instruction during the week. They are once more allowed to act as assistant teachers under Article 85, and they may also at once be provisionally appointed to the charge of small rural schools. With regard to private students, your memorialists fear that there will in future be fewer candidates, inasmuch as they will not be allowed to obtain Queen scholarship, without residing for a year at a training

college, and because the profession of teacher will be less attractive, from the uncertainty, distrust and pecuniary reductions proposed by the "New Code."

Your memorialists beg further to represent, that the pecuniary reductions contemplated by the "New Code," will seriously cripple your memorialists, any considerable addition to local aid being quite out of the question; they, therefore, anticipate great difficulty in keeping up the college to the standard heretofore required by my Lords. Your memorialists refer more immediately, first, to the withdrawal of the lectureship grant (which your memorialists consider a great hardship, and virtually a breach of faith, with graduates of our universities, who through the inducement held out to them by my Lords, abandoned other pursuits in life to accept this office, and towards whose education and training, as in the case of masters and mistresses of our schools, my Lords contributed nothing); second, to the reduction in the number of Queen's scholars, and third, to the discontinuance of the grants for books and apparatus; and when to these reductions are added the considerations above pointed out, as to the supply of students, your memorialists have but too much reason to dread the future.

Your memorialists forbear to dwell on the effects of the "New Code" on the various schools in the kingdom, one point only would they press most urgently upon the attention of my Lords, namely, the impolicy of placing pupil teachers at once in charge of elementary schools, for it is not to be expected that at such an early age as 18 or 19, boys and girls who have finished their apprenticeship, would with their imperfect knowledge and small teaching powers conduct schools successfully by themselves; it is unwise to expect in such young persons the moral weight necessary for the important work of school management.

Your memorialists feel strongly that confidence has been violently shaken, by the publication of the "Revised Code," and that the effects of the shock will be most deplorable. They hope that something may be devised to at least partially restore that confidence, and as a great and important step towards that end, that the "Revised Code" may be modified or withdrawn.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,

Bangor,

Chapter Room, Bangor, 21 January 1862. Chairman.

Rev. *J. Latham* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville,* K.G.

Little Eaton Parsonage, Derby,

My Lord, 24 January 1862.

PERMIT me to solicit your Lordship's attention to the following suggestions relating to what is generally considered the one great object of the new Education Code—retrenchment. I do not find this point satisfactorily and practically handled in any of the multitude of memorials, letters, and pamphlets which have been published. Having been from the beginning a warm advocate and a practical promoter of the scheme embodied in the Minutes of 1846, I trust that what I am about to say will be regarded as the deliberate judgment of one who is well acquainted with his subject. The object of this short letter is to suggest such reductions in the distribution of the Parliamentary grant as will satisfy the demands for retrenchment without materially disturbing the present system, or injuring the quality and character of our schools.

The Minutes of 1846 provide for the employment of monitors and pupil teachers—the monitor to receive 5 *l.* a year less than the pupil teacher; and the master or mistress of the school to receive half as much for instructing the former as for the latter. I would suggest that in future monitors should be allowed to schools instead of pupil teachers, on the terms specified in the Minutes of 1846; and that an annual examination of monitors above the age of 15 be held for the purpose of electing a certain number of pupil teachers sufficient to supply students to training colleges, and to secure a succession of good teachers for schools. The whole of the monitors examined should be placed in the order of merit, and the pupil teachers taken from the highest on the list. These pupil teachers should be apprenticed for three years, and receive 10*l.*, 15*l.*, and 20*l.*, for each successive year of apprenticeship. If 1,000 pupil teachers were thus apprenticed every year, there would be a like number completing their apprenticeship every year; and these, I think, would furnish a sufficient number of students for all the training colleges. I assume that students would be required to remain two years in training, and I would recommend that the number of Queen's scholars should be limited as by the new Code (Art. 97) to four-fifths of the accommodation of each establishment.

By this arrangement a great saving would be effected. I reckon that the number of pupil teachers is now, or soon will be, 20,000. Upon the plan suggested there would be only 3,000 pupil teachers receiving the same average payment as at present. The remaining 17,000 monitors would cost each 7 *l.* less than a pupil teacher, and hence a saving of 119,000*l.* The whole of this saving would not be realised until the present pupil teachers had completed their apprenticeship. I would further recommend:—

2. That no more lecturers be engaged for training colleges;

3. That

3. That all grants to 1st class Queen's scholars for personal expenses be discontinued; and,

Lastly, that the capitation grants be withdrawn from large towns, and if necessary abolished altogether. They are of great value to small rural schools, but there are attendant evils which I do not care to specify, but which would reconcile me and others to the loss.

The plans suggested above would, I believe, effect savings to the amount of 200,000*l.* annually, and secure a supply of good teachers without seriously disturbing the present system. And as the condition and intelligence of the working classes improved, they would become able and willing to pay more for the education of their children, and then further reductions might be gradually effected.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Latham.*

To the Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G.

Rev. *J. Latham* to the Secretary to the Committee of the Council on Education.

Little Eaton, Derby, 6 February 1862.

Sir,

MAY I beg that the following remarks, relating to the substitution of monitors for pupil teachers, may be considered in connexion with my letter of the 24th ultimo addressed to the Lord President?

The fact that many respectable parents decline to have their children apprenticed as pupil teachers would naturally lead one to conclude that if there is this difficulty in obtaining pupil teachers with the present payments, much greater will be the difficulty in obtaining monitors with half those payments. This I am persuaded would not be the case. The monitor would only be engaged from year to year. He would be secure of a good education not only without cost, but with some pay, and that at a time when his parents would be glad to keep him at school. By becoming a monitor the boy is not prematurely and permanently committed to an employment for which neither his taste nor talents may qualify him, but he will be free to enter on some other calling if he or his parents wish it, without breaking any engagement. I, and others of large experience in these matters, believe that many more promising lads would offer to become monitors from year to year with a payment of 5*l.* than pupil teachers with 10*l.*

The present number of pupil teachers is so large that many must be turned adrift at the end of their apprenticeship to commence some other business when the time for learning that business has passed by. This serious evil would be avoided under the plan proposed. It would not be the pupil teacher after a five years' apprenticeship who would have to learn a new trade, but the monitor at 15 years old.

The only valid objection to this scheme which occurs to me is this,—that as monitors will not be required to remain five years, they will, as a whole, be younger, and give less effective assistance to the master than pupil teachers at present. This I must admit, and it would be an additional reason why the master should be exempt excepting in small hamlets, from taking any part in night schools. This objection, however, when weighed against the advantages on the other side, will, I think, appear trifling, especially when it is remembered that in large schools there probably would be one or two pupil teachers.

I should be glad to offer two or three practical suggestions relative to Queen's scholars and training colleges, if my letter, addressed to the Lord President, or any part of it, is under their Lordships' consideration; but I would rather do this personally to you or Mr. Lowe, or to both, if you would admit me to half an hour's conversation. I would attend at the Council office on any day or at any hour you may name, if possible.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Latham.*

The Secretary Committee of Council on Education.

Rev. *J. V. Vincent* to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Granville*, K.G.

Llanfairfechan Rectory, Bangor,
29 January 1862.

My Lord,

BY the directions of a conjoint meeting of the clergy and church lay-consultees of the rural deanery of Arllechwedd, in the diocese of Bangor, I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship and the Committee of Council, certain resolutions having reference to the Revised Code of Regulations on education, unanimously adopted at a meeting held yesterday in the Chapter Room at Bangor.

I beg very respectfully to call your Lordship's attention to the fact that we are most unwilling to be identified with such as indiscriminately condemn the new Code, recognising

as we do the laborious efforts of its framers for the public good, nevertheless we have ventured to point at some modifications, which to us would seem advantageous.

I would venture, with much deference, to direct your Lordship's special attention to two points, one of them particularly affecting the Principality of Wales.

The first is referred to in the Resolution marked IV., having regard to very young children conversant from their earliest years with the Welsh language only.

The other is adverted to in Resolution VII. In the suggestion made, we humbly presume that we have not overstepped the bounds of propriety in calling attention to the fact, which seems to us to be a very important one, that in a State document, which the Revised Code when finally adopted will undoubtedly be, the connexion between the Church and State should be formally recognised, by a direction from your Lordship and the Committee of Council given to Her Majesty's Inspectors to examine into the amount of religious knowledge in Church schools, and to report thereon.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Granville,
Lord President of the Council.

(signed) *J. V. Vincent,*
Rural Dean of Arllechwedd.

At a Chapter of the Clergy of the Rural Deanery of Arllechwedd, in the Diocese of Bangor, held at Llanfairfechan, on Wednesday, 27 November 1861. The Rural Dean in the Chair:

The "Revised Code," lately promulgated by the Committee of Council on Education, was discussed, after which the following Resolutions were agreed to unanimously:—

"That this Chapter, while fully acknowledging the necessity of strict frugality in the distribution of public money, would nevertheless deprecate any such diminution of the Government grant for educational purposes as would retard the advance of popular education, progressing, generally, at the present time so satisfactorily throughout the kingdom. Believing that no system of finance which curtails the means of giving to the people that which alone can maintain them in their due position in the scale of nations, namely, a sound education based on the religion of Christ, can with truth be designated real economy.

"That in considering the provisions of the 'Revised Code,' the Members of this Chapter, while they are fully persuaded that its framers have had the public good at heart, greatly fear, notwithstanding from their own experience, more especially with regard to the circumstances of this diocese and its several districts, that the beneficial results contemplated will not be realised unless very considerable alterations be made in those provisions.

"That, therefore, it be respectfully submitted to the Lord President and the Committee of Council on Education, as the conviction of this Chapter, that if the modifications pointed out in the following statements be adopted, they will be likely to secure, to a considerable extent, the results sought, without seriously affecting the principles which would appear to be the main object of the Code to establish, and also with somewhat less disturbance of present arrangements. They would, therefore, respectfully record their opinion as follows:—

"I. That classification, according to age, without any reference to other contingent circumstances, would prove impracticable and illusory.

"II. That the standard of proficiency required in Group I. is too high, and likely to be specially discouraging and detrimental to infant schools, and the lower classes in poor rural schools which really belong to the same category. It is, therefore, strongly recommended that infant schools and infant classes of small rural schools should, if the report of Her Majesty's Inspectors be satisfactory, more particularly with regard to order and management, receive capitation grants for attendance only.

"III. That inasmuch as one of the difficulties the promoters of schools have to contend with, is the disinclination of parents to suffer their children to remain in school long enough to show satisfactory results, this Chapter cannot refrain from deprecating the proposed provision which virtually, *i. e.* pecuniarily superannuates children in so short a time after the completion of their 11th year.

"IV. That the last two objections apply with peculiar force to Wales, where the majority of the children do not hear at their own homes, or by choice use in their intercourse with each other, that language in which their examination is conducted.

"V. That the new Code throws such increased pecuniary responsibility on the managers, as would deter many persons from retaining, much more from undertaking the office.

(*a.*) By withholding the capitation grant for children who have given less than 16 morning or afternoon attendances within 31 days immediately preceding the date of the return.

(*b.*) By

(*b.*) By the proposed mode of payment to pupil teachers.

(*c.*) By making the number of pupil teachers now compulsory instead of permissive as heretofore.

(*d.*) By Art. 47 in all its clauses.

"VI. That it is the opinion of this Chapter, that unless some such modifications as are implied in the foregoing statements and objections be adopted, the incomes of the present certificated teachers will be reduced; a result which would seem to be at variance with the engagements entered into with them by the Committee of Council.

"VII. That religious instruction, and the arrangements established by the Concordat of 1840 and the Minutes of 1846, appearing to have been overlooked in this Code, this Chapter would earnestly suggest, keeping these in view, the introduction of a clause directing Her Majesty's inspectors to examine Church schools with reference to religious knowledge, and report thereupon.

"VIII. That this Chapter gratefully observes the encouragement proposed to be given to poor schools by the introduction of fourth-class certificates, thereby making it easier for such to obtain teachers who will enable the managers to become entitled to the capitation grant.

"IX. It also highly appreciates the increased facilities for establishing and supporting night schools, as likely to be productive of much benefit.

"X. This Chapter believes much advantage will accrue to the working classes from those provisions of the 'Revised Code,' which direct, in the case of secular instruction, the special attention of teachers to fewer and more simple subjects."

That the above Resolutions in reference to the Revised Code adopted by the clergy assembled in Chapter at Llanfairfechan be accepted and affirmed by this conjoint meeting of the clergy and lay consultees of Arllechwedd, and that the Rural Dean be requested to transmit the same to the President and Committee of Council on Education.

(signed) *James V. Vincent,*
Richard Lock, and 22 Others.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President, and the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

Memorial of the Reverend the Presbytery of Glasgow.

THE Presbytery of Glasgow, having carefully considered the Minute of 29th July 1861, establishing a Revised Code of Regulations, beg respectfully to bring before their Lordships the conclusions to which they have come as to the effect of these regulations on schools in Scotland. The presbytery are of opinion,—

1. That the principle of giving Government aid to elementary schools, according to results, is not calculated to produce injurious effects, on the supposition that results really valuable are taken into account and correctly ascertained, but that the "Revised Code" neither recognises all the results that are most important, nor makes suitable provision for testing the amount of work actually done in the school.

2. That there is reason to believe that elementary education in Scotland would be injured by certain regulations in the "Revised Code," inasmuch as these regulations would apparently diminish the revenue accruing to those schools at which, from unavoidable circumstances, there must always be irregular attendance; discourage the continuance of pupils at school at the very age best fitted for receiving instruction; hinder the accomplishment of an object to which the managers of sessional and similar schools have always attached much importance; that, viz., of inducing children to attend school whose education had been wholly neglected, although they may have reached the age of 9, 10 or 11 years; and, finally, impose a heavy pecuniary responsibility on the managers of schools, in addition to the labour and anxiety which they give to the work of promoting elementary education among the humbler classes of the community.

3. That elementary education would be indirectly injured by the withdrawal of Government allowances from certificated teachers who have devoted themselves to the profession, and whose services in the work of education, both elementary and more advanced, have been eminently efficient, in consequence of the very considerable attainments without which high Government certificates cannot be secured; and,

4. That the "Revised Code" is also calculated to produce injurious effects on training colleges and normal schools, inasmuch as it discourages prolonged attendance.

Signed in name, and by authority of the Presbytery,
Alexander Speirs, Moderator.

Rev. *G. E. Gillett* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Waltham Rectory, Melton Mowbray,
1 February 1862.

Sir,

MAY I request you to lay before their Lordships, the Committee of Council on Education, the enclosed memorial on the Revised Code.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. E. Gillett,*
Rural Dean.

To the Secretary,
Committee of Council on Education.

To their Lordships the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lord,

WE, the undersigned clergy of the deanery of Framland, in the diocese of Peterborough, and county of Leicester, assembled at a ruri-decanal meeting on the 24th day of January 1862, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations, which are as follows:—We consider,

1. That the withdrawal of the augmentation grant to teachers, by which their incomes must unquestionably be diminished, amounts morally to a breach of faith in the case of those already certificated, seeing that they have, in reliance upon such grants, been encouraged to devote themselves to the work of instruction.
2. That the provisions respecting pupil teachers are unsatisfactory, both to pupil teachers and managers.
3. That a responsibility is proposed to be thrown upon managers which they cannot accept without incurring heavy liabilities.
4. That no annual examination, without reference to progress, can test the year's work.
5. That to pay for results, as proposed, will tend to divide the school into two parts, those who can, and those who cannot earn money, to the neglect of dull and backward children.
6. That to pay for results in three secular subjects will tend to discourage others—*ex. gr.*, moral and religious.
7. That the proposed grouping by age is inapplicable, under any modification of it, to elementary parochial schools.
8. That the exclusion of children above eleven years of age from any second grant, will encourage, what it is a great object to prevent, their early removal from school.
9. That to require 16 attendances within the thirty-one days preceding the inspector's visit, will, in many instances, operate unfairly in diminishing the capitation grant.
10. That to make the whole assistance to a school by way of a capitation grant, will render the funds of the school injuriously dependent on the caprice or goodwill of the parents of the children.
11. That under the proposed system infant schools will be seriously discouraged.

Signed by *Frederic J. Norman,*
And 12 others.

Rev. *G. T. Sharland* to the Right Honourable Earl *Granville,* K. G.

My Lord,

Ide Rectory, Exeter, 29 Jan. 1862.

I BEG leave to present to your Lordship the inclosed memorial, relative to the new Educational Minute, and to solicit your Lordship's attention to the names appended thereto.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. T. Sharland,*
Dean-Rural.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President and the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

The Memorial of the undersigned Members of the Church Institution, in the Deanery of Kenn and Diocese of Exeter,—

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists have well considered the Revised Code of Minutes and Regulations of 29th July 1861, and humbly submit the following objections, which appear to them to lie against the principles on which it is proposed henceforward to administer the Parliamentary Grant in aid of Public Education:—

1. The omission (if it be so intended) of religious teaching as a subject of examination and the making of the grant depend on secular subjects only.

2. The

2. The difficulty, and your memorialists fear, in some cases, the impossibility of managers maintaining schools in their present efficiency, from the increased uncertainty of such a capitation grant as the proposed Code would institute.

3. The examination of the scholars upon the principle of grouping according to age.

4. The non-payment, in future, by Government to existing certified teachers of those augmentation grants to which they have been hitherto led to look forward.

5. The not making the master or mistress a party to the indenture of the pupil teacher, and the making (if such be proposed) a weekly payment to the pupil teacher; an arrangement which would be, in many cases, impracticable.

6. The unfairness of making the whole payment depend on an examination of the children, classed according to age.

7. The inducement held out under the proposed system not to admit, or if admitted, not to pay due attention to children not likely to obtain the capitation grant.

8. The hardship of the restriction involved in the requirement of 16 attendances in the month preceding the Inspector's visit.

9. The loss of the capitation grant on children absent from sickness, or other cause, on the day of the examination.

10. The possible withdrawal, or diminution, of aid on account of infants by the extent of the requirements in Group 1.

On these grounds your memorialists, while recognising the justice of grants in aid founded upon results, desire at the same time to express their strong objections to those of the regulations to which they have above adverted.

(signed) *G. T. Sharland*, Dean-Rural, Ide, near Exeter.
Devon, J. P. for the county of Devon, Powderham Castle, Exeter,
And 20 others.

Rev. *C. J. Phipps Eyre* to the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, K. G.

My Lord, 4 February 1862.

By the request of the clergy of the parish and deanery of St. Marylebone, I beg leave, with great respect, to transmit to your Lordship the accompanying memorial.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Phipps Eyre*,
Rector of St. Marylebone.

The Right Hon.
The Earl Granville, K. G., Lord President.

To the Right Honourable the Earl Granville, K.G., Lord President of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, &c., &c.

My Lord,

We, the clergy of the parish and deanery of St. Marylebone, assembled in ruri-decanal chapter, beg leave to lay before your Lordship, with great respect, the general grounds on which, after careful consideration, we think it our duty to take objection to the principles and provisions of the Revised Code of the Committee of Council on Education, and to express our conviction to your Lordship that its operation must be injurious to the schools of this parish, and to the cause of education generally in the country.

I. That the question raised by the introduction of the Revised Code is not, whether the present system of national aid to education is or is not susceptible of improvement, but whether the system contained in the new Code is better, or not, than the system which is now at work.

II. That the alleged failure of the present system, which would involve not only the part borne by the Government, but also that contributed by private effort, including twice the amount of money granted by Parliament, and a vast expenditure of voluntary labour, is not substantiated; inasmuch as the balance of the testimony of the Royal Commission, which has been quoted against it, is strongly in its favour; whilst the Revised Code itself pays a marked tribute to its success, by making the whole of the existing machinery, including certificated teachers, pupil teachers, and inspection, a *sine quâ non* to the receipt of future assistance.

III. That there is no promise in the new Code of remedying the faults complained of in the present system, inasmuch as—

1. It would only substitute another form of dependence upon the Government, and a more irritating one, for the dependence with which the present system is charged.

2. It makes no trustworthy provision for reducing the amount of the Parliamentary Grant.

3. It is not probable that the admitted failure of a large proportion of the children in most schools, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, would be remedied without some means, which the New Code does not provide, for securing more regular attendance, and for augmenting the teaching power.

4. The New Code holds out no opportunity to the smaller rural schools of obtaining a share of the Parliamentary Grant, except through concessions, which have

hitherto been judged to be undesirable, but which it would be easy, if it were thought expedient, to admit under the present system.

IV. That, on the other hand, the Revised Code is chargeable with several grave faults, as especially,—

1. The precariousness of the aid to which school managers may look, resulting from the uncertainty of the uniformity of attainment, and the variety of feeling amongst inspectors.

2. Its tendency to give the most aid to schools planted in the midst of settled and prosperous populations; that is, where it is the least needed; and the least aid to schools in the midst of sparse, or migratory, and demoralised populations, that is, where it is wanted most.

3. Its fallacious and unworthy theory, that "the results" of real educational labour are measurable by a fixed standard of reading, writing, and arithmetic, and its tendency to degrade education by this estimate of it.

4. Its impracticability, as proved by the many objections taken, even by its advocates, to the details proposed in the Code.

V. That, therefore, in the judgment of this meeting, it would be most undesirable to substitute the proposed system, for that which now exists, which has done so much to improve the quality of the education of the poor, and which has given so much satisfaction to the nation.

For these reasons, we desire, with the greatest respect, to lay our earnest request before your Lordship, that the Revised Code of the Committee of Council on Education should not be carried into operation.

I have, &c.,

Signed on behalf of the Meeting. (signed) *C. J. Phipps Eyre*, Rural Dean.

Rev. *H. W. Majendie* to the Right Honourable the Earl *Granville*, K.G.

Speen Vicarage, Newbury,
31 January 1862.

My Lord,

I AM requested by the clergy of the deanery of Newbury, Berks, to forward to you the enclosed memorial on the subject of the Revised Code, and respectfully to ask your attention to the same.

Your Lordship's faithful servant,
Henry W. Majendie,
Rural Dean of Newbury.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the undersigned Rural Dean and Clergy of the Deanery of Newbury,

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists whilst approving of the general principles of the Revised Code issued by the Committee of Council on Education, beg leave respectfully to draw your Lordship's attention to the following points, which, in their opinion, ought not to be retained without modification.

1. That every day scholar must have attended at least 16 times, and every evening scholar not less than eight times within the 31 days preceding the date of the Inspector's visit.—Sect. I. Clause 41 (*a.*)

Inasmuch as the inspection might take place at a time when the day school had been thinned by sickness, or at a season when the night school had been necessarily suspended, your memorialists would suggest that these requirements should be withdrawn.

2. That no claim shall be allowed for scholars once passed in Group IV.—Sect. I., 41 (*d.*)

3. That the minimum of age for evening scholars shall be 13 years.

Your memorialists believe that these regulations would tend to increase one of the greatest existing evils affecting the education of the poor, viz., the early removal of children from school, and they would venture to suggest that the evening attendance should be allowed to commence as soon as the day attendance ceases.

4. That children between three and seven years of age, shall be required to read a narrative in monosyllables, to write from dictation, and to understand the rules of addition and subtraction.

Believing that this requirement would seriously injure the welfare of infant schools, by excluding them almost entirely from Government aid, your memorialists think that the standard for Group I. should be lowered.

Your

Your memorialists also regard the proposed extinction of the money value of certificates as a hardship to certificated teachers, and would recommend their case to your Lordship's consideration. They are also of opinion, that the regulations of the Revised Code respecting training institutions, will greatly cripple their finances, and detract from their efficiency; and they regret that no provision is made for the security of religious teaching.

(signed) *Henry. W. Majendie,* Vicar of Speen, Rural Dean.
J. Miles Robinson, Vicar of Chieveley, B.
And 11 others.

To the Honourable the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Presbytery of *Elgin,*

Humbly Showeth,

THAT your Memorialists would strongly recommend the withdrawal or modification of the New Code of Regulations, for the following among other reasons:—

1st. It is professedly based on the report of a commission whose labours did not extend to Scotland; a report in many respects not applicable to this part of the United Kingdom.

2d. It requires conditions for the obtaining of the Government grant to schools which, would make it in many cases little better than an illusion; professing to give aid, but practically denying it, by making the conditions of its bestowal such as must exclude many of the most deserving and necessitous.

3d. It discourages managers of schools from taking an interest in the schools, from the unnecessary risks that it requires them to undertake.

4th. It discourages masters of the highest attainments by breaking faith with them, in rendering their certificates of merit no longer of any value.

5th. It farther discourages masters, by rendering their emoluments uncertain, however faithfully and zealously they may labour.

6th. While the obtaining of results for the public money is no doubt desirable, yet moral results (the most valuable of all) cannot, like material results, be ascertained by rule.

7th. The teacher is made to suffer from circumstances over which he has no control, and from several of the conditions in regard to attendance he would be debarred from compensation for his labours.

8th. The regulations, whether intended to do so or not, would discourage the attendance of children under seven years of age, and above the age of 11, while the complaint already is that they are too soon removed from school.

9th. The results of the mere day of the inspector's visit may, from various circumstances not under the control of the master; such as the state of the weather, an epidemic prevailing, and other causes, be such as, by the New Code, materially to diminish the salary. He would thus also be virtually fined, because of the unwillingness of some poor parents to allow their children to attend school on such a day, when they cannot be so well dressed as others.

10th. There is a class in country districts which most stands in need, as well as much deserves Government aid, and which would be, by the new regulations, entirely excluded from any benefit therefrom, viz., the industrious poor, who have to go, when little more than mere children, to country service for a considerable part of the year, and who by that means, with difficulty manage to get to school for a few months. These are often most deserving. The master takes a deep interest in them, and he has often much labour to bring them up with the others; and it not unfrequently happens that such persons afterwards rise to positions of great usefulness, but the teacher's labours with these would, by the new Code, go entirely unremunerated.

11th. Grouping by age, when opportunities and capacities differ, is contrary to nature. It should be left with inspectors to decide as to progress or results, taking into consideration, age, time at school, and natural ability combined. In groups I. and II. especially, the very parties who had received most of the master's care, requiring it on account of their weaker capacity, would be those for whom he would receive nothing.

12th. The condition that sewing be taught to all girls above a certain age, in schools receiving Government aid, would debar many from the benefit of this grant. It is no doubt desirable that girls should have it in their power to learn sewing, and that provision should be made for this in neighbourhoods where it does not already exist; but it would be unfair alike to the masters, and to the female schools in their vicinity, to deprive the masters of a portion of their emoluments, except on the cruel condition of setting up a rival sewing establishment.

13th. Your memorialists feel that section 59, which excludes licentiates or preachers of the Gospel from partaking of the Government grant, when holding the office of schoolmaster, is a very unphilosophical, and, as regards this part of the United Kingdom, a most unjust condition. Whatever other business, or trade, or profession a man may have learned, if he is otherwise thoroughly qualified as a teacher, and does his work well, he should be dealt with according to his worth as a teacher. If the condition were that no clergyman, having the cure of souls, should receive the grant as a teacher, it would be more in accordance with reason, though still taking results as the standard, if the school were well taught, it would not be fair to refuse the grant on account of the teachers being engaged in other

duties. On this point, your memoralists would conclude by quoting the remarks of the Trustees of the Dick Bequest, in their Report of 1854, page 104, which they look upon as a very high authority. They say, "The qualifications of a candidate for the holy ministry, looking to the whole circle and variety of his pursuits, are not only suited to the functions of schoolmasters, but in their degree far higher than, as a general rule, the school (even in circumstances the most favourable) is likely to attract." Although, then, the school may be subjected to disadvantage by the occasional absence of the schoolmaster at college, that drawback is more than compensated by the growth of his powers and acquirements, and by the salutary impulse and direction communicated to the school through contact with academic life; and if we have a succession of young men, each devoting eight or ten years of the flower of his life to this laborious office, are we not better with a series of minds of such strength and culture than we should be with a whole life destitute in present occupation or future prospect of any antidote to the narrowing influence of a limited path of duty incessantly trodden? The high views of the future probationer are much esteemed also as a guarantee for the maintenance of his moral character and social position.

Signed, in name and by appointment of the Presbytery, by

James Weir, A.M.,
Moderator of the Presbytery of Elgin.

29 January 1862.

Rev. *L. Deedes*, to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K.G.

Bramfield Rectory, Hertford,
5th February 1862.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour of transmitting a memorial on the subject of the Revised Code from the Hertfordshire Board of Education, for your Lordship's consideration.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Lewis Deedes*, Secretary.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville,
&c., &c.

To the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Herts Division of the Board of Education for the Diocese of Rochester,

Showeth,—

That your memorialists, without denying the possibility of improvements, regard with thankfulness the results attained by the existing system of Privy Council aid to national education; and they deprecate the consequences which they fear would follow from the organic changes proposed in the Revised Code.

Your memorialists, considering the vast importance of the results already attained, would earnestly press upon the Committee of Privy Council the necessity of seeking such improvements as may have suggested the provisions of the Revised Code by some modifications of the existing system, rather than by the introduction of what is practically a new one.

Your memorialists feel considerable anxiety at the slightest appearance of a separation of the religious from the secular instruction of a school, or of forming a judgment of a school, except as a whole. They consider that this must be the tendency of a rule, which makes the payment to a school mainly depend upon the result of an examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

In any changes which may be introduced, your memorialists would earnestly deprecate the following provisions of the Revised Code:—

1. That which leaves the present certificated teacher without any security that he shall receive an equivalent to the money value of his certificate; as being such a disappointment of legitimate expectations, as would tend to shake all confidence in the support of education by the State.
2. The various conditions of attendance; as being manifestly deceptive, both relatively as applied to different classes of schools, and absolutely in their operation in the same school.
3. The plan of grouping by age; as impracticable.
4. The non-payment for scholars between 11 and 13 as actually tending to increase the number of early removals from school, a result which all earnest men, interested in elementary education, have been for years striving to prevent.
5. The attainments required in the subjects of examination; which would practically close those very schools which the Royal Commissioners have asserted to be of the first importance, viz., infant schools.
6. The requirement of payment of salaries in advance by the managers.
7. The regulations for the engagement and payment of pupil teachers; viz., that which dissevers their direct connexion with the State, that which provides for a weekly payment of stipends by the managers, and that which renders their engagement terminable by a six months'

months' notice. These regulations, your memorialists believe, would tend at once to lower the whole standard of educational machinery.

Your memorialists therefore pray that the Revised Code may be withdrawn, and that the present tried and hitherto successful system may be continued, with such alterations as may conduce to its greater efficiency.

On behalf of the Board,

(signed) *Chas. S. Chauncy*, Chairman.

Rev. *W. B. Ady* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K.G.

Little Baddon Rectory, Chelmsford,
6 February 1862.

My Lord,

I BEG leave to forward to your Lordship a memorial signed by the two archdeacons, many of the clergy and persons interested in education, residing in the County of Essex, praying for the withdrawal of the Revised Code.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *W. B. Ady.*

The Memorial of certain School Managers and Persons interested in the Education of the Poor, residing in the County of Essex, to the Right Hon. the Earl *Granville*, Lord President of the Council.

WE, the undersigned school managers and persons interested in the education of the poor, beg to represent to the Lord President of the Council our serious apprehension that the provisions of the new Code are likely to interfere with the progress of sound education, and to spread a feeling of uncertainty in the minds of those most interested in this important subject.

We beg respectfully to call your Lordship's attention to the following considerations:—

1. That in April 1860, the system which had been extended so widely and so successfully, by means of Minutes, from time to time emanating from the Queen in Council, was embodied in a Code, and in this form published and circulated throughout the length and breadth of the land.

2. That notwithstanding the publication of the Code of 1860, but little more than a year was suffered to elapse, before the whole system, so minutely laid down in it, was reversed and altered in almost every particular.

3. That by these alterations, the very large and respectable body of certificated teachers are deprived of a fixed payment, which they could not but feel was virtually guaranteed to them, during their good conduct and efficiency, by the Code of 1860, and also of the hope of a retiring pension.

4. That the changes introduced by the new Code are likely to produce very serious evils.

1st. The plan of making all payments to depend entirely on proficiency in secular subjects, is calculated to lead to the depreciation of the religious teaching of the school.

2d. The payment by results, coupled with the classification by age, cannot but encourage the undue forcing of the clever children, to the neglect of the dull and backward, by whose examination no money can be earned. It will, moreover, press with peculiar severity, upon infant schools, both by diminishing their resources and altering the system. No taxing of their powers, can for a while render infants of any profit to the school finances, while the effort to make them profitable at the earliest possible period, must change the whole character of good infant school teaching.

3d. That the powers of the inspectors, whose decision may destroy the whole Government payment to the school, are excessive, greater than can be safely entrusted to any one, and are sure to lead to dissatisfaction among school managers, and to constant appeals, when the report of the school is unfavourable.

4th. That the provision, which requires the attendance of children for a certain number of days immediately before the time of examination, makes the income of the school dependent upon circumstances, quite beyond the control of the school managers and teachers. A wet season, an epidemic, or the day of inspection falling at a busy time of the year, or immediately after the holidays, would so interfere with the amount earned by the scholars, that it would be impossible for the ordinary class of school managers to guarantee large payments upon such uncertain returns.

For these reasons, we, the undersigned, venture to hope that the new Code may be withdrawn.

Charles Parr Burney, D. D.,
Archdeacon of Colchester and Rector of Wickham Bishops,

C. A. St. John Mildmay,
Archdeacon of Essex, and Rector of Chelmsford,
And 128 others.

Rev. *W. B. Heathcote* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K. G.

My Lord,

THE Salisbury Diocesan Board of Education desire to submit to your Lordship, and to the Committee of Council on Education of which your Lordship is president, the accompanying Memorial on the subject of the Revised Code of Minutes. It embodies the opinions which this Board have been able to form, after a full and careful consideration of the several provisions to which their duty has directed their attention.

I am, &c.

To the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*,
President of the Committee of Council
on Education.

(signed) *W. B. Heathcote*,
Secretary.

MEMORIAL to the Committee of Council on Education, from the Salisbury Diocesan Board, on the subject of the Revised Code of Minutes.

THIS Board entirely approves the object of the Revised Code, viz., "to render the distribution of the Parliamentary grant more simple, more general, and more effective;" but they would desire to submit to the Committee of Council the following conclusions, from a careful consideration of the said Code.

These conclusions will best be stated in the order of the Code itself, in its 2d chapter, the only one on which they would remark.

PART I.—ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Section 1.

The principle expressed in the heading of section 1, seems in itself unobjectionable; viz., "annual grants conditional upon the number and proficiency of the scholars, the number and qualifications of the teachers, and the state of the schools."

But a question arises about the application of this principle in the particular provisions proposed.

Passing by the opening articles, ss. 38, 39, in which the increased encouragement to evening schools must be accepted as a great boon, though these, in accordance with the opinion of the Education Commissioners (p. 51), are still required to be in connexion with day schools; passing by these, we come to Article 40; and here a great doubt is felt, whether the principle above-mentioned is wisely applied.

In the first place, the Board objects to the system of making a single payment, as there provided; though it approves of the proposal to examine school children individually in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and to allot a certain sum to the school for each satisfactory result of examination.

But if this preliminary objection be over ruled, then they have this further view to express on the subject, of a single capitation grant.

I.—1. The Revised Code adopts the Commissioners' standard for the average grant, viz., from 10 *s.* to 15 *s.* per child for all the children under education in any one school; and the recommendations also agree in the collective grants obtainable being paid ultimately in one sum. But an important difference otherwise is observable, in the mode of ascertaining the required conditions. The Code would make the whole grant, even up to the 15 *s.* per child, obtainable (at the rate of 1 *d.* per child for every attendance after the first 100) on the result of an examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic of the individual children present on the day of inspection, subject to certain deductions for faults of instruction or discipline, or any serious defect in the efficiency of the school, or its suitable apparatus (47 *a*), or its organization (74), or for non-employment of a pupil teacher for every 30 scholars beyond 50 (47 *b*). This seems to the Board to be open to the objections which in many quarters have been raised, that, as no grant can be gained except upon the children present at the inspection, the whole result of the school's work cannot be fairly measured; and that very important work towards the moral and general efficiency of the school, in regard to numbers of children who may not be present on the occasion, will be left unrewarded.

The Commissioners' plan appears to the Board to be more fair; viz. (1) to pay upon the average attendance of the children of the whole school during the year preceding the Inspectors' Report, certain specified sums for each child, according to the opinion formed by the inspector of the discipline, efficiency, and general character of the school; (2) to pay also an additional grant, of a specified sum per child, on so many of the average number of children of the whole school in attendance throughout the year, as have been under the instruction of pupil teachers, at the rate of 30 children to each pupil teacher; (3) to make up the remainder of the grant from the results of an examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic, by a premium of a certain amount per child on those who have attended 140 days and passed satisfactorily. The Board express no approval of the proposal of the Commissioners to provide this third portion from a county rate; but the three-fold division of the grant, as recommended by them, appears to this Board, for the reason above given, preferable to that proposed in the Revised Code (*cf.* Com. Report, pp. 329, 330; 544, 545).

2. A second

2. A second ground for preferring the Commissioners' scheme in the above passage is, that it strongly encourages the employment of pupil teachers, instead of obliging it under a heavy mulct which, in many cases, would press very hardly and unfairly upon managers. The obligation of having the whole school under a certificated teacher is common to both schemes (p. 333), and seems justified by the importance of trained chief superintendence. The pupil teacher system, however, though most valuable, seems, under the practical difficulties, especially in country schools, and at first better left to be strongly encouraged, but not absolutely required to its full desirableness of perfection.

3. A third ground, perhaps, for preferring in the same passage, the Commissioners' scheme would be this, as expressed at a late meeting of the Coventry Board of Education, in one of their resolutions: "That in view of the large abatement that must be made from the attendance grants, even in well conducted schools, 1 *d.* per attendance after the first 100 attendances is not a sufficient rate to secure a grant even approximate to that which is now made."

4. The Code seems defective in the omission of needlework from the examination, though requiring it to be "taught" as part of the ordinary instruction (sec. 46 *c.*); whereas the Commissioners had provided for this important part of the instruction of girls.

Their words are, "and who, if a girl, also passes an examination in plain needlework, according to the schedule appended hereto, and marked A."

5. The subjecting the children in Group I, of the Code, between three and seven years of age, to an examination affecting the grant, appears to this Board very objectionable, and even likely to be fatal to infant schools. They would prefer the plan of the Commissioners, to exempt all under seven from examination, determining the amount of the grant in their case by the average number of such children in daily attendance, so much being paid on account of each child.

6. The restriction of Group IV. to children once passed in that Group (41 *d*) appears also most objectionable. The Board would desire to see the highest group left open, as the Commissioners' scheme also proposed, to children from 11 to 13 unrestrictedly (p. 332). The ground sometimes alleged, viz., that the children who stay on at school are usually of a higher class than that contemplated in the Parliamentary Grants, seems a doubtful one. Sir James Shuttleworth's testimony is, that "a very small per-centage of such children belong to any other class than that supported by manual labour" (Letter, p. 28), and in fact it is only 6 per cent.

7. It appears to the Board further, that, instead of the fixed scale of requirements for each group in the Code, the freer system of the Commissioners is preferable (Report, pp. 332, 333, Schedule A.), by which the "tests" to be "fulfilled" in reading, writing, arithmetic, and plain work, are left more open, and possibly subject to the inspector's discretion in applying them (*see* iii. 8 *infra*), though the Commissioners advise some tests to be drawn up by the Committee of Council.

II.—Besides the above comparison of the different modes of applying the same general principle in the Code and in the Commissioners' Report, which seem to the Board to be in favour of the latter, there are some other points as to the application of the principle in the Code, beyond the ground covered by the recommendations of the Commissioners, and on which the Board venture to offer suggestions.

1. The first is, that, if the fixed scale of requirements for the groups in the Code be adhered to, at least some abatement should be made in the arithmetic for the girls, whose afternoons are rightly given to needlework. The whole standard, indeed, in the groups appears to this Board too high, unless some allowance is to be made in each group between the youngest and oldest child in it.

2. Sec. 41 *a*, which requires 16 attendances within the 31 days preceding the date of the return, seems not only an unnecessary requirement, but one which, especially in the country, would be a very unfair and injurious rule at certain seasons of weather, harvest, sickness, and other local circumstances.

3. Sec. 41 *b*, restricting the attendance at evening schools to children "not under 13 years of age," would in many cases cause so long an interval between a child's leaving the day school and his admission to evening instruction, as to be much against his profiting by it when admitted. If it be true, that we cannot reckon commonly on keeping children at the day school after 10, it seems most important to have both Sunday and evening schools ready to receive them at once, and to keep and carry on their training. Perhaps the most important office of evening schools would be, to keep children between 10 and 15, *i.e.*, from their leaving the day school till their confirmation, under the eye and care of their clergyman; instead of, what is too often the case, their returning to him shyly and with difficulty after having been lost sight of for years as plough boys and carter boys, and having forgotten all they had learnt of moral and mental training. There is a difficulty no doubt, as the Commissioners mention (pp. 44, 45) in having children and adults together at evening schools; but, whether this can be remedied by separate rooms or otherwise, the difficulty applies as much to children of 13 as to those of 10 or 11. In no way does it seem wise to limit the age for this or any other difficulty.

4. The grouping by age in sec. 43 seems not a fair arrangement, unless regard be had to the length of time during which a child has been at the school. An additional column might state opposite each child's name and age, the length of time in months since his admission, and the inspector might judge the result of the school's work more fairly in the case of each child with this qualifying consideration, while it would not be difficult for him

to make at once the requisite allowance accordingly on a glance at the column. Otherwise, children in a neglected district, who need encouragement most would have it least.

5. An inconvenience would further arise, if the school has to be arranged in groups of age for the reading, writing, and arithmetic examination,—in the delay which would be required before this new grouping, in order that the inspector might see the classes previously in their ordinary state for some time.

And yet this would be necessary if he is to judge (sec. 74) of the School's efficiency in "organization, discipline, and general instruction," no less than in reading, writing and arithmetic, as to age. A suggestion will be made below (iii. 3) on this subject.

6. Sec. 49 *a.* 50-57: Though it is desirable that a memorandum book of any important matters or changes in a school be kept, to which the Inspector might have access if he please, it seems hardly necessary to increase the requirements by any such addition, still less to enjoin the minute regulations respecting a log-book.

There seems not likely to be matter worthy a "daily" entry, and the inspector, whose time will be amply employed already, might be saved an unproductive search into such records.

III. After making the foregoing remarks and suggestions, either (i.) on comparison with the recommendations of the Commissioners, or (ii.) on points untouched in their Report, the Board desire to add (iii.) some further observations of a more general kind.

1. It is an advantage on the side of the Code that the inspector is to be the examiner in reading, writing and arithmetic, instead of a certificated schoolmaster, as suggested by the Commissioners, on a separate occasion from the inspector's own visit. The Commissioners state their own plan thus:—

"We consider it to be one of the most valuable parts of inspection that the inspector, moving in the same class of society, understands the objects and feelings of the managers of schools. It would be a great mistake to introduce a person of inferior manners and education as an adviser or an authority into the schools. But nothing of this sort is contemplated. The inspector will still form his estimate of the condition of the school, and regulate by his report a portion of its payment.

"The work of the examiner will be of a limited and technical character, and will give no room for expression of opinion as to the school, and still less for any interference with its arrangements" (pp. 341, 2). But it seems doubtful if such a limited character could have been preserved for the schoolmaster's visit as examiner; and the advantages of the inspector's station and position, as described in this passage, and in which this Board heartily concurs, make it very desirable that the duties of examiner also in the reading, writing and arithmetic, shall also be confided to him, if he can discharge it without neglecting the other important duties originally and still assigned to him.

Now the reasons why the Commissioners seem to have mainly proposed the additional machinery of a separate class of examiners in the three subjects were, first, because "while inspection quickens the intellectual activity, and raises the condition of the whole school, the inspectors are tempted to attend to the state of the upper more than the junior classes in schools, and to estimate the whole school accordingly;" and that "there is a tendency in schoolmasters to neglect both the more elementary subjects and the younger scholars; and these last appear capable of receiving a far better teaching in reading, writing and arithmetic than has hitherto been given them" (p. 273); secondly, because "inspection looks rather to the general character of the school than to the particular attainments of the younger children; and" that "to enable it to examine these, in the true sense of the word, would demand a large increase in the number, and consequently in the expense, of the inspectors" (p. 320). Still they guard their design by the following important assertion: "We believe that to raise the general character of the children, both morally and intellectually, is, and must always be, the highest aim of education; and we are far from desiring to supersede this by any plan of a mere examination into the more mechanical work of elementary education, the reading, writing and arithmetic, of boys below ten years of age. But we think that the importance of this training, which must be the foundation of all other training has been lost sight of," (pp. 320-321).

The Revised Code seems rightly to unite both the functions in the inspectors; trusting that they will resist in future the being "tempted" to overlook the lower classes in their essential grounding, and that they will be able to combine a greater care in this respect with the admirable hitherto discharge of the rest of their duties.

And it does not seem that any very great number more of inspectors would be necessary; nor that they would require more than one day's visit, as now, to each school.

For, how did the Commissioners suppose that the certificated examiners would discharge their intended work, so as to do it efficiently? They say, "The only part of the examination which need be conducted *vivâ voce*, is the reading: the writing and arithmetic would be done on paper," (p. 342). This, however, differs little from a careful inspector's examination, as hitherto conducted.

Take, for instance, Mr. Watkins's evidence: "1042. (Sir J. Coleridge). Of course you do not examine each individual child? We do, in a great measure: we hear them all read, for instance, or the great majority of them; and we see all their sums. We look at all their copybooks, and question very often the whole of the scholars, almost every child," (p. 241).

The doing all the writing (including dictation) and the arithmetic on paper, which the inspector

inspector might take away and look at afterwards, would shorten the time greatly, and enable him to combine a careful hearing of every child's reading with due attention to his other duties.

2. In regard to those other duties, he must first give sufficient time, as now, (at least in Church of England schools, according to the original order in Council by agreement with the Archbishops of either province), to "inquire, with the special care," into the religious instructions of the children in the doctrines and discipline of the Church, in the Bible, Catechism, and Prayer-book, and into their training in habits of Divine worship and the use of private prayers. (See Note 1, Appendix.)

3. Next, to avoid the difficulty mentioned above (ii. 5.) from a double grouping, first to last the organization, &c., before arranging the classes in groups of age for the reading, writing and arithmetic, it would seem to be better that the inspector should examine them for everything in their usual classes, having only a paper with each child's age, and the length of time he has been in the school (ii. 4); also, that no fixed scale of requirements for each group of age being required (as suggested above i. 7), their sufficient skill in reading should be ascertained by a common reading-lesson in each school-class, either in an ordinary reading-book, or in one brought by the inspector. This would also be fairer on the school, as less disturbing to the children than new grouping; while the examiner, with his list before him, and its two columns of age and length of time, would easily pass a fair verdict in each case. (See Note 2, Schedule, Appendix).

Some such arrangements as these would seem to secure all the advantages intended by the Code, while interfering very little with the present system of inspector's visits, which persons are used to, and which they desire to see changed as little as possible.

4. One further suggestion may be made before leaving this portion of the subject; viz., the importance of taking this opportunity of a revised system, and an increased number of inspectors, to make the spheres of inspection for Church of England schools conterminous with dioceses, rather than counties or any other division. It would seem by no means impossible to do this. The Church of England schools being no less than 80 per cent. of the whole number of inspected schools in this country, the staff of inspectors for these schools would be large enough for very general distribution; and, if the Church of England has her own legal system of allotment, viz., by dioceses, it is in accordance with all recognised principles that its schools and their inspectors should be distributed thus rather than otherwise. The concurrence of the Archbishops of either province on any nomination of an inspector, and their power of subsequent veto or withdrawal of that concurrence, would be, as now, a sufficient security for the church; and, if the number of inspectors required for so large a number as 80 per cent. of the schools admits of a diocesan distribution, the Committee of Council, it is presumed, would have no reason to object on any other ground. The only understanding would be, that the inspector should (as he is already bound to do by the Order in Council, 10th of August, 1840, embodying a recommendation in the Report of the Committee of Council of the 15th July previous,) send a copy of his yearly Report of each school to the Bishop of the diocese as well as to the Committee of Council. (See Note 3, Appendix).

Section 2.—Certificated Teachers.

I. In passing to the 2nd Section of the 1st part of the Revised Code, this Board desires to record its approval of the extension of certificates to a 4th class, especially as this includes special certificates for teachers of infant schools. Infant schools being not only deserving of every encouragement and assistance, but also most of all perhaps requiring a purposely-trained teacher. The Board is disposed to look on this provision of the 4th class, not as intended, or as likely to result in a lowering of the general standard of certificates, but as a step towards providing trained teachers of a really sufficient kind to schools not hitherto able to have the benefit of trained teaching at all. The Board observe the judicious distinction made by a later provision, (sec. 117), that such teachers are not allowed to have charge of pupil teachers, till they have risen to a higher certificate, and so to full competency.

II. On the subject of the sudden and entire abolition of the money value of the existing certificates, while this Board has considered the grounds on which the Commissioners recommended and justified this, before the appearance of the Revised Code, they are of opinion that the idea conveyed by the amount of those certificates being "fixed" after a certain time, raised, not unnaturally, in the minds of the holders, an expectation of a more permanent benefit, and they would be sorry to see that expectation disappointed. Allusion is of course made to sec. 74, of the old Code: "If the second (or third) report is favourable, the degree of the certificate is fixed for the next five years;" and whatever the degree was, it carried a certain amount of money value.

Pupil Teachers.

III. The Board are sensible of the good motive which led to the agreement of the pupil teachers being changed, so as to be made with the managers, instead of the master or mistress; viz. in order to place them under their control, irrespective of any change in the teacher; but,

1. They doubt whether it would not be better that the pupil teacher should be at least also bound in some special way, if not by actual apprenticeship for the time, to each

successive teacher, with a view to a closer obedience on the one part, and a sense of more responsible superintendence on the other.

2. The Board recognise a right intention in the leaving the agreement as to wages, to be arranged between managers and pupil teachers, and think it may usefully regulate their salary according to different localities (Commissioners' Report, p. 107); but they hardly think it fair on such a body as school managers are,—voluntary helpers in a good work in which the whole nation is interested, to lay on them the responsibility of providing beforehand by weekly wages such salary. (R. Code, sec. 75, f. 3.)

3. And they would suggest that it seems an unnecessary requirement, there being no reason why the payments to pupil teachers should not be still paid in one sum yearly after the inspector's visit, when the grant shall supply the means. In a few cases an occasional advance may be wanted, and could be given as of kindness and consideration; but the Board are not aware of any difficulty or complaint having arisen from the existing plan of waiting till the end of the school year; and they are strongly of opinion that the plan now proposed, will throw a great hindrance in the way of education; some managers being unwilling, and many unable, to advance the money required, especially in country places most in need of assistance, and where the clergyman must probably still continue, at all events for a time, to bear the main burden of his parish school himself.

4. This requirement will press still more disadvantageously if the rule about the necessity of having a pupil teacher for every 30 children be adhered to (*see* above, i, 2); a very ordinarily sized school needing a considerable sum in advance for wages of this kind.

5. The lessening the hours of private instruction (sec. 75, f. 4,) of the pupil teacher from 7½ to 5, appears right. It will lessen the pressure on the master or mistress, while leaving a sufficient time for securing the pupil teacher's progress; but the Board have grave doubts whether it is wise to allow as much as two hours out of the five to be given in one day, lest the whole be given in three days, and two days be left without instruction at all. The old Code (O. C. sec. 102, c.) seems more wisely to have secured instruction on each of the five days.

6. Another doubt occurs, whether it is well to allow any, much less all, of the abridged instruction to the pupil teacher to be given in a class of evening scholars, instead of in private and individually. Even if evening schools were advanced enough to have a class really of the pupil teacher's level, it would seem hardly desirable, except for the benefit of the evening school, by freeing the master or mistress from individual teaching at home; but as evening schools now are, they are no places of progress for a pupil teacher, and it would be an evil that the master or mistress should have the temptation of wasting the pupil teacher's time by placing him or her in any class there. The evidence of the Commissioners shows this. Evening schools are at present nearly all confined to elementary subjects; there is no secondary education; and even the primary education of such schools is "not much above the level of what is being given to the third class of an ordinarily efficient day school," (pp. 41, 47.) It would seem right to guard against an abuse of the permission of the Code, in the present state at least of evening schools.

7. The leave to terminate the engagement by a six months' notice (sec. 75, f. 5,) is certainly also liable to abuse, not only from freaks of temper, but from the sense of being under a shorter and more easily ended engagement. At the same time it is an advantage the other way, that persons, whose unfitness for teaching is early ascertained, should be able to free themselves for more suitable work, and should give the school the benefit of a better successor. On the whole, however, the Board would fear the abuse prevailing over the use in this particular also.

8. But they desire to enter a grave protest against the omission in the proposed "Memorandum of Agreement," of any requirement of religious teaching, the observance of religious duties, or of attendance on public worship, such as is provided in the present form of indenture. It is true that the position of the clergyman as manager, either solely or as chairman of the school committee, gives him a great deal of indirect power of virtually correcting this omission; and it might well be thought that a refusal to submit to requirements of this nature would amount to "disobedience or immoral conduct of a gross kind," and so subject the pupil teacher to "dismissal without notice;" but it is far better and wiser, in the opinion of this Board, to let these most important duties have a fitting place in the terms of the agreement itself as hitherto in the indenture, that their importance may be set in view of all the parties concerned.

9. Sec. 84. The permission that pupil teachers, at the close of the apprenticeship, "may be provisionally certificated for immediate service in charge of small rural schools," is understood by the Board in connexion with sec. 118, which provides that this is only permitted "upon special recommendation of the inspector, and upon consideration of their last examination papers." They are therefore not inclined to share the fears of those who see in this a wish on the part of the Council to send out generally a lower style of trained teacher, but rather an attempt on their part to supply to schools which would have otherwise no trained teacher, one specially recommended in each case by the inspector, for a work which would be beyond most pupil teachers, and which is therefore always to be guarded by a peculiar and sufficient guarantee.

Part 2.—Normal Schools.

In approaching the second part of this chapter of the Revised Code, the Board would preface their remarks by two short quotations on the subject of normal schools, from the Report of the Commissioners. They say,—

"We do not recommend any reduction in the amount of aid at present given to the colleges in various forms," (p. 143.)

Again,

"There seems to be no reason why the public, which derives much benefit from these bodies, should not contribute liberally towards their support. They are under strict supervision and inspection, and are neither too large nor too numerous for central supervision; it would therefore seem desirable that the grants made to them should continue on their present footing," (p. 146.)

I. Under these circumstances, one might have almost hoped that the Committee of Council would not, in the Revised Code, sec. 89, have continued the provision of the old Code, sec. 184, that "grants are not made for enlarging or improving, or fitting up the premises of normal schools." There seems indeed reason, from the adequacy of the present supply of training schools (Commissioners' Report, pp. 146, 165,) not to wonder that no grant is offered towards "building" fresh ones; but if the existing institutions are so valuable, a grant for "improving," and in some cases "enlarging" as well as "fitting up," might on such recommendation have been accorded as an advance upon the old Code.

II. But the Board regret much, that so far from making new kinds of grants to normal schools, the Revised Code includes them in the taking away of existing grants, and this, without any such equivalent as is attempted to be in some degree supplied to the elementary schools by the new form of the Capitation Grant. Thus,—

1. The annual sum of 1,000 *l.* to the National Society, allowed under sec. 185, of the old Code, for the general support of the normal schools connected with that body is withdrawn, no such grant being mentioned in the Revised Code.

2. The 100 *l.* hitherto granted to this Board towards the salary of a lecturer, and for which the present holder of that office qualified himself by a special and difficult examination requiring much previous study and pains, is discontinued, and the mistresses lose the augmentation money on their certificates; and hence, unless the increased subscriptions should enable the Board at once to make up the sudden deficiency, or the teachers should be content to continue their work at the greatly reduced salaries, the training school must have its staff reduced in number, or have inferior substitutes, to the immediate and considerable hurt of the efficiency of the institution. They would trust that the Committee of Council would take measures to prevent this evil.

3. The Board are also disposed to regret the provision in sec. 97, which diminishes the number of Queen's scholars by one-fifth; as the chance of filling the vacancies by candidates from middle schools is less likely than even heretofore from the depreciation of the market value of certificates, and of the services generally of teachers, though otherwise this Board has always been disposed to leave room in their own institution for the admission of particular cases from their own diocese, as far as their funds enabled them to forego the advantage derivable from more capable and remunerative students.

4. In sec. 94, the Board notice the discontinuance of the rule in the old Code, sec. 199, which admitted as competitors for Queen's scholarships, not only past pupil teachers and students of one year's residence in a training school, but also—in the freest acceptance of results in this instance—all competitors of 18 years old. If this is intended to give encouragement to entrance on pupil teacherships or residence at training colleges, so far the effect may be beneficial; but the late wider principle was hailed and valued hitherto as a boon, and—in the fear now of not being able to fill training colleges, especially under the immediate panic about recent changes—it would seem to the Board an imprudent time to cut off a source of hopeful supply, and one which furnished a pure specimen of the results of principle.

5. The concluding observation is one of still more certain regret. The Board lament the withdrawal of the encouragement which has been uniformly and increasingly held out by the Committee of Council, in conjunction with Her Majesty's Inspectors of Training Schools, to secure a second year's residence to the students. They would refer especially to the Circular from the Council Office, April 10th 1858, and to the following strong expressions therein:—

"My Lords have repeatedly expressed their concurrence in Mr. Cook's views respecting the insufficiency of a single year's training, and they will be prepared to consider with attention such suggestions, as, after further conference with the managers of training colleges, he may have to submit to the Committee of Council respecting the means of drawing a more marked line than at present between those students who quit the college after a residence of one or of two years respectively."

This Board is still firmly convinced of the importance of a second year's training, not only on the power of teaching the information previously gained, but on the whole correction and formation of the character of the students. But they fear, that, as a second year's certificate is by the Revised Code of no higher value pecuniarily than that for a first year, the students will be much tempted to leave after one year, to the detriment of

education, in proportion as such insufficiently trained teachers shall be placed in charge of schools. While the only remedial course open to Boards of Education is by written agreements on the entrance of students, that they will stay for the two years' course, the Board would suggest, that a similar restriction to that laid on passed pupil teachers when placed by special recommendation in charge of rural schools, be required by the new Code to be observed also in regard to students who leave with one year only of training: viz., that they may not take charge of pupil teachers. Some such tangible and immediate loss seems the only likely hindrance to a very frequent quitting of the colleges after a single year's training, in consequence of the change in this important particular.

III. With this last expression of a wish for some valid security of some kind against marring the work of training in normal schools, the Board will close the remarks and suggestions which it has ventured to lay before the Committee of Council. They are the result, as has been said, of much careful consideration, and their whole tendency is to this effect: that the Revised Code tends towards an object highly to be desired, and is based in its treatment of elementary schools on a principle unobjectionable in itself, but in the application of which certain important improvements seem to this Board necessary; that the carrying out of such improvements would preserve the main objects of the Code, while interfering as little as possible with the existing practice and accustomed methods of inspection, and so allaying the anxieties of those who have been alarmed by its first proposal; while a hope would be given of all fair and considerate treatment of persons whose interests are most affected by the change, and a hope also of keeping our training colleges untouched, and with all promise of a continuance of their efficiency. If these things may be, either by any of the means suggested, or by others which the wisdom of the Committee of Council and Parliament may introduce into the provisions of the Code, this Board would be prepared to welcome its adoption by the Legislature, and to look for good and permanent fruits from it to the great cause of education in this land.

(signed) *W. B. Heathcote*, Secretary.

APPENDIX to the foregoing MEMORIAL.

NOTE 1.—(*See* p. 134, s. 2.)

IN the Order in Council, 10th August 1840, embodying the recommendations in the Report of the Committee of Council of the 15th of July previous, the third paragraph stands thus:—

"We further beg leave to recommend to your Majesty to direct that such portions of the instructions to these inspectors [that is, of Church of England schools] as relate to religious teaching, shall be framed by the archbishops, and form part of the General Instructions issued by us to the inspectors of such schools."

These portions are as follows:—

"In the case of schools connected with the national church, the inspectors will inquire with special care, how far the doctrines and principles of the church are instilled into the minds of the children. The inspectors will ascertain where church accommodation of sufficient extent, and in a proper situation, is provided for them; whether their attendance is regular, and proper means taken to insure their suitable behaviour during the service; whether inquiry is made afterwards by their teachers how far they have profited by the public ordinances of religion which they have been attending. The inspectors will report also upon the daily practice of the school with reference to divine worship; whether the duties of the day are begun and ended with prayer and psalmody; whether daily instruction is given in the Bible; whether the catechism and liturgy are explained, with the terms most commonly in use throughout the authorised version of the Scriptures."

"They will inquire likewise whether the children are taught private prayers to repeat at home, and whether the teachers keep up any intercourse with the parents, so that the authority of the latter may be combined with that of the former in the moral training of the pupils. As an important part of moral discipline, the inspectors will inform themselves as to the regularity of the children in attending school—in what way registered—and how enforced; as to manners and behaviour, whether orderly and decorous; as to obedience, whether prompt and cheerful, or reluctant and limited to the time they are under the master's eye; and as to rewards and punishments, on what principles administered, and with what results. The inspectors will satisfy themselves whether the progress of the children in religious knowledge is in proportion to the time they have been at school; whether their attainments are showy or substantial; and whether the replies are made intelligently, or mechanically and by rote. The inspectors will be careful to estimate the advancement of the junior as well as of the higher pupils. And in every particular case the inspector will draw up a Report, and transmit a duplicate of it through the Committee of Council on Education to the Archbishop of the Province." (Minutes, 1844, vol. I., pp. 3, 4, 21, 30, 31.)

NOTE 2.

NOTE 2.—(*see* p. 133, s. 3, and pp. 130, 131, s. 1, 1, 5.)

SKELETON of SCHEDULE for INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

SCHOOLS.

1. Average Attendance of Children during the Year.

Number.	Scale.	Grant.
e. g. 86	at *e. g.* 5*s.* per child.	*x*

2. Average Number of Children under Pupil Teachers, at 30 Children for each Pupil Teacher.

Number.	Pupil Teachers.	Scale.	Grant.
86	2	60 children, at *e. g.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per child.	*x*

3. Examination in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Plain Needlework.

Children.	Age.	Months at School.	Fulfil Tests in				Scale.	Grant.
			Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Plain Needle-work,		
Class 1 - A. B.	9	21½	Yes	Yes	No	–	at *e. g.* 22 *s.* per child.	*x.*
Of school - C. D.	10	3	No	Yes	No	Yes.		
Class 2 - A. B. Of school - C. D.	&c.		&c.					
Class 3 - - A. B. Of school - C. D.	&c.		&c.					
&c.								

4. Average Number of Children under Seven Years of Age in Daily Attendance.

Number.	Scale.	Grant.
e. g. 23	at *e. g.* 20 *s.* per child	*x*

N. B.—All the grants together are never to exceed the fees and subscriptions, or 15 *s.* per child on the average attendance of the whole school. (*See* Revised Code, s. 47, c.), *i. e.* in the above case 86 children at 15 *s.*

NOTE 3.—(*See* p. 133, s. 4.)

THE Order in Council, 10th of August 1840 stands thus, in the other paragraphs, besides that quoted in note 1, *supra*.

"Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, dated the 15th July ultimo, in the words following; viz.:

"We, the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education beg leave humbly to recommend to your Majesty that the following arrangements be made for the inspection of such schools as are in connexion with the National School Society, or with the Church of England:—

"1. That, before we recommend to your Majesty any person to be appointed to inspect schools receiving aid from the public, the promoters of which state themselves to be in connexion with the National Society or the Church of England, we should

be authorised to consult the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, each with regard to his own province; and that the Archbishops should be at liberty to suggest to us any person or persons for the office of inspector, and that without their concurrence we should recommend no person to your Majesty for such appointment.

"We further beg leave to recommend to your Majesty, that if either of the Archbishops should at any time, with regard to his own province, withdraw his concurrence in our recommendation of such appointment, your Majesty would be graciously pleased to permit us to advise your Majesty to issue your Order in Council revoking the appointment of the said inspector, and making an appointment in lieu thereof."

(Then follows the paragraph quoted in note 1.)

"We are further of opinion, that each of the said Inspectors, at the same time that he presents any report relating to such schools to the Committee of the Privy Council, should be directed to transmit a duplicate thereof to the Archbishop of the province, and shall also send a copy to the Bishop of the diocese in which the school is situate, for his information."

(Then another paragraph not bearing on this subject.)

"Her Majesty having taken the said report into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council to approve thereof; and the Lord President of the Council is to take the necessary steps herein accordingly."

(signed) "*C. C. Greville.*"

(Minutes 1844, Vol. I., pp. 3, 4, 21.)

The Memorial of the Canterbury Diocesan Board of Education to the Lord President and the Committee of Privy Council on Education,

Showeth,

THAT this Board desires to record their sense of the benefits conferred on the diocese of Canterbury by the past administration of the Parliamentary Grant for Education.

They believe, nevertheless, that the regulations under which the grant has hitherto been administered are susceptible of improvement.

They welcome the desire expressed by their Lordships "to render the distribution of the grant for public education in Great Britain more simple, more general, and more effective for its purpose."

They concur in the principle embodied in the Revised Code, that the amount of annual grants made to schools should vary with the ascertained quality of the education given.

They appreciate the increased facilities offered under the Revised Code for carrying on evening schools.

They are fully sensible of the importance of insuring to the utmost that the junior as well as the senior classes in schools shall receive due attention, and that all the children shall be carefully instructed in the simple and indispensable rudiments of learning.

But they apprehend that these objects may be secured without any wide departure from the rules hitherto adopted by the Committee of Council.

With regard to the concentration of all annual grants in a single capitation grant, as proposed in the Revised Code of Regulations, the Board have to remark—

1. That the difficulties arising from the continued application of special grants for separate purposes in each school do not appear to them insuperable.

That it seems to them a harsh measure to overlook the claims of teachers already certificated.

That the principle of the proposed capitation grant is unduly favourable to large schools; and also a serious discouragement to the employment of pupil teachers.

2. To the application of the grant according to individual proficiency, the Board urge the following objections:—

The inconvenience and unfairness which would arise from grouping the children for examination according to age.

The limitation of the grant to children in actual attendance on the day of examination and during the previous month.

The inapplicability of the proposed test to infants.

The unnecessarily high standard of proficiency in arithmetic proposed for girls.

The discouragement to the continued attendance in the day school of children above 11 years of age.

The difficult position in which the inspectors will be placed.

The pecuniary risk which managers will be called upon to incur.

3. The Board fear that the permission to ex-pupil teachers to take charge of schools containing as many as 100 children will act injuriously on the moral and religious condition of such schools.

4. The Board urge strongly on the Committee of Council their fear that so far as the influence of the new Code extends, the religious instruction of the children will no longer rank as the most important part of the school work.

RESOLUTIONS agreed to at a Meeting of the Clergy of the Rural Deanery of Solihull, on Friday, 25 October 1861.

1. THAT in the opinion of this meeting there was no occasion for the Revised Minutes; that there is no sufficient proof that the present method of subsidizing means has failed, and that the payment of "Results," however plausible in theory, is so difficult of adjustment as to render it practically unworkable.

2. That there is an ominous omission of all mention of religious teaching in the "Revised Minutes;" but it is hoped that the Order of Council of August 1840 may continue to secure the inspection of the religious instruction as at present conducted in Church of England schools.

3. That the repudiation of the special money value to certificates is an act of injustice to the certificated masters, and a breach of national faith.

4. That the time and mode of the introduction of the Revised Code were in violation of the understanding with Parliament as expressed in both Houses, and that the power claimed by the Committee of Council of dealing with and subverting the whole educational system of the country without the previous sanction of Parliament to their scheme, is not consistent with the principles of a representative constitution.

Unto the Right Honourable the Lords of Committee of the Privy Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Ministers and Elders of the Free Church Presbytery of Turriff, in Presbytery assembled,

Respectfully showeth,

THAT they have taken into their careful consideration your Lordships' Minute establishing a Revised Code of Regulations, and that they strongly object to the same, for the following reasons, among others:—

They object, first, because they consider it unfair to the present teachers and pupil teachers, and because they believe it will have the effect of producing an inferior class of teachers.

They object to it next because they consider it unfair to school managers, and because they believe that under its operation it will be difficult to get parties to undertake the heavy yet uncertain responsibilities of school management.

They object to it further because they are convinced that its direct and inevitable tendency will be to render it more difficult than ever to establish and keep up schools in the more destitute localities, while at the same time it will lower the standard of education in our higher schools.

The Presbytery fully grant the propriety of the principle that the payments by the Committee of Council should be made to depend on the efficiency of the teaching, but they object to the mode under this Code by which this efficiency is to be ascertained. They object to the grouping of the children as proposed, and to making the attendance and attainments of each individual scholar the test of the efficiency, as manifestly unjust to the teacher and to the school managers, seeing that the former, however painstaking, cannot secure the proficiency of every pupil, and that the latter cannot enforce the attendance of each child fully and regularly, as would be required under the Revised Code.

The Presbytery, believing thus that the proposed Code will act injuriously on education, would most respectfully yet earnestly beseech your Lordships to reconsider the matter, and to withdraw the Code.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Signed in name and by appointment of the Free Church Presbytery of Turriff, Aberdeenshire, by

7 February 1862. Rev. *John Matheson*, Moderator.

Rev. *G. C. F. Harries* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

BRECON BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Llandefaeleg fau Rectory, Brecon,
Sir, 11 Feb. 1862.

I AM directed to forward you the accompanying memorial on the subject of the Revised Code of Education, and which was passed at a meeting of the subscribers specially called for the consideration of the said subject.

I shall be much obliged by your kindly laying it before the Lord President.

I am, &c.
To the Secretary of the (signed) *Gilbert C. F. Harries.*
Committee of Council on Education. Hon. Sec.

To the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Committee of the Brecon Archidiaconal Board of Education,

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists, having considered the Revised Code, especially in its effects upon them as promoters of elementary education, beg respectfully to represent that they regard as an improvement the proposed regulation, under which assistance from the Parliamentary Grant to Elementary Schools, would be given in one payment to the managers. They, therefore, do not desire the absolute withdrawal of the Code.

They also fully acknowledge the soundness of the principle of payment (in part at least) according to work done, and are prepared to act upon it so far as may be found practicable; at the same time they desire to express their sense of the great difficulty attending the application of that principle to Elementary Schools, while to the manner in which it is proposed to apply it under the Revised Code they entertain grave objection in the following particulars:

1. The grouping according to age, (Art. 43.)
2. The subjection of children, under seven years of age, individually to any examination, upon which a grant of money is made to depend, (Arts. 43, 44.)
3. The allowing no further claim on account of scholars once passed in Group IV., (Art. 41.)
4. The requiring the same proficiency (especially in arithmetic) in the case of girls as in that of boys, no regard being had to the time necessarily (Art. 46 *c.*) occupied by the girls in needlework.
5. The allowing no claim on account of any scholar who has not attended eight days within the month preceding the date of the return.

Your memorialists also entertain serious objections generally to any regulation under which so much is made to depend on the individual attendance of children throughout the year, and on the particular day of examination, as calculated, by setting a high money value directly on individual scholars, to place the managers and teachers in a false position in relation to both scholars and parents, (over whom they have only a moral control), and to interfere very seriously with the discipline of the school.

With regard to small rural schools hitherto existing, they would, in the opinion of your memorialists, be placed in a worse position under Art. 118 of the Revised Code, than they at present enjoy under the Minute of July 1858.

Your memorialists have purposely abstained from any allusion to the religious question, believing that the Revised Code has no direct bearing upon that question, but inasmuch as it may be feared that the increased importance now to be attached to the elementary subject of reading, writing, and arithmetic, will tend indirectly to place religious instruction in a subordinate position, your memorialists trust that it may be a special instruction to Her Majesty's Inspectors to satisfy themselves as to the religious knowledge of the children; and with this view, they would suggest that in Article 47 *a*, the words "faults of religious and other instruction" should be substituted for the words, "faults of instruction." In a financial point of view your memorialists beg to add, that from returns carefully prepared, they have ascertained that elementary schools in the Archdeaconry of Brecon now receiving aid from the Parliamentary Grant may be expected to receive under the Revised Code, on an average, less than one-half of the amount which they have been receiving under the present system; and that small rural schools, which have at present the greatest difficulties to contend with, would sustain the greatest loss.

(signed) *P. Davies,* Archdeacon of Brecon.
Gilbert C. F. Harries, Hon. Sec. to the Board.

Rev. *J. B. Rowe* to the Right Hon. the Lord President and the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

St. Mary's Training College, Hammersmith,
8 February 1862.

My Lords,

As the principal of the only Roman Catholic Training College for schoolmasters, I beg respectfully to submit to your Lordships' consideration certain objections to the Minute of 29 July 1861, in so far as it bears upon the well-being and future prospects of the training colleges.

These objections may be classed under two heads:

1. The practical effect of the Revised Code will be to diminish very greatly the number of students in the training colleges throughout the country.

Hitherto the training colleges have depended upon two sources for their supply of students. These have either been pupil teachers, who after five years of apprenticeship have succeeded in obtaining Queen's scholarships; or they have been candidates, who, without being pupil teachers, have successfully passed the scholarship examination.

Now the Revised Code practically cuts off all hope of future supply from this latter class, since in the case of those who belong to it, it imposes a condition for the Queen's scholarship, with which their poverty will prevent them from complying, viz. a year's previous residence in the college at their own cost.

To prove this impossibility, with respect to Roman Catholic pupil teaching, it will be enough to mention that even the clothing and necessary personal expenses of the students at Hammersmith have always been a source of great difficulty to them, and that the Poor School Committee has found it necessary to pay the cost of travelling for the pupil teachers who come up to attend the scholarship examination.

Further, the Revised Code besides practically limiting the students to the class of those who have gone through the five years of apprenticeship, will very considerably reduce the numbers of this class. For the less promising character of the pupil teacher's prospects will cause fewer to adopt this line of life, while the increased facilities provided for cancelling the indentures will tend to unsettle those who have adopted it, and be an obstacle to their perseverance.

At the same time the greater risk now thrown upon the managers will disincline them from employing apprentices at all. Thus a large diminution of the pupil teacher class may reasonably be anticipated, and with it will be lessened in proportion the number of students in the colleges.

2. Under the Revised Code the colleges will unavoidably produce schoolmasters of an inferior quality.

The work which can be accomplished in the college depends on two things: first, the quality of the material on which the college has to operate, and secondly, the length of time allowed for the process. Now, in both these respects the action of the Revised Code is most prejudicial.

With regard to the first point, the pupil teachers, from whom alone the supply of students must now be drawn, will come up to college very inadequately prepared to profit by the training there offered them.

The amount of instruction which they will have received during their apprenticeship will be one-third less in point of time than it is at present, five hours weekly instead of seven and a half. But even this scanty allowance will have been lessened in value, if the master, using the option left him by the Revised Code, should give this teaching to his apprentice "as one of the scholars (if any) attending the school for instruction in the evening." In other words, the master is no longer bound to give special instruction to the pupil teacher, but he will satisfy his obligations by teaching him in common with other scholars in one of the classes of a night school.

It cannot be expected that pupil teachers, who bring with them to the training college this kind and amount of preparation, will leave it as well fitted for the office of schoolmaster as the existing class of students, even though the quality of training given at college to both were precisely the same. But even this advantage will be withdrawn from future students.

For, instead of encouraging them, as has hitherto been the case, by the prospect of pecuniary advantages, to remain a second year in college, the Revised Code takes away the most powerful motive for doing this by assimilating in all points the certificate of the second year to that of the first.

Thus the colleges under the new regulations will not only have to train students who will come up inadequately prepared, but even the time allotted for training them will practically be shortened one-half.

The result of this must necessarily be a marked deterioration in the quality of the trained schoolmasters whom the college will send out, and cannot fail to exercise a very serious influence on the popular education of the country.

I have, &c.

To the Right Hon. the Lord President and the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

(signed) *J. B. Rowe.*

To the Right Honourable the Lord President and the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Congregational Board of Education,

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists entertain deep convictions of the importance of education to all classes of the community, and, without any grant of public money have promoted its extension and improvement, by training teachers for infant and juvenile schools, by aid towards the establishment and sustentation of schools in poor districts; by the inspection of schools, and by the adoption of all practicable means to deepen in the minds of parents a sense of their responsibilities, and to induce them to regard the instruction of their offspring as a work which duty and interest urge them to perform.

Your memorialists consider that the State stands *in loco parentis* to the pauper and criminal population, and is therefore charged with their education; but they are persuaded that the independent poor, with help and guidance from those who are interested in their welfare, are generally disposed and able to meet the moderate charge of their children's instruction; and that in reference to those classes of the population who may be designated as the wilfully ignorant, the depraved, and the sunken, whose children constitute a large proportion of the existing educational deficiency, and whose moral condition is a great social difficulty, the only machinery which has proved effective is that of the institutions designated Ragged Schools, which have declined the aid of the State; a decision which a recent Committee of the House of Commons has in emphatic terms approved. They are persuaded that education, like the press and all other branches of industry, is not only capable of self-support, but that the people when left to their own resources, would, in this respect, as well as in others, manifest that spirit of self-reliance which so honourably distinguishes Englishmen among the nations.

The social condition of the working classes has during the last quarter of a century materially improved, and is likely to improve yet more rapidly, enabling them to meet the cost of educating their offspring at a sacrifice probably not greater than that borne by other classes of the community. Irrespective of Government aid, many and powerful forces are stimulating and necessitating education, such as the demand for skilled labour, the examinations for the public service, the postal arrangements, and the increase of cheap literature, all of which are enhancing the value of early training, and show the practicability of substituting for the Parliamentary Grant the increased contributions from parents which the action of moral influences would produce. On this point your memorialists refer with much satisfaction to a paper addressed by Mr. Tremenheere to the Education Commission.

Your memorialists invite your Lordship's attention to the fact that the educational grants being declined on civil and religious grounds, by a large proportion of the Nonconformists of England and Scotland, operate unjustly towards those bodies, not only by taxing them for that of which they do not approve, and in which they cannot participate, but by compelling them to support schools, which, favoured by the protection and bounties of the State, most unfairly compete with their own independent efforts. So long as this hardship exists, and conflicting creeds are taught at the public cost, the question of education must continue to give much trouble to Government and Parliament; whereas, by leaving the religious communities and other organizations to support their own schools, equal justice would be done to all, and there would be no ground of complaint on the part of any.

Your memorialists are of opinion that the interference of the Government, though not unattended with beneficial results, has signally failed in reference to the objects for which the public money has been so liberally granted; since after the expenditure of five millions, it appears from the Report of the Royal Commission that the "inspected schools" embrace only one-third of the children of the independent poor, and that of these only one in four has attained a fair proficiency in reading, writing and arithmetic. They deeply regret that the system has not promoted among parents a disposition to make voluntary sacrifices for the education of their children; that it has necessarily impaired their self-reliance, and has tempted great numbers of the middle classes to avail themselves of State-aided schools, and thus to have their children educated at the public expense, contrary to the intention of Parliament; and they are fortified in their objections to the existing system, by the disposition evinced since the publication of the Revised Code by teachers and managers of schools, to lean upon public grants and official direction, and to claim a perpetuation of every kind of assistance that has been given to them.

Your memorialists refer your Lordships to the opinion expressed by several of the present and former officers of the Committee of Council, that the existing system should be administered with a view to its termination at no distant period, and without entering into the controversy between the supporters of the "Old" and the "Revised Code," they cannot but state their satisfaction that the Committee of Privy Council have decided that the large body of teachers and pupil teachers shall no longer be directly connected with a Government department, and they protest against the principle assumed by many that Government is bound in good faith to persevere in upholding the system because it has once been adopted.

Your

Your memorialists therefore pray that your Lordships will use your influence gradually to reduce the Parliamentary grants for Education till they are entirely discontinued; that with this view every facility be afforded to the managers of schools which have received assistance, to place their schools in a position of independence, and that in the administration of the funds entrusted to "the Committee of Privy Council on Education," every practicable plan may be adopted to create in the minds of the community a deeper interest in the instruction of their offspring, as preparatory to the time now anticipated by all parties, when education shall become the work of the people.

On behalf of the Congregational Board of Education,

Samuel Morley, Treasurer,
William J. Unwin, Principal of Homerton College.

The College, Homerton, London, N. E.,
27 January 1862.

The Bishop of *Carlisle* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K. G.

My Lord, Rose Castle, Carlisle, 28 January 1862.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship as President of the Committee of Council on Education, a series of resolutions agreed upon at a recent meeting of the Carlisle Diocesan Education Society, specially convened to consider the new Code in its bearing upon the schools of the diocese.

In thus discharging my duty as chairman of that meeting, I may venture to assure your Lordship that the gentlemen by whom these resolutions were prepared and carried, are by no means uncompromising partisans, if I may use such a term, of what is called the old Code, for they readily concede that that Code is capable of amendment in detail, and enlargement in application.

All that they desire to do in submitting their opinions to your Lordship, is to record their emphatic protest against a measure which is, in their judgment, not so much such an improvement of the old system as all might desire to see, as the substitution for it of a new and an inferior plan of administering the Parliamentary Grant, which will, they very much fear, arrest that progress which education has of late years been so certainly making; as in other parts of the United Kingdom, so also in the diocese of Carlisle.

It may be as well to add that the meeting advisedly abstained from expressing any judgment on the subject of training colleges, as no such institution exists in connexion with the society.

Finally, I may be permitted to say, that in the resolutions as they now stand I entirely concur.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Saml. Carlisle.*

The Earl Granville, K. G.

RESOLUTIONS agreed upon at a Meeting of the Carlisle Diocesan Education Society, held on Wednesday, 4 December 1861; and by adjournment, on Wednesday, 8 January 1862; the Bishop of the Diocese, on both occasions, in the chair.

I. THAT while this meeting thankfully accepts the assurance made by the Committee of Council on Education in a letter from their Secretary to the Bishop of the diocese, dated 6 January 1862, that the case as regards religion remains unaltered in the new Code, and that efficiency in religious instruction is "a general precedent condition to all grants," they cannot but express their regret that this fact was not at the first made sufficiently prominent to prevent all suspicion, and to obviate the necessity of all correspondence and enquiry upon the subject; and they now record their hope that, before the new Code is carried into operation, the importance of religion as the basis of education, may be distinctly recognized in the body of the document itself.

II. That the proposed system of paying for the results of an examination, graduated solely according to the ages of the children, will be found in operation to be fraught with injustice, both to the teachers and to the managers of the schools.

III. That the Revised Code will, on the one hand, in many cases deprive infant schools of the assistance of the Privy Council, and, on the other discourage the continuance under instruction, of children of more than eleven years of age.

IV. That, while under the Revised Code schools in wealthy and populous neighbourhoods may still with Government assistance be able to maintain themselves, schools in destitute districts will receive so little, that, in very many cases it will be impossible to continue them.

V. That the regulation by which it is provided in the Revised Code, that the stipends of pupil teachers should be paid weekly in advance, when it is uncertain that the money will be repaid, will impose a responsibility upon the clerical and other managers of the schools, which will impede their successful operation.

VI. That the Lord Bishop be requested to transmit the foregoing resolutions to the Lord President of the Council, and at the same time to inform him, that they were passed at a special general meeting of the Carlisle Diocesan Education Society, called for the purpose of considering the Revised Code, as it might affect the schools of the diocese.

(signed) *Saml. Carlisle,*
President of the Society, and Chairman of the Meeting.

Grand Jury Room, Carlisle,
8 January 1862.

Rev. *R. Cust* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville,* K. G.

My Lord, Belton, near Grantham.

As Chairman of a Ruri-decanal meeting held at Grantham on the 5th February, I beg respectfully to submit to your Lordship, the objections stated in the accompanying document to the Revised Educational Code.

The Earl Granville,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Cust.*

To the Right Honourable The Lord President, and The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

WE the undersigned members of the Church Institution, in the Deanery of North Grantham, in the diocese and county of Lincoln, assembled in a Ruri-decanal meeting on the fifth day of February 1862, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations, which are as follows:

We consider,

I. That the withdrawal of the augmentation grant to teachers, by which their incomes must unquestionably be diminished, will materially injure the interests of the teachers who have been already appointed, and that it would not be fair to place them in a less advantageous position than when they entered the service.

II. That the provisions respecting pupil teachers are unsatisfactory, as well to the pupil teachers themselves as to the teachers and managers.

III. That a responsibility is proposed to be thrown upon managers, which they cannot accept without incurring heavy liabilities.

IV. That no annual examination without reference to progress, can test the year's work.

V. That to pay for results as proposed will tend to divide the school into two parts, those who can, and those who cannot earn money, to the neglect of dull and backward children.

VI. That to pay for results in three secular subjects will tend to discourage others, *ex. gr.* moral and religious.

VII. That the proposed grouping by age is inapplicable, under any modification of it, to elementary parochial schools.

VIII. That the exclusion of children above eleven years of age from any second grant, will encourage, what it is a great object to prevent, their early removal from school.

IX. That to require sixteen attendances within the thirty-one days preceding the inspector's visit will, in many instances, operate unfairly in diminishing the capitation grant.

X. That to make the whole assistance to a school by way of a capitation grant, will render the funds of the school injuriously dependent on the caprice, or good will of the parents of the children.

XI. That under the proposed system, infant schools will be seriously discouraged.

We beg most respectfully to submit these general objections to your Lordship's attention, and to express an earnest hope that the Revised Code will be withdrawn, or at least materially modified.

(signed) *Richard Cust,* Rural Dean, Chairman.
Gordon Deedes, Vicar of Heydour,
And 16 others.

THE following Report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Oxford Diocesan Board of Education to consider the Revised Code, was adopted at a Quarterly Meeting of the Board held on 4th February 1862.

ON the motion of His Grace the Duke of Marlborough it was unanimously resolved:—"That the Lord Bishop of Oxford be requested to transmit to the Lord President of the Council a copy of the Report, and to express the earnest hope of the Board that the Government may be induced to withdraw the Revised Code; and to consider whether the present system which, in the judgment of the Board, has produced very satisfactory results, may not be continued, with such modifications from time to time as experience may show to be desirable."

THE Committee appointed at the Meeting of the Oxford Diocesan Board of Education (November 1861), to consider and to report upon the Revised Code of July 1861, beg to report—

THAT they have, in accordance with their instructions, very carefully considered the provisions of the Code, comparing them with those of the old Code, and with the recommendations contained in the Report of the Commissioners on Education.

To these recommendations they have referred because of the weight which must necessarily attach to a document of the kind, and because the new Minutes expressly refer to that report as affecting the judgment of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

Your committee have not found it necessary to consult with Her Majesty's Inspectors, or the Diocesan Inspectors of Schools.

They have embodied the results of a very ample discussion of the question in the subjoined remarks, in which they have rather drawn attention to the objectionable features of the Revised Code, than attempted to suggest remedies.

I. On the question of the maintenance of religious instruction as part of the system of education of the country, there has been a very strong expression of the national will both in and out of Parliament.

The recommendations of the Education Commissioners are equally strong, and the declarations of the Government on various occasions are explicit, to the effect that they have no intention or desire to disturb the system of "combining religious and secular instruction."

See Report, pp. 225, 10, &c.

See Lord Granville's answer to address of Managers, reported in Guardian, 11 December 1861.

But whatever may be the intentions of Her Majesty's Government, it is believed that the effect of the Revised Code would of necessity be to lower the value of religious instruction in the eyes both of the teachers and children; and so ultimately to endanger the continuance of religious instruction in elementary schools.

It would be reassuring to the minds of those who are anxious on this subject, if a clause were added to the conditions, sections 40–48 (which conditions the inspector is required by section 14 to verify), embodying a proviso to the effect—

"That the religious instruction of the children has been duly attended to."

II. The Revised Code has adopted the principle of payment—

(1.) According to the attendance and certain specified attainments of the children.

(2.) At the same time it imposes certain conditions without which no grant can be received, as viz.:

That the school be under a certificated teacher, pupil teachers, &c.

That the inspector be able to report satisfactorily concerning the state of the schools, the buildings, furniture, discipline, &c.

These are distinct principles of payment; and, therefore, the merging of the grants into one sum, receivable only on these conditions, does not appear to be just or desirable.

It is not, moreover, in accordance with the recommendations of the Commissioners, who adopt the principle of distinct payments, for,

See Report, p. 328.

(1.) Organization and state of schools well reported of by Her Majesty's Inspectors; and for

(2.) Attainments of the children in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

III. The system of grouping by ages, as the machinery adopted by the Code in paying for results, is beset with difficulties in practice, is liable to involve a grave amount of injustice, especially in the case of infant schools, and is open to the following serious objections:

1. No account is taken of dulness of capacity, irregular attendance (not the fault of the child), change of schools (from change of residence), neglect in early years, and other like causes; and a school may consequently, in many cases, be receiving no Government assistance on account of the very children on whom the greatest amount of time and pains has been bestowed by the teacher.

2. The scheme itself is ambiguous. Some suppose §§ 43, 44 to mean that (*e. g.*) a child of three years old shall be required to form figures from dictation up to 20; a child of seven to write down from dictation a sentence from a paragraph which he has just read, &c.; and that if these exercises are not well done, the child will be set down as having failed; others, that the schedule simply limits the subjects within which the examination of the children in the corresponding groups is to be conducted, and that, while the inspector will require accuracy in these subjects in the oldest children in a group, he will, as a matter of reason and necessity, be satisfied with a proportionate approach to excellence in the younger children of the same group.

In the first case, a large proportion of the children would in all probability fail to satisfy the test.

In the second case, the interests of the managers are made too much dependent on the judgment of the individual inspector; and the number of inspectors (it must be remembered) must be very considerable.

The restrictions of § 41 are very objectionable.

By (*a.*) the school may be receiving nothing on account of children who have had a full school-year's teaching.

See Report of Commissioners, p. 171.

By (*b.*) and (*d.*) no claim can be made for the education of children between something more than 11 years of age and 13. Scholars once passed, after 11, in the day school are excluded, and those under 13 in the night school; but the education of children between 12 and 13 is very important and valuable where it may be had; and the number of such children at school is very considerable, viz., one-half the number of those at school between 9 and 10.

In one deanery in the diocese of Oxford, the proportion has been ascertained to be about 8 per cent. of the whole number of children at school, including infants.

IV. It will be observed that by the Revised Code direct payments from the Government to teachers are abolished.

This is in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners, who urge the sirableness of the change at some length.

In estimating the justice of this measure, it must be borne in mind that, under the Revised Code no assistance whatever is to be given to any school which does not employ a certificated teacher. So that this class will retain a monopoly of all schools that participate in the grant from Government; and this does in effect give a pecuniary value to the certificate.

See Secretary's letter of Instructions to Her Majesty's Inspectors, 12 Aug. 1861.

And if the "measure of aid," granted to the managers of schools, were as "liberal" as heretofore, so as to enable them to continue the payments hitherto made by the Government augmentations, no great injury would probably be done to the teacher.

But inasmuch as the present body of certificated teachers entered upon their profession on the understanding that the arrangements, in this respect, of the old code were permanent, and on this expectation renounced other employments, entered into engagements, incurred liabilities, &c. &c.; and now find unexpectedly that, owing to the uncertainty surrounding the payment of the Government grant under the Revised Code, it is seriously questionable whether the managers will be able to continue the scale of salary previously engaged for; the feeling is at least not unnatural on their part that an injury has been inflicted on them by the Privy Council.

The effect must necessarily be to unsettle the confidence of those who are employed in schools, and to discourage others from entering a profession, the prospects of which are so uncertain.

V. The case of the pupil teachers is one in which considerable changes have been made.

They will in future be servants, instead of apprentices; an inferior position, with less prospect of permanence in the engagement.

An advantage is retained in their favour by a fine of 10 *l.* for every 30 children after the first 50 in average attendance, for whose instruction a pupil teacher is not provided; by restricting the selection of an assistant master from their number; by giving to them alone the opportunity of becoming provisionally certified for small rural schools.

But the first of these considerations will have less weight with managers of schools, where money is an object, inasmuch as the pupil teacher can only be maintained at an average cost of 15 *l.*, paid in weekly instalments; while the means of repayment may in part or wholly fail the managers, viz., if the results of the children's examination fall short of the requirements of ss. 43, 44.

There is also, under the Revised Code, the inconvenience to the managers of the possible loss of the pupil teacher, just as his services begin to have a value.

VI. The case of the normal schools is very serious. The greater part of these institutions have been set up, at a very large cost, and all of them have been led into their present rate of expenditure, under the stimulating influence of the Committee of Privy Council.

See Secretary's Letter of Instructions.

It is now proposed to withdraw a very large proportion of the aid bestowed on them, on the plea that, "paying students and subscribers" are to be "attracted," and "the middle classes more eagerly drawn upon than hitherto."

This

This withdrawal of aid is contrary to the express recommendation of the Commissioners, who have pointed out the special need of permanent income in the case of these institutions; and have given sound reasons against expecting that subscriptions will be drawn to any considerable amount from private sources for their support.

VII. No special aid in future is to be given to schools where industrial work is taught.

Such schools are of the greatest service, and are deserving of special encouragement. They are maintained with difficulty, because their value is not yet understood. Some such schools have been instituted under the old Code, and will probably be closed for want of means to maintain them, in consequence of this sudden reduction of income.

VIII. With respect to the whole question:

One chief reason which has been advanced for making the great changes contemplated by the Revised Code is, that the existing system has failed to educate the great mass of the children of the country.

But in justice to the managers and teachers of schools receiving Government aid, it is to be observed:

That the testimony of the Commissioners' Report, though conflicting with that of Her Majesty's Inspectors on the subject of the education given throughout the country, as a success generally; is unvarying in its assertion of the excellence of the inspected schools above all others; the good quality of the education, as shown in the upper classes in schools: *i.e.* its "good type;" the excellence of the certificated teachers, though their faults are freely discussed; the good effects, direct and indirect, in and out of school, of the pupil teacher system; the singular value of the normal schools, in which the present body of certificated teachers has been trained.

And further, it is to be observed, that the existing system of education, whatever its merits or demerits may be, is the creation of the Committee of Privy Council, and is much more expensive than that which previously existed.

That the managers of a great many schools throughout the country have adopted it, relying on the promised Government aid, to meet which they have also greatly increased their own contributions.

It is, under these circumstances, an obvious injustice done to the managers of schools, to throw upon them the burthen of the failure, if failure there be, of the existing system of education.

EDUCATION (REVISED CODE).

COPIES of all MEMORIALS and LETTERS whi have been addressed to the Lord President the Council or to the Secretary of the Committ of Council on Education, on the subject of th REVISED CODE, by the Authorities of any Edu cational Society, Board, or Committee, or o any Training School.

(*Mr. Puller.*)

PART I.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
4 *March* 1862.

[*Price* 1*s.* 6*d.*]

Under 24 *oz.*

EDUCATION (REVISED CODE).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 11 February 1862;—*for*,

"COPIES of all MEMORIALS and LETTERS which have been addressed to the Lord President of the Council or to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education, on the Subject of the REVISED CODE, by the Authorities of any Educational Society, Board, or Committee, or of any Training School:"

"Of any CORRESPONDENCE between the Committee of Council on Education and any of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, or any Managers or Teachers of Schools, on the Subject of the REVISED CODE:"

"Of any CORRESPONDENCE between the Committee of Council on Education and the Lords of the Treasury, or the Civil Service Commissioners, respecting Candidates for Employment in the Public Service who have been in Receipt of Public Payments as Queen's Scholars in Training Schools; and of Two Circulars addressed by the Committee of Council on Education to Training Schools (Males), dated respectively the 14th day of April 1859 and the 23d day of November 1860, on the same Subject:"

"And, of the CORRESPONDENCE which passed in January 1861 between Mr. *Holland Echersby* and the Committee of Council on Education, and in April 1861 between Mr. *John G. Bell* and the Committee of Council on Education, relative to their respective Applications for Permission to accept Appointments in the Public Service."

(*Mr. Puller.*)

PART II.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 4 *March* 1862.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

INDEX TO PART II.

(ABBREVIATIONS.)

B. S. British School.
D. Diocese.
N. S. National School.
P. Presbytery.
S. School.
T. S. Training School.
W. S. Wesleyan School.

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PART II.

COPIES of any CORRESPONDENCE* between the Committee of Council on Education and any of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, or any Managers or Teachers of Schools, on the subject of the REVISED CODE.

MEMORANDUM.

IN 479 cases (*see* pp. 6–10) the names only of the schools and of the correspondents are given, because if the original letters, *referring to the details of particular schools, as well as to the Revised Code*, had been withdrawn for this return, the official record of the schools in question would have been rendered imperfect; and if copies, instead of original documents, had been used in printing, great expense and delay must have been incurred, without any equivalent increase of information beyond such as is contained in Part I. Extracts, showing the most frequent replies, are given at p. 5.

LETTER of Instructions to Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools upon the Minute of 29 July 1861, establishing a Revised Code of Regulations.

Committee of Council on Education,
12 August 1861.

Sir,

I AM directed by my Lords to furnish you with a copy of their recent Minute establishing a Revised Code of Regulations for the distribution of the Parliamentary Grant.

The Revised Code will introduce no change in your duties during the current financial year, which ends on 31st March 1862. You will continue to inspect schools and to examine pupil teachers, and grants will be made according to the decison of their Lordships upon your reports, exactly as before. New pupil teachers, however, will not be admitted except upon the terms of the Revised Code, and to this extent, therefore, you should be prepared at once to explain its provisions to the managers of schools, although your own administrative duties will not be affected by it. There will be time, between December 1861 and 31st March 1862, to discuss and organize whatever changes may be found necessary in order to combine the proposed system of examination with the present inspection.

The enclosed Memorandum (*see* p. 4), which is not a document of any substantive authority, may assist you in perusing the Revised Code.

You will observe that a principal object of the change is to limit the interference of the Government, and to increase the action of the local managers of schools. For this purpose a liberal measure of aid is made conditional upon the proof of certain indispensable results, but in all other respects the managers are left free to determine the extent and subjects of instruction, and to adapt to it that agency of certificated and apprenticed teachers which was created by Minutes of 1846, and is recommended by subsequent experience. The Revised Code maintains this approved organization, and only withdraws the Government from those minute financial relations with individual teachers, which, beyond the limits of experiment and example, can be justified upon no sound principle either of administration or policy.

My Lords, before taking this step, have fully weighed the objections which may be urged against paying large sums of public money in gross to fluctuating and irresponsible managers; and they have determined to overrule these objections until experience has proved them to be insuperable. My Lords will have to rely largely upon judicious and vigorous inspection, but, with this support, they are not inclined to mistrust local independence.

Premising these general remarks, my Lords direct me to bespeak your attention to a few particulars of the new regulations, one of the most important among which is the future position of pupil teachers.

Their

* Each document has been acknowledged. Where there has been other correspondence on the part of the Committee of Council it will be found in its place, but it has not been thought necessary to repeat separately the form of acknowledgment.

Their engagement hitherto has rested upon an unsatisfactory footing. The indentures apprenticing them to the teacher have been rarely or never stamped. Notwithstanding the unstable character thus given to the relations of the parties, it has been generally thought that a more binding contract would have proved even more inconvenient in the present form, because the teacher is not exclusively the person in whom the power of ensuring the fulfilment of the engagement to the pupil teacher is vested. This indefinite relation, however, has not failed to produce much misapprehension, besides occasionally affording impunity to caprice and bad faith. Henceforth the pupil teacher's engagement will be made with the managers of the school; the pupil teacher's wages will be weekly instead of annual, and will be proportioned to the price of labour in the neighbourhood, instead of being uniform; lastly, enough of a legal character will be given to the agreement to make it serious without interposing any insuperable obstacle to its dissolution.

The managers must look to the grant obtainable by examination at the end of each year to reimburse the school funds for the stipends paid weekly to the pupil teachers, and they must agree with the master or mistress whom they employ as to the terms (whether of extra remuneration or included in the salary) upon which the special instruction of the pupil teachers is to be given.

Among minor particulars, the second book of Euclid and simple equations are withdrawn from the pupil teachers' examination; a certain amount of repetition from memory is required; and Latin, as an alternative subject, is more evenly distributed throughout the course.

Certificated teachers, after the next payment of augmentation now accruing in virtue of engagements duly reported to and acknowledged by the Committee of Council, will receive no part of their emoluments except from the managers by whom they are employed, and the amount and composition of their salaries will be determinable without official interference.

In the case of certificated teachers, as in that of pupil teachers, the sums hitherto specifically appropriated as gratuities and augmentations will be merged in the grant obtainable by examination, and it will be for the managers to make this grant answer the purposes of the former appropriation in such manner as they may judge best.

A certificated teacher is made a condition *sine quâ non* of all annual grants; but the obtaining of a certificate is freed from several restrictions hitherto accompanying it. The certificate itself (above the lowest grade) will not henceforth vary in rank except according to length and merit of service. It will be, like other degrees, a diploma of which the public will fix the value, having before them a record of the more or less good examination by which it was won in the first instance, and of the service to which it has helped subsequently to introduce the holder.

The diaries or log books will not merely prove a valuable record of school-keeping, but my Lords trust that in the course of a few years they may save much of the registration which has now to be performed at this office for the identification of teachers.

It remains to notice only one other important consequence of the new measures in regard to elementary schools.

The evening school ceases to be a separate institution, and passes, as an integral part, into the general working of each school, special provision being made to remove the impediment which the instruction of pupil teachers often opposes at present to a third meeting of the school (Article 75, f. 4).

The other changes and reductions which concern the duties of Her Majesty's Inspectors are confined to Normal schools. My Lords consider that the grants which are now made to these institutions bear too large a proportion to private sources of income, and are too multifarious and complicated in their details. The promoters of Normal schools must rely upon the preference of employers for teachers trained in those institutions to attract paying students and subscribers in sufficient quantity to meet the expense of maintaining them, with the help of the grants which continue to be offered. They have ample opportunities, before December 1862, to concert measures with school societies and diocesan boards, and to take steps for drawing much more largely than they have hitherto attempted to do upon the middle classes, to whom, especially for their daughters, the profession of an elementary teacher offers a respectable livelihood, in preparing for which they may well afford to pay so much as is not reimbursed by the Government Grants.

I have, &c.

Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools. (signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

MEMORANDUM (referred to as Enclosure in preceding letter) on Minute of 29 July 1861.

THE Revised Code proceeds upon the following principles:—

1. All the existing classes of annual grants merged in one, viz., a payment of so much per child to the managers.
2. No grant for a child who attends less than a certain minimum.
3. Grant increasing in amount as child's attendance increases above the minimum.
4. Individual examination of all children for whom grant is claimed.
5. Examination graduated according to age, and confined to reading, writing and arithmetic; one-third of each child's grant (earned by attendance) apportioned upon each of these subjects.

6. Deductions

6. Deductions from the total grant earned by examination of scholars, if school does not fulfil certain conditions, thereby making it worth the while of school managers to retain certificated and pupil teachers, but leaving them free to make their own bargains, and therefore interesting them in economy: a special alleviation being allowed to the small rural schools,—

1. In a lower kind of certificated teacher:*
2. In not requiring pupil teachers, as the condition of a grant at the full rate,†

when the average attendance is under 80 (in proposed alterations 90).

The Revised Code cancels or modifies articles in the Code hitherto in force, under the following heads:—

1. In building and furnishing school-houses, grants in aid of trifling outlays, or in excess of a previous maximum award, abolished.
2. Book grants, abolished.
3. Scientific apparatus grants, abolished.
4. Direct payments to teachers (without exception), abolished.
5. Certificates of teachers, so far as dependent upon examination, made honorary, and to be raised only by good service.
6. The engagement of pupil teachers to be contracted with the managers of their schools, and the subjects of their examination (composition and mathematics) modified.
7. Special grants for drawing, industrial work, infant schools, ragged schools, and evening schools, abolished.
8. Retiring pensions (for the future), abolished.
9. Grants to school societies, abolished.
10. Grants to Normal schools reduced to two kinds only,—
    (*a.*) Queen's scholarships; (*b.*) upon examination of students.

The number of Queen's scholarships reduced by 20 per cent.; and confined to pupil-teachers or students already of one year's standing in Normal schools.

The personal payments made to Queen's scholars reduced by 1 *l.* per annual payment.

11. New classification of certificated teachers, merging the classes now known as "Registered" and "Scheduled."

EXTRACTS from common Forms of Answer to Letters from Correspondents named in annexed List.

1. "I AM directed to inform you that the Minute of 29 July 1861 will not be put into operation until after the 31st of March 1862."

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2. "I am directed to inform you, that the Committee of Council on Education has ceased to make grants in aid of the purchase of books and maps."

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3. "The Revised Code is suspended until 31st March 1862. If the suspension be removed from that date, the last payment made to this school under the original Code will be for the year ending‡

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4. "The operation of the Revised Code is suspended till 31 March 1862. My Lords cannot enter into any engagement that pupil teachers admitted after this date will be apprenticed according to the original Code."

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5. "Pupil-teachers admitted before 31 March 1862, the date up to which the operation of the Revised Code is suspended, stand upon the footing of the original Code. The continued payment, however, of their stipends, and of the corresponding gratuities by the Committee of Council, after the removal of this suspension, will be subject to paragraph 4, in the Minute prefixed to the Revised Code; and the managers of schools should keep this paragraph in view while adding to the number of their pupil teachers during the period of suspension."

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6. "The operation of the Revised Code is at present suspended until 31 March 1862. From whatever date it is put in force, the payment of the stipends of pupil teachers admitted under the original Code, and of the corresponding gratuities, will be continued by the Committee of Council up to the end of the apprenticeship, if the managers prefer such continuance to bringing their school under the Revised Code, according to the terms set forth in the Minute of 29 July 1861, which is prefixed to it."

I am to inform you that my Lords have decided not to entertain any fresh applications for retiring pensions.

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* Articles 117–119. † Article 47, *b.*
‡ Some month (Article 17, R. C.) short of 31 March 1863.

LIST of CASES in which Letters on the Revised Code, *inter alia*, have been addressed to the Committee of Council.

	Name of School.	Name of Correspondent.
1	Dingwall Free Church school	Rev. J. Kennedy.
2	Cummertrees Parochial school	„ G. Gillespie.
3	Chelmsford, Victoria school	„ C. A. St. J. Mildmay.
4	Cheltenham Training school	„ C. H. Bromby.
5	Bethnal Green, St. Matthew's National school.	„ Dr. Gibson.
6	Derby Training school	„ J. Latham.
7	Peterboro' Training school	„ C. Daymond.
8	Lambeth, St. Mary's National school.	„ R. Gregory.
9	Halesowen, Church of England school.	„ R. B. Howe.
10	Bocking, British school	F. B. Cuttall, Esq.
11	Altrincham, St. George's Jubilee school.	Rev. G. London.
12	Llandefaelog-fach Church of England school.	„ G. C. F. Harris.
13	Derby Training school	„ J. Latham.
14	British and Foreign School Society.	W. R. Baxter, Esq.
15	Madeley Wood Wesleyan school	E. Sumner, Esq.
16	Derby, Canal-street Wesleyan school.	Mr. Beswick.
17	Hereford, St. Martin's National school.	Rev. G. Kirkwood.
18	Chester Training school	„ A. Rigg.
19	Manchester, Paddington, St. Paul's National school.	„ R. Parsons.
20	Banbury British school	J. Cadbury, Esq.
21	Southampton, Northam National school.	Rev. C. Wilson.
22	Milford British school	Mr. R. Bell.
23	Earl's Heaton National school	Mr. Priestley.
24	Lancaster, St. Anne's Infant school.	Rev. A. S. Page.
25	Bristol and Gloucester Training school.	„ W. Smith
26	Fenny Stratford Church of England school.	„ C. B. Clarke.
27	Manchester, St. James' Church of England school.	Mrs. J. Thompson.
28	Colmer and Prior's Dean National school.	Rev. T. Hervey.
29	Ipswich, St. Peter's National school.	„ A. Synge.
30	Lever Bridge National school	„ S. Pagan.
31	Metropolitan Training Institution.	J. Martin, Esq.
32	Bishop's Stortford Training school.	Rev. J. Menet.
33	Wigginton Church of England Village school.	„ J. Williams.
34	Bangor National school	„ E. Pughe.
35	Halesowen Church of England school.	Archdeacon Hone.
36	St. Mary Tavy National school	Rev. A. Buller.
37	Seaforth National school	„ W. Rawson.
38	York and Ripon Training school.	„ H. E. Robinson.
39	Aberdeen, South Free Church school.	„ J. Adam.
40	Halifax, King's Cross National school.	„ T. Henry.
41	- - - - - - -	Mr. D. Sinclair.
42	Mawnan Village school (Falmouth.)	Rev. W. Rogers.
43	Gronville Central school	„ A. Le Sueur.
44	Weymouth Church of England school.	„ A. Washington.
45	Walsall, St. Peter's school	„ C. Dunn.
46	- - - - - - -	„ T. Eagar.
47	Farnley National school	Rev. F. Harrison.
48	Highbury Training school	Mr. J. Martin.
49	- - - - - - -	Mr. C. Serjent.
50	King's Norton, Strukey-street Branch school.	Rev. J. M. L. Aston.
51	Marlborough, St. Peter's Night school.	Mr. W. Fergus.
52	Almondbury Central school	Rev. L. Jones.
53	Tansley National school	„ M. Holmes.
54	Areley King's National school	„ J. P. Hastings.
55	Long Bredy and Kingston Russell National school.	„ L. Foot.
56	Westminster, Christ Church National school.	J. L. Fish, Esq.
57	Kennington Oval school	Mr. J. H. Hay.
58	Bristol, St. Jude's National school.	Rev. A. O. Wellsted.
59	Milton Abbott, Duke of Bedford's school.	— Benson, Esq.
60	- - - - - - -	*Miss Pilkington.*
61	Rillington National school	Rev. T. Addison.
62	Inverbrothock Free Church school.	C. Wilson, Esq.
63	Holme National school	Rev. J. Gill.
64	Liverpool, St. Saviour's National school.	„ G. W. Warr.
65	Sutton National school (Lancashire.)	„ H. Vallancey.
66	Witton, Northwich Infant school.	„ G. Gibbons.
67	Farncombe National school	„ C. R. Dallas.
68	Wheatley Church of England school.	„ E. Elton.
69	Great Budworth school	„ S. Cooke.
70	Keighley, St. Anne's Roman Catholic school.	„ T. O'Connell.
71	Barrow-in-Furness National school.	J. Ramsden, Esq.
72	Bangor National school	Rev. E. Pughe.
73	West Ham Model school	„ A. J. Ram.
74	Brimpton school	Mr. J. Deathe.
75	Swinton Parochial school	T. A. Lightbody, Esq.
76	Salford (Manchester), St. John's Roman Catholic school.	Rev. R. J. De Clere.
77	East Lancashire Union of Mechanics' Institutions.	J. W. Hudson, Esq.
78	Helensburgh, Grant-street, Mission school.	G. Maclachlan, Esq.
79	Hillington Parochial school	Rev. H. Ffolkes.
80	Bideford British school	W. S. Rooker, Esq.
81	Aberdeen Boys' Hospital	W. A. Williamson, Esq.
82	Hanham National school	Rev. W. Fry.
83	Heywood, St. James' National school.	„ D. A. Conway.
84	Newnham National school (Gloucester.)	Mr. H. Brew.
85	Satterthwaite and Rusland National school.	Rev. H. Baines.
86	Linslade National school	„ H. A. Gibson.
87	Benson National school	„ J. M. Collyns.
88	Shrewsbury, St. Mary's National school.	„ T. B. Lloyd.
89	St. Stephens (St. Austell) Parochial school.	„ A. R. Taylor.
90	Welford and Sulby National school.	„ G. A. Peele.
91	Charlestown (Pendleton) St. George National school.	„ H. M. Harmer.
92	Weymouth Church of England school.	„ A. Washington.
93	Probus Parochial school	„ H. Boyd.
94	Redenhall National school	Archdeacon Ormerod.

	Name of School.	Name of Correspondent.
95	Barnton National school -	Rev. E. W. Burton.
96	Helion Bumpstead National school.	„ W. Le Mottee.
97	Wellington Wesleyan school -	„ T. D. Baines.
98	Lambeth, St. John's Waterloo-road National school.	„ J. A. Johnston.
99	Cemmes British school - -	W. Jones, Esq.
100	Coven Church of England school.	Rev. F. G. Monckton.
101	Pilloxhill National school -	D. Wheeler, Esq.
102	Llanfairisgaer National school	Rev. R. W. Griffith.
103	Newhall National school -	„ W. H. Harke.
104	Mawnan Village school - -	„ W. Rogers.
105	Banff, Wilson's Educational Institution.	J. Smith, Esq.
106	Selby Wesleyan school - -	Rev. H. Marreson.
107	Whitby British school - -	G. Y. Kirby, Esq.
108	Liverpool, Edge Hill, St. Mary's school.	Rev. F. M. Harke.
109	Shalford (Surrey) National school.	„ R. B. Matthews.
110	Lancaster National school -	„ J. Turner.
111	Lancaster, St. Anne's Infant school.	„ A. S. Page.
112	Norwich, St. Stephen's District National school.	„ E. Evans.
113	Tranmere, St. Catherine's National school.	„ W. Elliott.
114	Brampton. St. Thomas National school.	T. Hills, Esq.
115	Isleworth National school -	H. W. Richards, Esq.
116	Lancaster, St. Anne's Infant school.	Rev. A. S. Page.
117	Sutton Veny Church of England school.	„ G. Powell.
118	Ealing British school - -	„ W. Isaac.
119	Market Drayton National school	„ G. Chute.
120	Oxton National school - -	J. P. Palmer, Esq.
121	Whiteinch school - - -	P. Simons, Esq.
122	Ashton-under-Lyne, Christ Church National school.	Rev. F. H. Williams.
123	Aldershott National school -	Managers.
124	Durham Blue-coat National school.	Rev. J. G. Cromwell.
125	Macclesfield, Christ Church National school.	„ C. O'Neil Pratt.
126	Ulverston National school -	„ R. Gwillyn.
127	Hurdsfield National school -	„ J. H. Field.
128	Powick National school -	„ J. H. Turbitt.
129	Taplow National school -	„ C. Whately.
130	Epping and Theydon Garnon National school.	„ S. R. Tuck.
131	Stockport British school -	S. R. Cannington, Esq.
132	Sheffield, St. Jude's school -	Rev. G. Sandford.
133	Halstead, St. Andrew's National school.	„ C. Burney.
134	Stepney, Trinity National school	„ F. S. Lea.
135	Longridge National school -	„ W. C. Bache.
136	Bala British school - -	J. Jones, Esq.
137	Castle Donington Parochial school.	Rev. J. G. Bourn.
138	Autbea General Assembly school	J. S. Mackay, Esq.
139	Furneux Pelham National school	Rev. T. W. Goddard.
140	York, Walmgate, St. Margaret's National school.	„ J. Robinson.
141	Plymouth, Charles National school.	„ H. A. Greaves.
142	Islington, St. Thomas Church of England school.	„ G. Allen.
143	Limehouse, St. Anne's National school.	„ E. R. Jones.
144	Durham Blue-coat school -	„ J. G. Cromwell.
145	„ Male Training school	- - - ditto.
146	Warrington British school -	C. J. Holmes, Esq.
147	Ditto - ditto - - -	- - ditto.
148	Pewsey National school - -	Rev. T. F. Ravenshaw.
149	Moseley National school -	Rev. J. R. Davison.
150	West Langbourg Parochial school.	Mr. T. Fenney.
151	Alnwick National school -	Rev. C. Granville.
152	Houghton-le-Spring National school.	Hon. and Rev. J. Grey.
153	Walthamstow, St. John's school	Rev. C. J. S. Russell.
154	Burgh Wesleyan school - -	J. G. Sargisson, Esq.
155	Forest Gate National school -	Rev. T. T. Ramsden.
156	Clitheroe National school -	„ J. Anderton.
157	Penzance, St. Paul's Church of England school.	„ G. M. Fenton.
158	Abbot's Langley school - -	„ R. Gee.
159	Arbroath Parochial school -	R. Walker, Esq.
160	Bradford (Yorkshire), St. James's National school.	Rev. H. J. Burfield.
161	Bugbrook National school -	„ J. H. Brookes.
162	Pendleton (Charlestown), St. George's National school.	„ H. M. Harmer.
163	Cutcombe National school -	„ W. King.
164	Broughton and Bossington National school.	„ S. Lee.
165	East Retford National school -	„ A Brook.
166	Tonbridge Wesleyan Day school	J. Isard, Esq.
167	Stratford-under-the-Castle National school.	Rev. C. King.
168	Danbury National school -	Mr. J. Diaper.
169	Coven Church of England school	Rev. J. G. Monckton.
170	Wheatley National school (Oxon).	„ E. Elton.
171	Ryde National school - -	F. H. Morgan, Esq.
172	Maiden Newton and Frome Vanchurch National school.	Rev. W. H. Scott.
173	Illogan Bassett's National school.	„ J. G. Woolff.
174	Stokeclimsland National school	Mr. C. James.
175	Puriton Charity school - -	Rev. A. N. Bull.
176	Margate, St. John's National school.	„ R. Browne.
177	Aigburth National school -	„ H. T. Hecker.
178	Leicester, Greet Meeting British school.	A. Paget, Esq.
179	Liverpool, All Saints Church of England school.	H. Marlen, Esq.
180	Tywardreath National school -	Rev. C. Tyne.
181	Failsworth National school -	„ J. H. Delamere.
182	Iver Girls' and Infants' school	„ W. S. Ward.
183	Ystradgynlais British school -	„ T. Levi.
184	Barnsley, St. George's National school.	„ R. W. Wilson.
185	Ipswich District National school	„ C. H. Gage.
186	Ocker Hill National school -	„ A. Solari.
187	Rothiemay Free Church school	„ W. Ingram.
188	Dymchurch National school -	„ C. Cobb.
189	Normanton Church of England school.	Mrs. Sale.
190	Bulkington Church of England school.	Rev. R. Potter.
191	Ridgmount Church of England school.	„ C. Bentinck.
192	Altrincham, St. George's Jubilee school.	„ G. London.
193	Blackford Free Church school	„ A. Donald.
194	Boxhill, St. Mark's National school.	„ J. H. Simpson.
195	Welford and Sulby Endowed school.	„ G. A. Poole.
196	Winsford Wesleyan school -	F. Cooke, Esq.
197	Kennington Oval National school.	Rev. C. Lane.
198	Bromsgrove Lickey National school.	„ J. Goodwin.
199	Talk-o'-the-Hill, Butt-lane National school.	„ W. M. Hutchins.
200	Lambeth, St. Mary-the-Less National school.	„ R. Gregory.

	Name of School.	Name of Correspondent.
201	Abthorpe Church of England school.	Rev. W. J. Scott.
202	Selby Abbey Church National school.	„ T. W. Harper.
203	St. John's Wood Roman Catholic school.	Hon. and Rev. G. Talbot.
204	Salterhebbe, All Saints National school.	Rev. J. H. Warneford.
205	North Mymms National school	„ H. Meyer.
206	New Alresford Parochial school	„ W. Brodie.
207	Halifax, Queen's Head National school.	W. Foster, Esq.
208	Hulme, St. John-the-Baptist's National school.	Rev. P. Marshall.
209	Great Yarmouth British school	S. Burton, Esq.
210	Darvel Hastings school - -	Rev. J. Allan.
211	Ightham National school -	„ R. Bird.
212	Hoddesdon National and Industrial school.	Miss Faithfull.
213	Berwick-on-Tweed Boys' and Girls' National school.	Rev. G. H. Hamilton.
214	Liverpool, St. George's, Everton Church school.	„ H. J. Hindley.
215	Ladyloan Free Church school	A. Smith, Esq.
216	Aldington Mixed school -	Rev. C. E. Plater.
217	Sheepshed National school -	„ C. L. Phillipps.
218	Road Hill (Wilts) National school.	„ E. Peacock.
219	Cradley (Brierley Hill) Church of England school.	„ J. H. Thompson.
220	Broughton Ferry Free Church school.	„ J. Lyon.
221	Staleybridge, St. Paul's National school.	„ W. W. Hoare.
222	Beckenham National school -	„ F. Chalmers.
223	Smethwick, St. Matthew's National school.	„ R. Ferguson.
224	Hitchin British school - -	J. Thompson, Esq.
225	Benhall National school -	Rev. H. M. Blakiston.
226	Chacewater National school -	„ G. L. Church.
227	Arnold National school - -	„ G. Atkinson.
228	Grassington National school -	„ R. E. Batty.
229	Farncombe National school -	„ C. R. Dallas.
230	East Wemyss Free Church school.	„ G. F. Knight.
231	Maxwelltown Free Church school.	Mr. W. Fairley.
232	Rhydberth National school -	Mrs. Thomas.
233	Renton Public school - -	W. Kirkpatrick, Esq.
234	Bladon National school - -	Rev. G. Steele.
235	Worcester Training school -	Lord Lyttelton.
236	Milford British school (Derby)	A. W Holmes, Esq.
237	Iwerne Minster Church of England school.	Rev. J. Acton.
238	Salisbury, St. Thomas National school.	Managers.
239	Chudleigh National school -	Rev. C. A. N. Thomas.
240	Lye National school - -	„ J. Bromley.
241	Holbeck, St. Matthew's National school.	„ J. H. F. Kendall.
242	- - - - - -	Mr. H. Hall.
243	Framilode National school -	Rev. H. M. J. Bowles.
244	Eastbourne National school -	„ J. Pitman.
245	Alyth Free Church school -	J. Findlay, Esq.
246	Meikleour Sessional school -	Rev. R. H. Scott.
247	Pimperne National school -	„ G. D. Snow.
248	Areley King's National school	„ J. P. Hastings.
249	Streatham National school -	„ J. Palmer.
250	Leeds, Holbeck, St. Matthew's National school.	„ J. H. F. Kendall.
251	Market Drayton National school.	„ G. Chute.
252	Fishguard National school -	Mrs. Harries.
253	Wednesbury, St. James' National school.	Rev. R. Twigg.
254	Broughton Church of England school.	Rev. J. W. Irving.
255	Brewood National school -	Managers.
256	Ealing Boys' National school -	Rev. E. W. Relton.
257	Bideford British school - -	W. S. Rooker, Esq.
258	Bristol, Red Cross-street British school.	R. Charleton, Esq.
259	Sheldwick Leys National school	Rev. C. J. Hilton.
260	Wigston Magna National school	„ T. G. Gallwey.
261	Hull, Charles Pryme-street Roman Catholic school.	„ M. Trappes.
262	Huntly Gordon Infant Free Church school.	Mrs. Gordon.
263	Truro, St. Mary's Parochial school.	Mr. S. Holloway.
264	Wortwell school - - -	Archdeacon Ormerod.
265	- - - - - - -	Rev. W. P. Dickson.
266	Beckenham schools - -	George Hankey, Esq.
267	Macduff Free Church school -	Rev. W. Leslie.
268	Barnwell Abbey National school.	H. Collis, Esq.
269	- - - - - - -	Rev. T. Annand.
270	Chipping Norton Girls' British school.	Managers.
271	Southwark, St. Jude's National school.	Rev. F. Cruse.
272	Shenley National school -	Mrs. Newcome.
273	Birmingham, St. Thomas's National and Parochial school.	Rev. G. S. Bull.
274	Cookham Dean National school	„ G. H. Hodson.
275	Scryne (Panbride) Female Free Church school.	„ J. Innes.
276	Lassodie Colliery school -	T. Sporrart, Esq.
277	Greatham Girls' school - -	Rev. H. B. Tristram.
278	Berwick-on-Tweed British school.	P. W. Maclagan, Esq.
279	Woodbank National school -	Rev. J. Cottingham.
280	Burnham National school -	„ G. G. Hayter.
281	Crookham Presbyterian school	W. H. Edwards, Esq.
282	Macclesfield, Christ Church Church of England school.	Rev. C. O'N. Pratt.
283	Chapelshade Free Church school	„ John M'Dougall.
284	Congleton, St. James's National school.	„ J. Wilson.
285	Easington Lane school - -	L. Wood, Esq.
286	Alveston and Boulton Church of England school.	Rev. E. Poole.
287	Woburn Sands National school	Mr. J. D. Denison.
288	Pavenham Church of England school.	J. Tucker, Esq.
289	Birkenhead Wesleyan school -	G. Stones, Esq.
290	Batley Parochial school -	M. A. Scholfield, Esq.
291	Salisbury National school -	Rev. L. B. Walrond.
292	Cardiff Roman Catholic school	Managers.
293	Pontesbury Church of England school.	Rev. W. Harrison.
294	Tintern Parva, Chapel Hill National school.	„ J. Mais.
295	Manchester, Paddington, St. Paul's school.	„ R. Parsons.
296	Knutsford National school -	„ R. Clowes.
297	Fenny Stratford Church of England school.	„ C. W. Barnett.
298	Seaham Harbour National school	„ G. H. Wilkinson.
299	Bolton, Holy Trinity, Leverstreet National school.	„ J. Lane.
300	Bolsterstone National school -	„ J. Bell.
301	Cambridge, Barnwell National school.	„ J. Scott.
302	Llangollen National school -	„ W. Edwards.
303	Southampton, All Saints National school.	„ S. Gedge.
304	Barnsley, Holyrood Roman Catholic school.	„ H. Cooke.
305	Birmingham Free Industrial school.	Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke.

	Name of School.	Name of Correspondent.
306	Bideford British school - -	W. L. Rooker, Esq.
307	Tipton Wesleyan school - -	Rev. T. Wilde.
308	Lerwick Parochial school -	„ A. R. Saunders.
309	Walton-le-dale National school	„ J. C. Kershaw.
310	Winterbourne (Stoke) National school.	„ C. Lawford.
311	Biggar Subscription school -	„ J. Dunlop.
312	Perth, Knox's Free school -	D. M'Kenzie, Esq.
313	- - - - - - -	J. Heywood, Esq.
314	Durham Blue-coat school -	Rev. J. G. Cromwell.
315	Loughor Parochial school -	„ J. P. Jones.
316	Cheadle National school -	„ C. J. Cummings.
317	Hendon, St. Paul's National school.	„ B. Mathie.
318	West Ham Model school -	„ A. J. Ram.
319	Alyth Girls' Industrial school	J. Ramsay, Esq.
320	South Shields, St. John's Sessional school.	J. G. Glover, Esq.
321	Deptford, St. John's National school.	Rev. C. F. S. Money.
322	Jersey National school - -	„ R. Le Feuvre.
323	Carmarthen Training school -	J. H. Baker, Esq.
324	Eastnor Parochial school -	Rev. W. Pulling.
325	Halifax, Mount Pellon National school.	„ G. Kinnear.
326	Coppull National school -	Rev. J. G. Hollingworth.
327	Randwick National school -	„ J. Elliott.
328	Halesowen National school -	Archdeacon Hone.
329	Carisbrooke National school -	J. C. Jackson, Esq.
330	Cheltenham Ragged school -	Colonel Hennell.
331	Trevenson Bassett schools -	Rev. J. G. Woolff.
332	Ebbw Vale school - - -	„ W. Hughes.
333	Moulsham, St. John's National school - - - -	„ A. W. Mason.
334	Gloucester National school -	„ J. J. Barlow.
335	South Shore National school -	„ J. B. Wakefield
336	Cardross Parochial school -	„ W. Dunn.
337	Glasgow, Lennox school -	„ J. Robertson.
338	Pimperne National school -	„ G. D. Snow.
339	Kilmalie Parochial school -	„ A. Clerk.
340	Kentish Town National school	„ C. Stephenson.
341	Invernry Parochial school -	„ J. Davidson.
342	Pimperne National school -	„ G. D. Snow.
343	King's Norton Parochial school.	„ J. M. Laston.
344	North Bovey National school	„ G. Arden.
345	Scremerston National school -	„ H. Evans.
346	Jersey, St. Saviour's National school.	„ W. C. Le Breton.
347	Elsecar National school - -	„ W. Hodges.
348	Batley Parochial National school.	M. S. Scholefield, Esq.
349	Wednesbury, St. James National school.	Rev. R. Twigg.
350	Eyke Parochial school - -	„ J. G. Darling.
351	Halifax, St. James National school.	J. B. Stratton, Esq.
352	Duirinish Parochial school -	Rev. D. M'Callum.
353	Aberdeen, Free John Knox's school.	Managers.
354	Pimlico, St. Peter's National school.	Rev. T. Fuller.
355	Coley National school - -	„ W. H. Waron.
356	Rowington National school -	„ P. B. Brodie.
357	Hartlepool, St. Hilda's Roman Catholic school.	W. Knight, Esq.
358	Bexley Heath National school	Rev. T. Harding.
359	Abercrave National school -	„ T. Wa ers.
360	Long Bredy and Kingston Russell National school.	„ L. Foot.
361	Birmingham, St. Matthias National school.	„ H. T. Breay.
362	Croughton Church of England school.	„ J. Lister.
363	Islington, St. Mary's Church of England school.	Rev. D. Wilson.
364	Rochester, St. Peter's Church of England school.	„ H. F. Philips.
365	Bathwick, Victoria Infant school.	„ H. M. Scarth.
366	Salisbury, St. Edmund's National school.	„ F. H. Tooke.
367	Devonport Naval and Military school.	„ R. Gardner.
368	Winsham National school -	„ G. Ware.
369	Hendon Parochial National school,	Mr. J. H. Lock.
370	Dowlais, St. Mary's Roman Catholic school.	Rev. P. Miller.
371	Chard National school - -	„ H. Thompson.
372	Over Lane Wesleyan Day school	F. Cooke, Esq.
373	Llansadurn British school -	J. Price, Esq.
374	Ballachulish, St. John's Episcopal school.	J. MacJunes, Esq.
375	Lambeth, All Saints National school.	Mr. J. Price.
376	Ecclesall National school -	Rev. E. Newman.
377	Pimperne National school -	„ G. D. Snow.
378	Talgarth Church of England school.	„ J. Morgan.
379	Beccles National school - -	„ J. T. Johnston.
380	Fenton National school - -	„ W. Solli.
381	Fraserburgh Free Church school.	„ W. S. Donald.
382	Cheddleton National school -	„ A. F. Boucher.
383	Banff, Wilson's Institution -	J. Smith, Esq.
384	Winkfield National school -	Rev. C. J. Elliott.
385	Ecclesall National school -	„ E. Newman.
386	Swinton National school -	„ J. Levett.
387	- - - - - -	J. Pringle, Esq.
388	Birmingham Christ Church Boys' National school.	Rev. G. Lee.
389	Jersey National school - -	„ P. A. Le Feuvre.
390	Budbrooke Church of England school.	G. C. Lake, Esq.
391	Grassington National school -	Rev. R. E. Batty.
392	Hinton, St. Mary's National school.	„ J. Acton.
393	Scotter and Scotton National school.	„ J. H. Pooley.
394	Cross Stone National school -	„ W. Mallinson.
395	Manchester, St. Michael's National school.	„ T. Wolstencraft.
396	Llanasa Parochial school -	„ T. J. Hughes.
397	Wrington National school -	„ J. De Moleyns.
398	East Greenstead Church of England school.	„ M. Seaman.
399	Ipswich, St. Peter's National school.	„ A. H. Synge.
400	Wilton National school - -	„ R. S. C. Chernside
401	Heddington Church of England school.	„ F. H. Du Boulay.
402	Islington, Chapel of Ease Parochial school.	„ J. Hambleton.
403	Weymouth, Holy Trinity National school.	„ J. Cottle.
404	Bassingham Wesleyan school -	W. Storr, Esq.
405	Alderney Wesleyan school -	Managers.
406	Central London District school	ditto.
407	Llansadarn British school -	Mr. John Price.
408	Warrington, Heath Side school	Rev. W. Word.
409	Silverdale National school -	„ G. Armitage.
410	Tutbury Church of England school.	„ H. J. Peach.
411	Godalming National school -	„ E. J. Boyce.
412	Burntisland Burgh school -	J. D. Anderson, Esq.
413	Elland National school - -	Rev. E. Sandford.
414	Blackwood British school -	G. Lewis, Esq.
415	Kirkmabreck Church of England school.	Rev. J. Colvin.

(continued)

	Name of School.	Name of Correspondent.
416	Abbott's Ann school - -	Hon. and Rev. J. Best.
417	Glasgow, St. Matthew's Free Church Industrial school -	John Wilson, Esq.
418	Devizes Town school - -	Rev. W. K. Peele.
419	Winsham school - - -	„ G. Ware.
420	Kirksmeaton Church of England school.	„ T. Cator.
421	Girvan Episcopal Industrial school.	„ R. G. Weldon.
422	Sheffield, St. Philip's National school.	„ J. Livesey.
423	Abergavenny, Our Ladye and St. Michael's Roman Catholic school.	„ J. B. Caldwell.
424	Streatham Christ Church National school.	F Hicks, Esq.
425	Bermondsey, Star Corner, Parochial school.	G. Elkington, Esq.
426	Tow Law National school -	G. P. Wilkinson, Esq.
427	Abercorn Free Church school -	Rev. A. Currie.
428	Carnbee Free Church school -	„ W. M'Culloch.
429	Smallbridge, St. John's National school.	„ R. K. Cook.
430	Culham Training school - -	„ A. R. Ashwell.
431	Sebiston General Assembly school.	„ S. Trail.
432	Fochabers, Milnes' Free school	J. Gray, Esq.
433	South Banbury Christ Church Church of England school.	Rev. C. Forbes.
434	Cwmamman British school -	Mr. E. H. Jones.
435	Reepham, St. Mary's National school.	Rev. F. Field.
436	- - - - - - -	Mr. S. K. Buckley.
437	Manchester, Ancoat's Mill-street Chalmer's Presbyterian school.	Rev. J. M. Rous.
438	Cromhall National school -	„ W. J. Coplestone.
439	Walkern National school -	Mrs. Harding.
440	Goole, St. John's National school.	D. Bell, Esq., M.D.
441	Surbiton National school -	Rev. E. Phillips.
442	Glasgow, St. James' Parochial school.	„ W. M'Culloch.
443	Elson National school - -	„ J. O. Millar.
444	Loughborough, Emmanuel Infant school.	„ R. J. Banch.
445	Belmont Church school - -	„ T. Crossman.
446	Manchester, Rusholme Trinity National school.	Rev. H. T. Veness.
447	Manchester, St. Thomas Red Bank National school.	„ T. A. Boddy.
448	North Petherton British school	W. F. Williams, Esq.
449	Springfield National school -	Rev. Dr. Manning.
450	Merstowe Green (Evesham) Infant school.	„ J. H. Bowley.
451	Ruthwell Free Church school -	„ A. Brown.
452	Sherborne National school -	„ E. Harston.
453	Tetford Wesleyan school -	J. Hodgson, Esq.
454	Laugharne National school -	Rev. J. N. Harrison.
455	Creich Parochial school -	„ N. M'Kennion.
456	Middleton in West Hartlepool National school.	„ J. H. Moore.
457	Chislehurst National school -	Rev. T. H. Murray.
458	Houghton-le-Spring, St. Michael's National school.	Hon. and Rev. J. Grey
459	Birmingham Unitarian Domestic Mission school.	William Earl, Esq.
460	Brierly Hill National school.	Rev. S. Franklin.
461	Hull, St. Joseph's Roman Catholic school.	„ M. Trappes.
462	Narberth National school -	„ W. Lloyd.
463	- - - - - - -	„ G. E. Green.
464	Shrewsbury British school -	J. Tattersall, Esq.
465	Rhyl National school - -	Rev. H. Morgan.
466	Petersham British school -	Mr. T. P. Allen.
467	Newchurch, Mechanics' Institution British school.	R. Whitaker, Esq.
468	Wandsworth Road Commercial school.	Miss Sarah Reeves.
469	Ardeer Iron Works school -	James Baird, Esq.
470	Bracewell National school -	Rev. T. Hayes.
471	Wednesbury British school -	S. Lloyd, Esq.
472	Barton-on-Humber National school.	Rev. G. Hogarth.
473	Sandgate National school -	„ J. A. Preston.
474	Moorflat Church of England school.	„ E. Carr.
475	Bluevale Sessional school.	Managers.
476	Chadderton, St. John's Church of England school.	Rev. A. Keene.
477	Nantmel National school -	„ S. J. Thirlwall.
478	Girvan Parochial school -	„ W. Corson.
479	Islington, St. Mary's Parochial school.	„ L. Stanham.

The Rev. *Arthur Brook* to Mr. *Lingen.*

Sir, The Vicarage, East Retford, 31 October 1861.

I AM about to ask an unusual favour, but you will greatly oblige me, if you will kindly give me information in the following matter.

A few weeks ago, the Bishop of Lichfield (as reported in the "Standard") stated that one of Her Majesty's inspectors had informed his Lordship that he had written to the Office of the Committee of Council, to inquire if he would have, under the Revised Code, to examine schools connected with the Church of England, in religious knowledge; that the answer was distinctly affirmative (meaning, I suppose, that it would be his duty to examine them) and that he might recommend the reduction of the grant claimed for any school, by not less than one-tenth, and not more than one-half for failure in religious knowledge.

I shall feel greatly obliged if you will kindly send me a copy of the reply which the inspector received from your Office, or at least inform me whether the above is a correct description of that reply.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Arthur Brook,*
Vicar of East Retford.

The Secretary.

Mr. *Lingen* to the Rev. *Arthur Brook.*

Committee of Council on Education,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street, S.W.,
Rev. Sir, 9 November 1861.

In reply to your letter of the 31st ult., I have the honour to inform you that the statement which you saw attributed to the Bishop of Lichfield in the "Standard" newspaper, appears to have originated in verbal communications at this Office, between the inspector in question and the acting secretary.

The substance of these communications is correctly quoted in your letter, nor have my Lords any exception to take to them, as an explanation of one of the effects of the Article* to which they refer, upon Church of England schools.

* 47 *a* in the Revised Code.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

The Rev. Arthur Brook.

The Rev. *Arthur Brook* to Mr. *Lingen.*

Sir, The Vicarage, East Retford, November 19, 1861.

I think some misunderstanding in reference to the Revised Code would be removed by publicity being given to the answer (dated 9th November 1861) which you kindly sent to my inquiry about the bearing of Article 47 *a*, on religious instruction. I should like to insert it with my note in the National Society's monthly paper of December, if you have no objection to my doing so.

Will you kindly send me word if possible, by return of post?

Most faithfully yours,
(signed) *Arthur Brook.*

The Secretary.

Mr. *Lingen* to the Rev. *Arthur Brook.*

Committee of Council on Education,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street, S.W.,
Rev. Sir, 21 November 1861.

In reply to your letter of the 19th instant, I am directed to state that my Lords have no wish to interfere with your own discretion in the use you may think best to make of the letter from this Office of the 9th instant.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

The Rev. A. Brook.

Mr. *Sykes* to the Dean of *Carlisle.*

Committee of Council on Education.
Council Office, Downing-street, London,
Rev. Sir, 4 December 1861.

You are reported in the "Carlisle Patriot" of Saturday the 30th ultimo to have made the following answer to Mr. Dixon, while you were acting as chairman of a meeting of the trustees and managers of schools held in that city on the 28th ultimo.

"Mr. *Dixon.* In future the Government Inspector will not be required to examine on religious matters.

"The Dean. He will not be allowed."

I am directed by the Committee of Council to inquire upon what authority you made this answer.

I have, &c.
The Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle. (signed) *J. Sykes.*

The Dean of *Carlisle* to Mr. *Sykes.*

Sir, Deanery, Carlisle, 5 December 1861.

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 4th instant, purporting to be written "by direction of the Committee of Council," to inquire "upon what authority I made the following reply to Mr. Dixon," at the meeting of trustees and managers of schools held on 28th ultimo, in the Town Hall of this City:

"Mr. *Dixon.* In future the Government Inspector will not be required to examine on religious matters.

"The Dean. He will not be allowed."

My authority for that observation is the following clause in the proposed Code itself: (Preliminary chapter, s. 14.) "The Inspectors do not interfere with the religious instruction, discipline or management of schools, but are employed to verify the fulfilment of the conditions on which grants are made, to collect information, and to report the results to the Committee of Council."

I have, &c.
(signed) *Francis Close*,
Dean of Carlisle.

J. Sykes, Esq.

Mr. *Sykes* to the Dean of *Carlisle*.

Committee of Council on Education,
Council Office, Downing-street, London,
6 December 1861.

Rev. Sir,

I AM directed by my Lords to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant.

At the meeting on the 28th ultimo, you stated that "you had (since a former meeting) endeavoured to make yourself fully acquainted with the subject;" and you referred to the "struggle of your life" in support of a system which, by the new Code, was condemned to undergo "the most ruthless and reckless annihilation you had ever heard of; such as, until you came to read the conditions, you had no conception of."

After this statement, you proceeded to explain and comment upon the remonstrance which you had submitted to the meeting "clause by clause;" and the meeting, not unnaturally, at the end of the proceedings concurred in a vote of thanks, "expressing its deep sense of the gratitude due" to a person of your dignity and experience "for the pains and trouble which you had taken upon the subject;" a compliment which you did not decline.

Under such circumstances, it is not a little startling to find that the clause which you quote from the new Code as your authority, for asserting that "the Inspector is henceforth not only not required, but not even allowed, to examine on religious matters," is taken *verbatim* from the previous Code (Article 15), is part of the earliest Minute published by the Committee of Council, bearing date 24 September 1839 (Minute 1839, p. 4); and has been printed at the foot of every certificate on which a building grant has been paid from that date up to the present time. Two such certificates, with your own name at the bottom of each, are at this moment lying before their Lordships.

Nor is the clause which you cite in so different a position in the two Codes as easily to lead to misconception. The whole of the preliminary chapter in which it occurs is the same *verbatim* in the one Code and in the other, with the exception that Article 10 (detailing the several heads of annual grants), and the words relating to grants for books and maps are omitted from the new Code; and that Article 12 in the old Code (relating to the inspection of schools not annually aided) becomes Article 18 in the new, for the sake of clearer arrangement.

The new Code changes nothing but the basis upon which public grants are calculated. It reports *verbatim*, and in the same substantial order, every thing which in the old Code relates to religious instruction and inspection.

Their Lordships feel assured that you will perceive, after reading the two first pages of the documents which you undertook to explain at the meeting of the 28th, that you have been inadvertently led into an error, which, unless corrected, might needlessly alarm the large majority of educationists, who value the connexion of religious and secular instruction.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Sykes.*

The Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle.

The Dean of *Carlisle* to Mr. *Sykes*.

Deanery, Carlisle, 9 December 1861.

Sir,

THE explanatory observations with which you have favoured me in your letter of the 6th instant, touching the alleged identity of the languages of the new and old Code in regard to religious instruction and inspection have failed altogether to convince me that I was wrong in my expressions of disapprobation, or too urgent in my endeavour to awaken a well founded alarm in the minds of religious people, that religious and secular instruction were about to be divorced under the new Code.

It is true that there is in some essential respects an apparent identity in the words used in the one Code and in the other, touching religious instruction, a "*verbatim*" resemblance, which might lead the superficial reader to suppose that there was an essential and actual resemblance between the one system and the other. Why such language was retained, while the old Code was so carefully repealed in the preceding pages, I cannot say.

"Subject to the above conditions to cancel the Code of Minutes and Regulations hitherto in force."

But certain it is that whatever identity of words there may be, the thing itself is essentially and vitally changed.

The key to this apparent paradox: first, the "annihilation," "cancelling" and destroying of the "Code of Regulations now in force;" and then the reproduction of certain clauses of the old in the new, is afforded by an important admission in your own letter. You say—

"The

"The new Code changes nothing but the basis upon which public grants are calculated. It repeats *verbatim*, and in the same substantial order everything which in the old Code relates to religious instruction and inspection."

But of what avail is the latter without the former? If the "basis" is removed, of what avail is the superstructure? You take away the kernel, and leave only the shell!

Suppose, for the sake of argument, the regulation in question to stand *verbatim* the same in both Codes, thus—

"The inspectors do not interfere with the religious instruction, discipline or management of schools, but are employed to verify the conditions on which grants are made, to collect information, and to report the details to the Committee."

Under the old Code and under the new, these words, though identical, will have a totally different meaning.

"The basis on which public grants are made is changed," as you admit in your letter, or as it is above, "the conditions on which grants are made" are changed.

In the former Code they were made for, and after a religious examination; now "only for reading, writing, and arithmetic." "Non-interference" meant under the old Code, simply that the Government did not interfere with the religious peculiarities of the various sects who were assisted by it. "Non-interference with religious instruction" means under the new Code, non-examination. This is self-evident, under the old Code among the chief "conditions of the grant" stood religious instruction; under the new no such condition exists; the retention therefore of the language of the old Code, while the conditions to which that language has reference, are fundamentally changed, is to keep a principle to the eye and to the ear, while in deed and in truth it is sacrificed.

If the Committee of Council, when they say "the inspectors do not interfere with religious instruction," mean that the inspectors may examine on that subject, although it shall in no degree affect the grant, let them say so; but I can see no allusion to such a permission in the new Code. Among the "conditions" of grant, ascertained progress in religious and moral qualifications, after examination by the inspector, form no part.

I therefore re-affirm, that whatever literal identity there may be in the clauses of the old and of the new, no real identity exists between them; the peculiarity of the one is wanting in the other: the State takes no guarantee of religious instruction, so that as far as the State is concerned, the system of education so adopted, is exclusively secular.

It has created an alarm in the minds of all who desire to see religion in our schools upheld by the State, and I firmly believe this alarm to be not "unnecessary." The results of the operation of this Code would be deplorable; although I am willing to believe they are neither foreseen nor credited by many of those under whose sanction it has appeared.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *Francis Close*, Dean of Carlisle.

Mr. *Sykes* to the Dean of Carlisle.

Committee of Council on Education,
Privy Council Office, Downing Street, S.W.
12 December 1861.

Rev. Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, wherein you admit that the article of the new Code, which you quoted in your letter of the 5th instant, as your authority for the answer you made to Mr. Dixon, is taken *verbatim* from the old Code.

The authority, therefore, upon which you first professed to speak proves to be none at all.

You now change your ground, and proceed to substitute for this disproved authority various inferences of your own, from other parts of the Revised Code, which, even if they were justly drawn, do not substantiate in the slightest degree, your answer to Mr. Dixon.

My Lords desire me to re-call your attention to the exact words which you used, and to the context in which you used them.

> "Mr. *Dixon*. In future the Government Inspector will not be required to examine in religious matters.
> "The Dean. He will not be allowed.
> "Mr. *Dixon*. That is still stronger."

It is no proof of Mr. Dixon's statement, and, therefore, *à fortiori*, it is no proof of your own addition to it, to argue, however sincerely, that religious instruction must languish in every school under the new Code.

Your answer to Mr. Dixon was, that the Government Inspector would no longer be allowed to examine in religious matters. This is something quite different from the question whether the religious instruction in schools is likely to flourish or not. Religious instruction continues to be required in every school which is aided out of the grant (Article 8 in each Code); and as long as the Order of the Queen in Council, dated 10 August 1840, remains in force, the inspectors of church schools must observe, on express peril of forfeiting their office, the instructions of the Archbishop to examine into, and report upon the religious instruction which they find. A person of your experience and research, cannot be ignorant of an Order, which is named in the trust deed of every church school that has been built

with the aid of a public grant during the last 20 years, and which no Minute of this Committee could set aside or alter, even if the two Codes did not refer to it in precisely the same terms.

My Lords will not pursue this correspondence further. They leave you to take your own course regarding a statement which you have publicly made, and which you now know to have had no foundation.

I have, &c.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle. (signed) *J. Sykes.*

Mr. *Lingen* to the Lord Bishop of *Carlisle.*

Committee of Council on Education,
Council Office, Downing-street, London,
6 January 1862.

My Lord,

Copy of Correspondence with Dean Close.

THEIR Lordships think it desirable that you should see the accompanying correspondence before the meeting of the Education Society of your Diocese, which stands adjourned to 8th January.

At the meeting on the 11th ultimo, the Dean repeated that "all the instructions to inspectors were cancelled by the new Code," and that "the conditions of the last Code comprehended religion, the conditions of this one did not."

Your Lordship will not underrate the importance of ascertaining whether or not these repeated assertions are true.

The answer which must be made to the Dean's statements is, that there is not one word in the original Code about religion, or examination in religious knowledge, which is not repeated *verbatim et literatim* in the same order and context in the new Code.

Under the original Code, no grant could be made to a school in which religious instruction was not given, and, in Church of England schools, the inspector was himself bound to examine, and report upon the proficiency of the children in this part of their lessons.

Not a word in the Articles of the first Code, referring to this practice, has been changed in the new Code.

Neither in the one Code, nor in the other, was the Minute of 24th September 1839, or the Order in Council of 10th August 1840, set forth *in extenso.*

But Articles 8, 13, 14, 29, in the first Code, are identically the same as Articles 8, 12, 13, 30, in the second Code.

My Lords certainly consider the Dean bound for his own credit, to show which of the several kinds of grant (augmentation, stipends, capitation) made to elementary schools under the former Code "comprehended religion in its conditions" in any particular where the Revised Code does not still do so.

The articles relating to augmentation and capitation do not contain a word about religion.

The articles relating to pupil teachers require them (in church schools) to pass an examination in religious knowledge, and produce a certificate of attention to their religious duties from their clergyman. Those articles are repeated *verbatim.*

Under the old Code, as under the new one, the security for religious instruction lay in the Articles 8, 13, 14, 29, now 8, 12, 13, 30. The inspector had to be satisfied with the religious state of the school before any question about grants could arise, and this is not only still the case, but Article 47 *e*, in the Revised Code, expresses that *veto* of the inspector which before was only implied.

The difference between the two Codes consists simply in the terms of the money payments. The Dean is still inaccurate when he says "religion is not the point on which the grant is made; that is the grand point." It never was the point on which any grant was made; it was the general precedent condition of all grants; and it is so still.

I have, &c.

The Lord Bishop of Carlisle. (signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

The Lord Bishop of *Carlisle* to the Secretary, Committee of Council on Education.

Sir,

Rose Castle, Carlisle, 7 January 1862.

I BEG leave to acknowledge, with sincere thanks, the receipt of a copy of the recent correspondence between the Dean of Carlisle and Mr. Sykes, writing on behalf of their Lordships.

I beg also to thank you for your letter to myself which accompanied that copy.

I am, &c.

The Secretary,
Committee of Council on Education.

(signed) *Saml. Carlisle.*

Mr. *Stanyer* to the Secretary of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

NORTH LANCASHIRE SCHOOLMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sir, St. Thomas's School, Lancaster, 28 August 1861.

As secretary to the above association, I beg to submit the following remarks for consideration.

In the Revised Code all grants to individual teachers are abolished. Certificated teachers have entered into and continued as schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, relying in great measure on their augmentation and other grants. Many teachers nearly, if not entirely, will be mulcted of this assistance by the parsimoniousness of managers, or narrowmindedness of subscribers, who, upon learning that a certain large sum has been paid directly to the school, will think other assistance unnecessary.

That it is not improbable that the majority of experienced certificated teachers will seek other channels of employment more liberally remunerated, should this be the case.

That the standard of instruction is perfectly satisfactory.

That the refusal of the capitation grant for a day pupil unless he or she has been present on at least 16 occasions during the 31 days preceding the return, is a harsh regulation, because,—

1. A child who has regularly attended for 11 months, may be prevented through sickness from attending on the last month.
2. Its parents may have removed to another part of the country.
3. The child may have gone to work, having attained a proper age.
4. May have been removed to another school, in consequence of circumstances entirely beyond the control of the managers.

That the refusal of the grant for a night scholar who has not been present at least eight times during the 31 days preceding the return, is tantamount, in many instances, to saying that no aid will be given to evening schools, because,—

1. The night school may have been closed for a month or two previously, in consequence of the season of the year.
2. Many who are able to attend school on a dark evening, are entirely prevented by their avocations from so doing on a light one.
3. Removal or illness may prevent them.

Is it the intention of my Lords to establish any regulation with regard to the least proportion which the master's share of the grant shall bear to the whole?

I am, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Stanyer.*

Mr. *Baker* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Fishponds, Bristol, 12 September 1861.

IN reading the "new Code," I find no provision made for teachers who shall "be rendered incapable by age or infirmity of continuing to teach a school efficiently."

Allow me to make a statement of my own case:—In the year 1842, hearing that there was a great want of teachers for the poor, I gave up my profession, and entered a "training school;" upon leaving of which, I was appointed to the mastership of a village school, in Hampshire, where I laboured for about two years. At the expiration of which time, I came to the conclusion that I was wrong in sacrificing the interests of my family, even though it were for my country's good, and therefore resolved to return to my profession. I did so, and established a first class business at Southampton. In 1846 I was again importuned to resume the duties of a teacher, and as an inducement, was informed that Government was about to make provision for teachers in old age. Upon this representation (*see* Minute December 21, 1846, page 18), I parted with my business at a very great loss, and was again employed as a teacher, in which occupation I have continued till the present time. I have also, trusting in the good faith of the Committee of Council on Education, brought up two of my children as teachers.

Taking the foregoing into consideration, I now respectfully ask whether the provisions made in 1846, which grants a "retiring pension to schoolmasters and schoolmistresses for long and efficient services," and to obtain which I have sacrificed a large sum of money, are now entirely abolished?

I am, &c.
(signed) *James Baker.*

To the Secretary
Committee of Council on Education.

Miss *Carpenter* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

ST. JAMES'S BACK RAGGED SCHOOL, BRISTOL.

Sir, Red Lodge House, Bristol, 17 Sept. 1861.

I BEG to be informed whether the Minutes respecting ragged schools in the late Code are still in force, or whether all aid is now withdrawn from those schools, since they are not mentioned in the new Minute or Code, of July 1861?

I remain, &c.

(signed) *Mary Carpenter*, Correspondent.

Rev. *A. W. B. Granville* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, Lord President of Privy Council.

My Lord, Hatcham Parsonage, S. E., 11 September 1861.

IN reference to the Education Minute, dated July 29 of the current year, I venture to call your Lordship's attention to the pecuniary loss which must fall on national and other schools, under this Minute, in parishes where the population is very fluctuating.

The regulation that no claim for a grant may be made in respect of any child whose attendances shall not have exceeded 100 (article 40), after which 1 *d.* for each attendance may be obtained unless forfeited under some other regulations, bears with much hardship on the schools to which I refer. It continually occurs that a child of labouring parents moving from place to place wherever their work leads them, may attend school with strict punctuality during the time the parents reside in the parish, or locality; but if the period of their residence does not exceed three months, before the lapse of which 100 attendances can scarcely be counted, no claim can be made on account of such child, though most regular in its attendance for the time, at the end of which it is removed from the school owing to the removal of the parents from the neighbourhood.

Now the national or other school, under the supposed circumstances has to meet for the current time at the expense of the child's education, but can get no benefit under the Minute; and yet the probability is that the child in question on the removal of its parents, is immediately entered into the school of the parish to which they next go in pursuit of their calling, and eventually the child is fully educated under the national or other system, the grant escaping all charge in respect of such a scholar, a result which could not have happened if the parents had been stationary, and the child educated in one school.

I respectfully submit that some provision should be made for such a case as this, which is common in suburban parishes and provincial towns, from the fluctuating character of the labouring population.

Would it not be proper that if the school can show that the scholar has been withdrawn only on account of the removal of the parents, but that his attendance during their stay in the locality, was according to the average, a claim for aid should be allowed? Her Majesty's Inspector might be instructed to direct his attention to this point at his annual visit, and to report whether the number of children removed in this way is of sufficient consideration to justify a grant to the school on their account.

Under the method of capitation in force up to the present time, schools in fluctuating districts have suffered much from the cause I have stated. Before the Revised Code comes into operation, the Education Committee might perhaps think fit to ordain some provision for this case.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Augustus W. B. Granville*,
Perpetual Curate of Hatcham, S E.

Rev. *E. Walker* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K.G.

My Lord, Cheltenham, 12 September 1861.

I AM directed by the managers of the schools connected with my parish church to forward to your Lordship the enclosed Memorial, and I venture to hope that your Lordship may be able to comply with its prayer.

I remain, &c.

(signed) *Edward Walker*.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of *Granville*, K.G., Lord President of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

The respectful Memorial of the undersigned Managers of the Boys' and Girls' National and Infant Schools connected with the parish Church of Cheltenham, in the County of Gloucester,

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists, having duly considered the provisions of the Revised Code of Education, believe that those provisions are fraught with very serious injury, not only to the training colleges, but also to elementary schools throughout the kingdom.

That the Right Honourable the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education assured the House of Commons on the 11th of July last, that the changes to be made would "leave the present system intact."

That your memorialists believe, on the contrary, that the changes are fundamental and destructive of the present system.

That the new Code has been introduced in such manner that there has been no opportunity for the discussion of its merits in Parliament, nor for the expression of opinion on the part of the supporters of elementary schools.

That no such radical change ought to be introduced until such opportunities have been amply afforded.

That to press the new Code into immediate operation will inevitably result in a general educational controversy; that the children of the poor will meanwhile be the immediate sufferers, and the great cause of education among the humbler classes, which has of late years been progressing favourably, be seriously retarded.

That the mode in which the new Code is put forth is calculated to cause on the part of managers and supporters of schools, a feeling of uncertainty as to the objects and distrust of the good faith of the Committee of Council on Education, the conseqnences of which must be most injurious to the cause of elementary education generally.

Without entering at present into the merits of the Code itself, your memorialists would, for the above reasons, most respectfully and earnestly pray your Lordship to take immediate steps to suspend the operation of the new Code until there shall have been opportunity for discussion in Parliament, and until the supporters of elementary schools shall have been able to represent their views on the subject.

(signed) *Edward Walker*, M.A., Rector of Cheltenham.
Henry Monsarrat, M.A.
And 11 others.

Rev. *W. Leitch* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Monimail Manse, Ladybank, N. B.,
18 September 1861.

Sir,

I AM requested by the Presbytery of Cupar to write to you and inquire as to the bearing of the new Code of Regulations on the parish schools of Scotland. It is specially important that this should be clearly understood, now that the salaries of the parochial teachers are about to be readjusted under the recent Parish Schools Act. The following queries are put with the view of removing doubts as to the interpretation of the new Code in reference to endowed schools:—

1. Under the new Code of Regulations (Article 122) will any sum above the minimum salary be recognised as a voluntary subscription, as was the case in the former Code of Regulations?

2. Should the salary be only the minimum, will the school fees alone, without any voluntary subscriptions, so far implement the conditions of Article 47 *c*, and thus entitle the school to receive Capitation Grants?

3. In calculating the endowment (Article 122), will the schoolmaster's house and garden be taken into account, or does the term "endowment" refer merely to the salary?

4. Does Article 122 imply that the annual grants will be limited so that the endowment along with the grant may not yield more than 30 *s.* per scholar per annum, according to the number of scholars in average attendance throughout the year?

5. In schools where the stipends and gratuities of current apprenticeships are paid according to the old Code, will the grants in augmentation of teachers' salaries still be paid according to the same Code after June 1862?

6. In the case of schools where a class room for female industrial training is proposed to be erected, in addition to the buildings required by law, will a grant in aid be made, although there is no trust deed for the site, such never existing in the case of parish schools, provided that the heritors bind themselves by a formal engagement to grant the permanent right of inspection? (*See* Articles 32. 20.)

7. May a proportion of the Capitation Grants be applied by the managers to any other purpose than paying the salaries of teachers or the stipends of pupil teachers; as, for example, repairs of building, maps, apparatus, &c.? (*See* Article 26.)

I am, &c.
(signed) *William Leitch.*

To the Secretary of Committee of Council on Education.

The Hon. and Rev. *E. P. A. Talbot* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

EVERCREECH NATIONAL SCHOOL.

Sir, Evercreech, Somerset, 19 September 1861.

WITH reference No. 116 new Code, stating all certificates above fourth division are honorary, I should feel obliged by being informed whether teachers already certificated higher than fourth division will receive a gratuity for the fourth division, and what will be the amount.

I have, &c.
(signed). *Edward P. A. Talbot.*

The Secretary Committee of Council on Education.

The Hon. and Rev. *E. P. A. Talbot* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

EVERCREECH NATIONAL SCHOOL.

Sir, Evercreech, 19 September 1861.

WITH reference to the new No. 47 *c*, I should feel obliged if you could inform me whether the amount of capitation is to be limited to 15*s.* per scholar in average attendance, or that the gross amount may average more for the school, provided that 15*s.* is paid out of school funds, exclusive of Government for each scholar, according to average attendance.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Edward P. A. Talbot.*

The Secretary of Committee of Council on Education.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Managers of the Little Drayton National Schools receiving aid from the Parliamentary Grant,

Showeth,

THAT in the judgment of your memorialists the Revised Code of Education is calculated to inflict serious injury on elementary education throughout the country, especially in a religious point of view.

That, after the declarations in Parliament, in the month of July, by the Lord President, to the effect that the proposed new Minute "would be laid on the table as soon as possible, without any intention of taking immediate action thereon;" and by the Vice-President, "we hope by the kind assistance of the House to give greater efficiency to the present system;" and, "it leaves the whole present system of the Privy Council intact," it is taking the country by surprise, to lay on the table, on the last day of the session, and bring into immediate operation, a new Code, which effects such extensive alterations in every branch of elementary education, as will cause an entire revolution in the present system.

Your memorialists therefore pray that the operation of the new Code may be altogether suspended until there shall have been time for the discussion of the subject in Parliament.

Edwd. Cheere,
Saml. Codd,
H. Taylour,
Thomas Poole.
} Managers.

Rev. *H. Shute* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Great Milton, Tetsworth, Oxon,
Sir, 20 September 1861.

I HAVE the honour, as manager of a school under Government inspection, to call the attention of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, through you, to the Table (page 8) of the "Revised Code of Regulations," with respect to which it is stated that the grant obtainable for the attendance of 100 children, calculated by the said Table, would be 64*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, before the reductions consequent upon examiation and inspection. Reminding you (*see* Code, page 10), that the rate of payment cannot exceed 15*s.* per scholar in average attendance, I should be much obliged by your informing me, after considering the enclosed result from your Table—

Whether the amount possible to be obtained is not at most 43*l.* 10*s.*; in other words, whether there is not an error in the calculation, according to your data, of no less than 32·2 per cent.

The importance to the managers of schools, that they should not be misled on a matter so vitally affecting them, must be my excuse for writing to you, and for my intention of publishing this letter, together with the answer with which you may favour me.

Amount

Amount of grant for attendance of 100 children, calculated from the Table (page 8, Revised Code), which assumes that the said children have 440 opportunities of attending during the year, *i.e.*, that the school has been open for 44 weeks in the year for 10 attendances per week.

*20 children, at 100 attendances	- - - =	2,000
20 - - 150	- - - - - =	3,000
20 - - 250	- - - - - =	5,000
20 - - 350	- - - - - =	7,000
20 - - 420	- - - - - =	8,400
	TOTAL - -	25,400

(* This is stated at 100 attendances in order to give every advantage to the compilers of the Table.)

25,400 ÷ 440 = not quite 58 average attendance.

15*s.* × 58 = £.43. 10.

£.64. 3. 4. — £.43. 10. = £.20. 13. 4.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hardwicke Shute.*

The Secretary, &c.

Rev. *Owen Parr* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Preston, Lancashire, 20 September 1861.

WE request that this note may be appended to the letter of remonstrance against the Revised Code of Regulations which we have had the honour of addressing to the Lord President of the Privy Council.*

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Owen Parr,*
On behalf of the Managers of the Preston National and Infant schools.

To the Secretary of the
Committee of the Privy Council on Education.

NOTE.—Showing how many scholars would be excluded from the new Capitation Grant by the examination, according to Groups IV. and I.

1. BOYS' SCHOOLS.

In these, we presume, no boys would be expected to pass on Practice and Proportion except those in the 1st and 2d Classes. Now there are at present in attendance in the Boys' National Schools in Preston, in the—

Parish Church,	191 boys,	of whom 39 are 11 and upwards,	21	in 1st and 2d classes only.	
In St. Peter's - -	314	„	129	„	26 „
„ St. Paul's - -	447	„	183	„	59 „
„ Christchurch -	237	„	103	„	44 „
„ St. Mary's - -	390	„	157	„	60 „
„ St. Thomas' -	330	„	132	„	38 „
„ Trinity - - -	70	„	24	„	14 „
„ St. James' - -	143	„	27	„	24 „
„ All Saints - -	128	„	22	„	22 „
Total - -	2,250	„	816	„	288 „

That is to say, out of 816 boys who must be examined in Group IV., only 288 could be expected to pass, and the remaining 538 must be excluded.

2. GIRLS'

* *See* p. 49. The letter in question did not reach the official register until a later date.

2. Girls' Schools.

In these, we presume none would be expected to pass in Practice and Proportion except those in the 1st Class. Now there are at present in attendance in the Girls' National schools in Preston, in the—

Parish Church,	152	girls, of whom	24	are 11 and upwards, and	5	in 1st Class only.
In St. Peter's -	204	„	87	„	16	„
„ St. Paul's -	309	„	151	„	26	„
„ Christchurch -	232	„	99	„	20	„
„ St. Mary's -	300	„	120	„	22	„
„ St. Thomas' -	280	„	125	„	12	„
„ Trinity - -	72	„	13	„	8	„
„ St. James' -	231	„	20	„	15	„
„ All Saints - -	128	„	8	„	5	„
Girls - -	1,908	„	647	„	129	„

That is, out of 647 girls of 11 years and upwards only 129 could be expected to pass, and the remaining 518 would be excluded.

3. Infant Schools.

In these, we presume none would be expected to pass the examination for Group I., who are under 5 years of age. Now there are in the schools of the—

Parish Church - - -	211	infants, of whom	155	are under 5 years.
In St. Peter's - - -	345	„	205	„
„ St. Paul's - - -	292	„	165	„
„ Christchurch - - -	201	„	153	„
„ St. Mary's - - -	300	„	160	„
„ St. Thomas' - - -	170	„	120	„
„ Trinity - - - -	220	„	129	„
„ All Saints - - -	180	„	81	„
„ St. Luke's - - -	260	„	92	„
Infants - - - -	2,179,	of whom -	1,260	are under 5 years.

That is, out of 2,179 infants only 919 could possibly pass, and the remaining 1,260 would be excluded.

Rev. *T. Briscoe* to the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords, Parsonage, Holyhead, 21 September 1861.

I beg leave to submit to you, with all respect, my opinion as to certain portions of the "Revised Code of Regulations," which is necessarily engaging the serious attention of all persons throughout the kingdom concerned with education, in connexion with the Government.

I believe that the plan of testing the efficiency of a school by establishing age as a standard of attainments, must induce managers to reject from their schools such children as have been neglected in their earlier years, and to admit only such as are likely to procure them Government allowances, thereby diminishing the number of the recipients of education, but securing to themselves means to carry on their schools without pecuniary loss to themselves. The effect of this will be, checking the education of our population, and diminishing the proportion of it under instruction. At present all children are admitted into our schools, to have the best possible done for them; for instance, a child nine years old, that does not know its letters, is accepted; but under the Revised Code, such child will be rejected as a dead loss to the school.

Not allowing any claim for children once passed in Group IV. must cause such children either to have their payment greatly raised, or to be totally neglected, in order that the profitable groups may be brought up to the standard of examination; thereby the tone of the school will be lowered, and education nipped in the bud when beginning to be really effective.

Making the Government aid to the school depend upon the "passing" of children individually, by the inspector, will produce such a degree of uncertainty in its financial matters, that the managers will not know what arrangements to make with teachers and apprentices, and very probably it will induce them, in many instances, to return to the old system of doing without apprentices and without any connexion with the Government.

Article 100 *b*, is very objectionable to apprentices, as it ties a person down for life. Male Queen's scholars might fairly be tied down to adopt and pursue the profession of a teacher for some given number of years, and females also, unless they should happen to marry.

The Parliamentary Grant for Education must needs receive some limit; but it seems to me, that checking the growth of this grant by checking the progress of education, will be a serious evil, and that therefore the problem to be solved is, how to keep the grant within proper limits, without limiting the advancement of learning.

The

The solution that I would humbly submit to your Lordships would be as follows, so far as regards schools; viz.—

1. To allow all future certificates, of whatever class, to bear no money value beyond 10 *l.* per annum.
2. To diminish the number of apprentices, allowing, at the public expense, only one in a school, with an average attendance of from 70 to 100 children; two, for an average of from 101 to 150; three, for an average of from 150 to 200.

The junior classes in a school can be as efficiently taught by children selected out of the first class, as by apprentices; and in consideration of a weekly payment of 1 *s.* by the managers, such children are only too glad to be so employed, and look on it as a slice of good luck, whilst apprentices put to those classes lose heart, and become careless and indifferent.

3. To lower the payment to apprentices, beginning with 8 *l.* for the first year, and increasing it by 2*l.* every subsequent year. In poor districts apprentices can easily be obtained at this rate, and in wealthier ones the managers can easily, by higher weekly fees for education, raise the payment out of their own funds to such an amount as will induce persons to accept the post.
4. To lower the gratuity for instructing apprentices to 3 *l.* per annum for the first, and 2 *l.* for each subsequent one.
5. To lower the Capitation Grant to one-half the present rate.

I believe that under the Government aid, as above suggested, schools could, and would, be efficiently conducted as they are at present; at any rate, I should feel every confidence as to our National School here under this arrangement, but I am totally perplexed as to what I ought to recommend to the other managers in case the Revised Code is put into force as it at present stands. Under this arrangement we should have something fixed to look forward to; but under the Revised Code otherwise, for, independently of the standard that the humour of an inspector might establish, many other circumstances might occur to diminish the number of children in attendance on the day of his visit, *e.g.*, the weather, any public meeting, either religious or secular, a funeral; or in fact any thing at Holyhead, at least.

This fixedness, however, chiefly concerns the managers, but I should recommend that from the Government allowances to the teachers and apprentices a deduction of all or part should occur when the inspector reports a want of discipline in the school, or of due teaching on the part of either the teacher or an apprentice.

The great labour of the minutiæ and details connected with the present system I would avoid, by requiring each inspector to prepare a bill of the allowances to be made every year, to every school in his district, so that the sum might be forwarded to the managers without any further trouble to your Lordships.

A saving of the public money might be expected if it should so turn out that one inspector could examine all the schools in his district. My own feeling is, that I should prefer having our National School here examined by the same gentleman as examines the British School. At present we have different standards for schools in the same town, and consequently no estimate can be formed of their relative efficiency.

In conclusion, I beg leave to notice Article 46 *a*, in relation to 80 cubical feet in the principal school-room for each child in average attendance. The overcrowding of schools is often a very serious evil at present, affecting the health of the teachers, apprentices, and children; and to the contaminated atmosphere in such over-crowded rooms we must attribute the listlessness so often observed in them; and I fear that 80 cubical feet for each child in average attendance, are not sufficient to remedy this evil.

I trust that your Lordships will pardon me for having thus obtruded upon you my opinion as to certain parts of the "Revised Code;" but, however, feeling that it is the public good only that your Lordships have in view, I have taken the liberty of pointing out detriments to the same, and of suggesting what I think is desirable for carrying on that system of education which is confessedly working a great change for the better in this kingdom, but which will, very probably, receive a serious blow if the Revised Code, as it at present stands, is carried into practical effect.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Tho. Briscoe*, B.D.,
P. C. of Holyhead.

The Right Hon.
the Committee of Privy Council for Education,
London.

Rev. *S. R. Capel* to Mr. *Lingen*.

WAREHAM NATIONAL SCHOOL.

Dear Sir. 20 September 1861.

WILL you be so kind as to put the accompanying memorial into the hands of the Right Honourable the President of the Council, and oblige,

Yours, &c.
(signed) *S. R. Capel*.

R. J. J. Lingen, Esq.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Managers of the Wareham National School receiving aid from the Parliamentary Grant,

Showeth,

That in the judgment of your memorialists the Revised Code of Education is calculated to inflict serious injury on elementary education throughout the country, especially in a religious point of view.

That the public were wholly unprepared for so great a change, because the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Council had stated in his place in Parliament, "That the proposed new Minute would be laid on the Table as soon as possible, without any intention of taking immediate action thereon;" and the Vice-President had assured the House of Commons that it was hoped to give efficiency to the present system whilst leaving it intact.

That notwithstanding these promises the new Minute was not laid upon the Table until the last day of the Session, and the new Code was then brought into immediate operation, although it effects such extensive alterations in every branch of elementary education as will cause an entire revolution in the present system.

Your memorialists take the liberty of calling your attention to their own school in illustration of the extent of the proposed changes.

Their present master has been in their service 16 years; that he was certificated in the second class in April 1850, and after nine years of good service was raised to the first class in 1859.

That Wareham National School had in the year 1846 an average of 109 children in attendance; that this has gone on increasing to 205, the number returned at the close of the last year to July 1st, 1861.

That the Reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors have been invariably good.

That nearly or quite 50 persons have been prepared as teachers of elementary schools by the present master, of whom 17 have been regularly apprenticed; that only one of these has been removed by the Privy Council, and that one at the end of his first year, thereby costing the country nothing; that only two have chosen other callings besides that of schoolmasters.

That notwithstanding these proofs of success, their master would by the new Code be at once reduced to a level with one who holds the lowest certificate, thereby discouraging all efforts at self-improvement.

That by the new Code the youngest children will be subject to such an examination that, in the judgment of those who have had the largest experience in infant schools, not one in ten under seven years old can be expected to obtain a grant; that in Wareham National School there are now 97 under seven years of age.

That by the new Code no boy or girl over 11 years of age who has obtained the grant once is eligible for a second grant, which must have the effect of removing them from the school at the very time when they would be getting most good; that in Wareham National School there are now 61 over 11 years of age.

That your memorialists cannot but anticipate great difficulty in carrying on their school with an efficient staff of pupil teachers, when it is altogether uncertain whether the grant of the Privy Council will indemnify them for their weekly payments, and leave any extra remuneration to their master for the loss of his augmentation and gratuity.

Your memorialists therefore pray, that the operation of the new Code may be altogether suspended until there shall have been time for the discussion of the subject in Parliament, and the full consideration of it in the country at large.

(signed) *S. R. Capel*, Chairman, and Rector of Wareham.
A. H. Minty, Mayor of the Borough, and Manager.
And four others.

Rev. *J. W. Grier* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

AMBLECOTE NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Sir, Stourbridge, 23 September 1861.

WILL you be so kind as to inform me whether the Revised Code is intended to be applied to infant schools? I cannot suppose that it is, as it would be fatal to this class of schools, of which more than half of the children are under five, and therefore quite unable for the examination of Group A.

I ask this question because we are bound to give our teachers notice at once that the present remuneration cannot be maintained.

Upon a careful examination of our infant school of 140 children, I arrived at the conclusion that we might obtain 25 *l.* capitation, and yet this school is under a most highly qualified teacher and three pupil teachers.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Grier.*

Rev. *R. Gwillyn* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Ulverston, 23 September 1861.

As one upon whom the cost of maintaining the infant school since its first establishment, more than 12 years since, has almost entirely devolved, I beg humbly, and very respectfully, to represent to the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, the too probable consequences which will ensue from the adoption of the Revised Code of Resolutions.

Its effects will be to increase, to a ruinous extent, the expenses of keeping up the school; for it is perfectly clear the proposed allowance will be so small that the payment of the mistress and pupil teachers must fall on myself almost entirely. Nearly one-third of the children are below the age when any allowance is made for their attendance at school; and it is hardly to be expected that the other two-thirds will reach the standard contemplated by the examination under Her Majesty's inspector.

I venture therefore to present a strong but most respectful remonstrance against the proposed change.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, &c. (signed) *Richard Gwillyn.*

To the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

This Memorial of the Committee of the Bridport Boys' General School,

Showeth,

THAT the memorialists view with astonishment and deep regret the Minute issued by your Lordships, and bearing date the 29th of July 1861:

1st. Because of the injustice which the said Minute does to certified teachers.

It repudiates a virtual agreement on the part of the Government with those who became teachers under the former Minute of your Lordship's Council, that their certificates should entitle them to certain well-defined grants payable by the Government, so long as certain conditions were fulfilled by the teachers.

It removes the prohibition contained in former Minutes against teachers labouring in night schools. While thus rendering them liable to work eight or nine hours per day on the instruction of ordinary scholars, it imposes on the said teachers the instruction of pupil teachers, at the rate of one for every 30 children above the first 50, which may involve their educating seven or eight.

2d. Because of the injury which the said Minute does to the supporters and committees of elementary schools.

It violates the distinct understanding with the Government, in virtue of which the promoters and supporters of many schools raised, at considerable cost, their present large and commodious school buildings, and without which, in all probability, they would not have been erected on so extensive a scale, viz., that help, clearly defined in amount, would be rendered by the Government toward the salary of an efficient certified master, and that the entire payment of the staff of pupil teachers needful for effectively conducting a school for the labouring classes would be made by the Committee of Council on Education.

It not only violates the said understanding, but while liberating the Government from the responsibilities arising out of it, it imposes those responsibilities, so far as the pupil teachers are concerned, upon school committees, refusing to afford them any aid whatever, unless they "undertake to provide from year to year the full stipends and gratuities which would otherwise have been severally payable out of the Parliamentary Grant during the remainder of all current apprenticeships," and to pay the wages weekly of all pupil teachers, which, in our own case, would immediately involve liabilities to the amount of above 100 *l.* per annum, and which, in two or three years, would necessitate a floating capital of about 90 *l.*, to meet the weekly payments to the pupil teachers during the year for which the Government grants would subsequently be made. It imposes these responsibilities on the said committees, notwithstanding that they are fluctuating bodies; the individuals signing the indentures having no guarantee that they will be selected as managers of the teaching staff, who are apprenticed to them, and having no power to liberate themselves from their engagements, except all or a majority of those who signed the indenture agree to give those so bound, six months' notice, notwithstanding that the local school resources; and those afforded by the Government which the said Committee have to administer, are liable to many contingencies; notwithstanding that the said committee have to sustain the cost of extra pupil teachers for that large per-centage of scholars, in each section of every school, who are being taught those elements of knowledge without their possession of which no grant will be made; as also for that other considerable per-centage who will have passed their first examination after 11 years of age; and notwithstanding that the inspectors, who vary so much in their conceptions of the efficiency of schools, may reduce the grants derivable from the scholars' attendances "by not less than one-tenth nor more than one-half on the whole, for faults of instruction or discipline on the part of the teacher."

3d. Because of the serious detriment which must ensue from the said Minute to the education of the poorer classes of society.

It tends, by its repudiation of the augmentation grants, and by its non-enjoyment of the payment of gratuities for the instruction of future pupil teachers, to impair the whole teaching power in elementary schools; and however unimportant this may be thought when regard is had only to the elementary instruction, which is so exclusively contemplated in the new Minute, its effect is likely to be disastrous on the general character and tone of the instruction given.

It introduces great uncertainty into the pupil teaching power, the permanent character of which, so far as it was obtainable in the past experience, has shown to be conducive to efficient school management and training, by enabling pupil teachers to leave their employment at any hour and for any reason.

It offers a premium on the neglect by committees of that large proportion of the labouring population whose early education has been neglected, inasmuch as it withholds aid from them whilst they are being educated and instructed up to the attainments required in whichever section their mere age shall place them.

It frustrates the earnest efforts which committees have hitherto made to induce the uninstructed to prolong the period of their education, by refusing to aid any who have once passed in Section IV.

For these, among other reasons, your memorialists earnestly pray your Lordships to reconsider and to revise this important and, in their opinion, objectionable Minute.

On behalf of the committee,

(signed) *Jas. Williams*, Chairman.
Jno. P. Stephens,
Honorary Secretary.

Bridport, 24 September 1861.

Rev. *C. Hesketh* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K.G.

North Meols Rectory, Southport, Lancashire,
20 September 1861.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the enclosed memorial, unanimously agreed to at a meeting of the clergy and certificated teachers in Southport and its neighbourhood (the ancient parish of North Meols), and request for it your earnest attention.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Charles Hesketh*,
Rural Dean.

To the Right Hon. Earl Granville.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President and Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the undersigned Clergy and Certificated Teachers of Elementary Schools in Southport and the neighbourhood, in the County of Lancaster,—

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists have carefully examined the Revised Code of Regulations, according to your Lordship's Minute of 29th July 1861, and consider the said Code in the highest degree injurious to the cause of education.

That, among many other evils, it is, in their opinion, calculated to discourage the teaching of religion, to cripple the efforts of school managers, by involving them in increased responsibility with diminished resources, and to inflict serious injustice upon existing certificated teachers.

Your memorialists therefore earnestly request your Lordships altogether to suspend the operations of the aforesaid new Code, until time and opportunity have been afforded for the full discussion of the subject in Parliament and in the country.

Charles Hesketh, M.A.,
Rector of North Meols and Rural Dean.

Jonathan Jackson, M.A.,
Incumbent of Trinity Church, Southport.
And 14 others.

Southport, 19 September 1861.

The Trustees of Halesowen National Schools to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K.G.

Halesowen (near Birmingham),
19 September 1861.

My Lord,

WE the undersigned, being the Trustees of the National Schools at Halesowen, respectfully memorialize your Lordships, either to recal the Minute on Education adopted by the Lords of the Committee on Education, dated the 29th of July last, and establishing a "Revised Code of Regulations," or to suspend their operation until Parliament shall have had an opportunity of deliberating upon them.

Our

Our principal objections to the Code are as follows:—

1. It lays certain burthens upon the managers, while the means of meeting them are uncertain, and dependent on conditions of which many are wholly out of the managers' control. Even if the grants were certain, it is hard to require the managers to advance the amount of them many months before they are received. The schools are rarely provided with a floating capital.

2. The conditions, on which the grants are made to depend, are limited to three of a definite nature, reading, writing, and arithmetic, in different stages of progress; yet even these are liable to be estimated variously by different inspectors. Other conditions are far more uncertain, and are such as, without any evil intentions, may be employed unjustly, but without any redress for the sufferers.

3. Considering the actual and probable conditions of schools, we object to the tests of attainment being applied with reference to the age of the children, as a discouragement to such children as have the misfortune to have been neglected in their earlier years by unwise parents. We also consider that the test provided for Group I. is illusory, as seeming to imply that it may be answered successfully at the ages of 3 and 4, by average children.

4. On the last-mentioned ground we believe that the Code will afford only the most slender aid to infant schools, which are rendering great service to the poor. If they be only assisted on conditions which overlook children from two years old, and in effect till five, they will in truth be left without assistance of any appreciable amount.

5. The grant is made unnecessarily precarious. Nothing can be claimed for children who, after 11 months of punctuality, are absent, from any cause, however just, in the last month, or on the day of inspection; or who, from nervousness or other infirmity, fail to do justice to themselves on that one day.

6. It tempts managers to get rid of idle and irregular children, and to discourage all who evidently will fail to secure their share of the grant. In some places this will tell; it will be the tendency everywhere.

7. The discouragement of the children who are over 12 years of age is evil in its moral effect, and at present would be a minute economy.

8. We deprecate increasing the difficulty (great to us already) of finding pupil teachers, and next, the relaxation of discipline which must result from the new regulations for pupil teachers.

9. In behalf of our master and mistresses we lament that the pecuniary value attached to their certificates, and in which we consider that they have something of the nature of a vested interest, should now be destroyed, and the pledge made to them repudiated. We also feel that its effect must be to drive into other callings many who might otherwise have undertaken the teacher's office. Hence we look upon this feature of the measure as eventually injurious to our schools.

We do not wish to lengthen this memorial, and therefore we add no more, but we have not nearly exhausted the objections to the Code. We deprecate its being enforced without much revision, and its reconstruction in a kindly spirit towards the education of the people; and we pray your Lordship to prevent its being pressed upon us, and indeed to prevent its superseding, in any respect, the Code of 7th February 1860 (ordered to be printed 27th April 1860), until it has been fully considered by the Legislature of the country.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Richard B. Hone*, Vicar,
John Lomax, Churchwarden,
Edward Gem, Churchwarden,
} Trustees of Halesowen National Schools.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Managers of the Grange National School receiving aid from the Parliamentary Grant:

Showeth,

THAT in the judgment of your memorialists, the Revised Code of Education is calculated to inflict serious injury on elementary education throughout the country, especially in a religious point of view.

That, after the declaration in Parliament in the month of July, by the Lord President, to the effect that the proposed new Minute "would be laid on the table as soon as possible, without any intention of taking immediate action thereon;" and by the Vice President, to the effect "that it is hoped, by the kind assistance of the House, to give efficiency to the present system whilst leaving it intact," it is taking the country by surprise to lay on the table, on the last day of the Session, and bring into immediate operation, a new Code

which effects such extensive alterations in every branch of elementary education as will cause an entire revolution in the present system.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray that the operation of the new Code may be altogether suspended, until there shall have been time for the discussion of the subject in Parliament, and the full consideration of it in the country at large.

(signed) *Nathaniel Bond*,
Rector of Steeple-with-Tyneham,
William Truell,
Curate of Steeple-with-Tyneham,
} Managers of the Grange School, in the Parish of Steeple.

Rev. *J. Cohen* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K. G.

My Lord, Rectory, Whitechapel, 24 September 1861.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the enclosed memorial from the Committee of the Whitechapel Society's Schools, and to beg your Lordship's attention to the prayer of it.

I can state that the sentiments expressed therein are shared by great numbers of persons in this locality, especially such as have been engaged for years, by the expenditure of much time and money, in promoting education among the poor. I am sure the opposition to the "Revised Code" will not cease, as long as it remains in force; and if not withdrawn or modified, the schools of this parish will soon be thrown back to the condition in which they were 20 years ago, viz., very limited in numbers and inefficient in teaching power.

I am, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *James Cohen*, M. A.,
Rector of Whitechapel.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Managers of the Schools of the Whitechapel Society for the Education of the Poor, St. Mary's, Whitechapel, London, receiving aid from the Parliamentary Grant:

Showeth,

THAT in the opinion of your memorialists, the new Code of Regulations is calculated to occasion serious injury to the cause of education, inasmuch as it involves a repudiation of existing contracts; that its provisions are impracticable, and are likely to be subversive of discipline; that the change is of so sudden and of so arbitrary a character; that the power vested in the inspectors is of so unlimited a nature, and that the responsibility of paying the pupil teachers prior to the grant being received from the Government, involves a pecuniary liability such as your memorialists are indisposed to undertake.

For these, and many other reasons, your memorialists therefore pray that the operation of the new regulations may be suspended until opportunity is offered for the opinion of Parliament to be ascertained and expressed on the subject.

(signed) *James Cohen*, M. A.,
Rector of Whitechapel.
William Francis, Churchwarden.
(And 20 others.)

Rev. *T. N. Grigg* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

St. George's Vicarage, Bristol,
Sir, 25 September 1861.

As much misconception, I think, and still greater alarm, has been occasioned in this district by the publication of their Lordships' "Revised Code," may I be allowed, as the only responsible manager of our National Schools, to lay before you a few queries, which most materially and immediately concern us?

1st. Do or do not Minutes (2) and (4 *b*), page 3, render the acceptance of the Revised Code optional by managers of schools already admitted for Government aid?

2d. If Revised Code not accepted, will the annual grants be paid as heretofore after 31st March next, viz., for augmentation, capitation, pupil teachers, payments, and gratuities; *i. e.*, until the present apprenticeships shall have terminated?

3d. If the Revised Code be not accepted, will Minute (47 *b*), p. 10, be enforced, or the present rule subsist with reference to the employment of pupil teachers according to number

number of scholars. In fine, will any of the restrictive clauses of the Revised Code be annexed to the old Code, if such Code be allowed to remain in operation?

I have presumed to make these inquiries, as the general opinion here is, that after payment of next annual grant, managers will have no option but to accept the Revised Code, or surrender all claim to Government aid.

Whilst laying these queries before their Lordships, it will not, I hope, be thought presumptuous in me to offer some remarks on the proposed changes.

So far as I can learn, the effect of the Code in this district will be most disastrous, and such as I am sure their Lordships have never contemplated, and would strongly deprecate. Managers, masters, and pupil teachers all conceive themselves unfairly dealt with. The master of our own school has intimated his intention of seeking other employment; and should the Revised Code be insisted on, all our pupil teachers will leave after payment of next annual grant.

In a neighbouring school, the manager has given notice of his inability to pay pupil teachers' salaries; and immediately one pupil teacher, in his first year, was withdrawn and apprenticed to a trade; and the remainder, I understand, gave notice that they should leave after Christmas.

Our own schools are already 100*l.* in debt to me, in three years, of which 52*l.* has been expended this last year in enlarging infant school room, so as to form separate girls' school under certificated mistress. This I should not have incurred had I anticipated the proposed change; and it will now be of little benefit to the poor; as, having no apprentices, but only four monitors in training for next examination, I shall be obliged practically to exclude the poor by doubling or tripling the weekly school fee, and giving up pupil teachers. Their Lordships will see the necessity of this step when I inform them that girls from 13 years and upwards can earn from 5 *s.* to 15 *s.* per week at the cotton factory. What manager could or would undertake the responsibility of paying such wages, or even rates, now authorised by Privy Council weekly, with the great uncertainty of repayment, according to minutes of Revised Code, at the end of the year?

Our schools at present average about 240 in daily attendance. The payment of six pupil teachers, with gratuities and augmentation to master and mistress, would involve in the average of five years about 144*l.* to 150*l.* per annum, over and above present expenditure (as borne by the manager); and after a careful calculation, I believe that my utmost claim upon the Privy Council would not exceed 50*l.*, most probably not 40*l.* per annum. The balance of 100*l.* per annum having to be defrayed by myself.

Even under the present Code, I have had to use persuasion with parents to apprentice their children. Withdraw the money value of the certificate, and the difficulty will be increased; let their weekly payment be such as the managers can afford, and none will offer; and what then?

That I may not be thought to speak at random, I would mention that, out of 120 boys last quarter, in Group I., but six were above the last class in the school. Of the 114, the master considered that scarcely any could pass the intellectual test. How many of those that passed it would remain after the application of the attendance test? It is too ridiculous to mention the number for whom we could claim aid from this our largest group, after the labour and expense of educating them 12 months. I intend to go fully into the statistics of our school as affected by the Revised Code; but I am sufficiently acquainted with them already to say that, under the Revised Code we should virtually be excluded from State aid.

It is painful to forecast the consequences that must result from the new regulations, if carried out in their integrity. It is patent that they will exclude that class from education whom the State designs to aid; at least, in this parish. We must be driven back to the old monitorial system; school fees increased; and the advancement given to the cause of education amongst the poorer classes, by the increasing efforts of the last few years, be stopped. Children will return again to the education of the streets, with all that train of evils so fully acknowledged and deplored by all.

This district was once notorious for crime. It was the heathenism of Kingswood that drew forth the burning eloquence of Wesley. Within the memory of man there were lanes in it most dangerous to traverse after nightfall, and crime was barefaced. What is it now? I am informed, yielding fewer convictions than any parish in Gloucestershire in proportion to its population; Sunday schools filled to overflowing; day schools well and increasingly attended; and poor-rates on the average of the last three years diminished one-third; and, I believe, fully with a larger proportion of its population attending Divine worship on the Sabbath than any parish in England similarly circumstanced.

It was the street education of the masses that burnt down gaols, mayor's residence and bishop's palace, and threatened destruction to the whole of Bristol, in the riots of 1832. Shall our past efforts in this cause be thrown away, and education be thrown back a quarter of a century? So far as I am concerned I must affirm, without fear of contradiction, that it is impossible for the Revised Code to be carried out in this parish, and the children of the poorer class to be educated. Our schools are not likely to obtain larger support from private benevolence than at present. With a family of seven children, I can do no more than I have done, nor indeed so much, in pecuniary aid. If Government aid be worth obtaining, it can only be so by diminishing the number of scholars to the 50, and that through the establishment of a high scholars' payment. We shall then secure the

class whose attendance will be most regular, and whose advancement will be proportionately greater and their earnings from Government larger.

Whether their Lordships intended or even contemplated this result, I cannot say, but there cannot be a doubt that it will be the result of the adoption of the Revised Code in this parish. I pause before making the experiment. Apologising for digressing beyond my original design in addressing you,—

I have, &c.

R. R. W. Lingen, Esq. (signed) *T. N. Grigg.*

Mr. *Tait* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

St. John's Church School, Heaton Mersey,
26 September 1861.

Sir,

I AM requested by the committee of the above schools to ask if you would kindly inform me, if, in the grant under the "Revised Code of Regulations," any restriction is placed upon the amount of weekly charge to the scholars for their education.

I have, &c.

R. W. Lingen, Esq.
Secretary to the Committee of Council
of Education.

(signed) *Mortimer L. Tait.*

Rev. *D. Howell* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Vicarage, Pwllheli, North Wales,
27 September 1861.

Sir,

I HAVE just been informed by the Principal of the Training College at Carnarvon, that he has received a letter from Mr. A. T. Cory, of the Council Office, to the effect that "the Minute of 29th July 1861, will not be put into operation until after the 31st of March 1862." May I beg to know if this is to be the case with respect to pupil teachers, *i. e.*, will the pupil teachers apprenticed between this and the 31st of March 1862, be apprenticed under the old or the new Code? An early reply will much oblige,

Yours, &c.

The Secretary. (signed) *D. Howell.*

To the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Certificated Teachers of Preston:

Showeth,

THAT in the judgment of your memorialists, the intention of the Committee of Council on Education to withdraw the grants hitherto paid in augmentation of the salaries of certificated teachers is calculated to do serious injury to the cause of elementary education.

Your memorialists further consider that they are unjustly dealt with, because they were induced to enter the profession in full confidence that the advantages held out would be continued.

The proposed withdrawal of the gratuities for the instruction of pupil teachers will still further diminish the incomes of your memorialists and disappoint their just expectations.

Your memorialists further consider that the working of the "Revised Code" will be impracticable in the manufacturing districts; inasmuch as the majority of children attending national schools are employed in mills, and receive little or no instruction until they are sent to work, when they are compelled to attend school under the provisions of the Factory Act.

Your memorialists therefore humbly pray that the "Revised Code" may be re-considered.

(signed) *Thomas J. Bakewell,*
Christ Church School.

Preston, 18 September 1861. *John Shaw,*
St. Paul's School, Preston.
(And 23 others.)

To the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, K.G., Lord President of the Council.

The respectful Memorial of the undersigned Managers of the Boys', Girls' (National), and Infant Schools connected with Christ Church in the Parish of Cheltenham, in the County of Gloucester:

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists, having duly considered the provisions of the Revised Code of Education, believe that those provisions are fraught with very serious injury, not only to the training colleges, but also to the elementary schools throughout the kingdom.

That the Right Honourable the Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education assured the House of Commons, on the 11th of July last, that the changes to be made would "leave the present system intact."

That your memorialists believe, on the contrary, that the changes are fundamental, and destructive of the present system.

That the new Code was so introduced that no opportunity was given for the discussion of its merits by Parliament, nor for the expression of opinion on the part of the supporters of elementary education in the country.

That no such radical change ought to be introduced until that opportunity has been amply afforded.

That the mode in which the new Code has been put forth is calculated to cause, on the part of managers and supporters of schools, a feeling of uncertainty as to the objects, and distrust of the good faith of the Committee of Council on Education, the consequences of which must be most injurious to the cause of elementary education generally.

Without entering into the intrinsic merits of the Revised Code, your memorialists, for these reasons, respectfully and earnestly pray your Lordship to take immediate steps to suspend the operation of the new Code, until there shall have been an opportunity for discussion by Parliament, and until the supporters of elementary schools, and of training colleges, shall have been able to represent their views on the subject.

(signed) *Joseph F. Fenn*, Incumbent.
R. Deans, Rear Admiral.
(And 4 others.)

Rev. *S. Earnshaw* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Sheffield, 27 September 1861.

I HAVE no wish to find fault with the Revised Code, on the contrary, I am desirous that the schools of which I am a manager should continue, as they are now, under Government inspection. But after a careful examination of the new Code, I find myself forced upon the conclusion, that the requisite number of pupil teachers cannot be maintained in large town schools, without more assistance from Government than their managers would ever be able to receive under the action of the provisions of this Code. I will take the liberty of stating to you two provisions of the new Code, the action of which would, in my opinion, render it impossible for the managers to carry on our schools under it; and as a general remark I would say, that the assistance offered to managers is offered on conditions which they have no power to fulfil; so that no amount of care, experience, and skill in management, on their part, can enable them to obtain from Government the requisite amount of assistance, under the clauses of the Revised Code as they now stand. Is it a right principle to offer help on such conditions?

1. The condition stated in (41, *a*) is one which managers cannot fulfil by any degree of skill on their part. Sickness on the part of children, parents, brothers, and sisters, the temporary exigencies of a father's work, and a multitude of other unavoidable causes, may, any one of them, happen in the last month of the official year, and necessitating the absence of children from the school at that critical time, may deprive the managers of the whole grant for these absentees. It is evident that from the inability of the managers to secure the attendance of children at this period of the school year, at least one-fifth of the whole capitation grant will be forfeited.

In calculating the amount of capitation grant (Note, page 8) the action of the restriction in (41, *a*) seems to have been entirely forgotten. When this is taken account of, the sum there given, viz., 64*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, is reduced to 52*l.*, which is the largest amount which the managers of schools can expect to receive for 100 children.

2. The action of the grouping principle stated in (42, 43, 44) will still more effectually put it out of the power of managers to carry on their schools under the new Code. For in towns many children's education is greatly neglected by their parents, and a large percentage are admitted into school at 8, 9, and even 10 years of age, who know little more than their letters. Managers cannot oblige parents to allow their children to begin earlier to attend school regularly. It will therefore always be the case, even in the best managed schools, that many children in them will be very backward for their age, and quite unable to pass the inspector's test in their proper group, if the grouping be according to age. Many children also are very dull at learning, and this, combined with irregularity of attendance, very common with the dull children, will render it next to impossible for them,

even in the best managed schools, to pass to the satisfaction of the inspector. Besides these things, it is to be remembered that children are but children, and that nervousness and confusion of mind are easily induced in them by a little harshness of manner, and even by the mere presence of the awful inspector. It is therefore quite certain that in the very best managed schools many children will not pass the inspector's test examination, who are nevertheless quite competent to pass it. The considerations here mentioned, with other minor ones, render it certain that the action of the grouping clauses of the Code would be very severe upon the managers of schools; more so, I am persuaded, than the framers of the new Code were aware of.

In a large, well-managed school, an experimental examination of the children, grouped according to age, has been held with the intention of forming a judgment of the degree in which (42, 43, 44) were likely to affect the capitation grant; and the result arrived at was, that more than three-fifths of the grant would be forfeited through these clauses. Thus we see that the 64*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* of (Note, page 8) is first reduced to 52*l.* by the action of (41, *a*), and then to less than 21*l.* by the action of the grouping classes. This is, therefore, the greatest sum the managers of even the best schools could look forward to receive for every 100 children. This sum is not sufficient for large town schools. For example, the schools of which I am a manager would require, according to (47, *b*), 16 pupil-teachers, the cost of which would be, at least, 245*l.* a year. Besides these teachers it would also be requisite to have a few paid monitors, because in large schools the master and mistress cannot take a class and act the part of a pupil teacher. Now, the whole sum that we can look forward to receiving from Government, amounts to 126*l.* only, leaving a deficit of 119*l.* under the single head of pupil teachers. No managers dare, I think, venture to face the prospect of such an annual deficit; and unless some modifications be introduced into these two parts of the new Code which I have touched upon, the managers of large town schools will be forced back upon the old and inefficient monitorial system, a step which all would regret.

I think it is not difficult to see what are the objects aimed at in these clauses by their framer, and I believe they are capable of accomplishment by other means. But it is not for me to say what should be done, but only to indicate, not in a spirit of opposition, as I have endeavoured to do above, what will be the probable effect of the Revised Code upon town schools.

I am, &c.
(signed) *S. Earnshaw*, Corresponding Manager of the Central National Schools, Sheffield.

Mr. *Stephens* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Bridport, 27 September 1861.

ENCLOSED I beg to hand memorial adopted by the committee of the Bridport Girls' and Infants' General School, in accordance with a resolution passed 18th September. I shall be obliged by your laying the same before their Lordships.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Silvanus Stephens*,
Honorary Secretary.

R. R. W. Lingen, Esq.

To the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Managers of the Bridport Girls' and Infants' General School:

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists cannot but deprecate the changes which have been made in the system of Government aid to elementary schools by your Lordships' Minute of the 29th July 1861, establishing a Revised Code of Regulations.

1st. Because your memorialists regard the imputation as unjust, which attributes to the former system a general tendency to overteach the master, and underteach the child, convinced as they are, by experience and facts, that, although evidently requiring some modication, it has largely contributed to extend popular education, and to effect notwithstanding many acknowledged deficiencies, an undeniable improvement in nearly all our elementary schools, the continuance of which they have great reason to fear will be seriously jeopardized by the new regulations.

2d. Because whatever alteration it may now be considered desirable to make in respect of future teachers, the sudden withdrawal of the augmentation grants and gratuities from the present certificated masters and mistresses of schools under Government inspection, thereby depriving them of a valuable source of income, which they might fairly regard as permanent, and which, conditional on the proper discharge of their duties, had, with the sanction of the Legislature, been virtually guaranteed to them by the former code, is regarded by your memorialists as an unwarrantable breach of faith.

3d. Because the loss of income sustained by the teachers cannot reasonably be expected to be made good by the managers of schools, inasmuch as the mode of payments substituted by

by the Revised Code will clearly be insufficient for the purpose, while in the great majority of cases it will not be possible for managers, owing to many exigencies, to obtain such a reliable increase of private subscriptions as will meet the deficiency.

4th. Because in the case of infants' schools more especially, the grant now obtainable will prove most inadequate, inasmuch as by reason of the tender age of many of the children, say between two and four years, which in their own school amounts to more than one-third of the whole number on the school register, a sufficient regular attendance cannot be expected to be enforced, nor the prescribed proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic attained.

5th. Because the withholding of payment on account of scholars in Group 4, viz., of the age of 11 and upwards, appears to your memorialists to be highly objectionable, since it obviously discourages managers of schools from stimulating parents to prolong the attendance of their children at school, which all experience has shown is too generally most lamentably short, and insufficient for their real and permanent benefit.

6th. Because it is unjust to require the managers of schools to assume obligations which more properly belong to your Lordships, of providing and paying, from year to year, the full stipends and gratuities which would otherwise have been payable out of the Parliamentary Grant, during the remainder of all current apprenticeships.

7th. Because it is unreasonable to require, and it will be most difficult to induce managers to undertake a serious amount of pecuniary responsibility by entering into engagements with so many pupil teachers as will now be requisite for the payment week by week of stipends, amounting on the average to 15*l.* per annum at least for each pupil teacher, while at the same time the grants from which such stipends will be payable may be to a great extent withheld, and will only be receivable at the expiration of the current year.

8th. Because it is made imperative that the engagement between managers and pupil teachers shall be terminable, on either side, by a notice of six months, or in lieu of such notice by the payment of certain fixed sums, since your memorialists regard the introduction of such an element of uncertainty in the management of schools, as the probable capricious withdrawal of the pupil teachers after short intervals, calculated to impair the good discipline and efficient instruction of the scholars, which, under the former system, were so successfully promoted and secured by retaining for five years the uninterrupted services of intelligent assistants, whose aptitudes and capabilities of teaching were constantly increasing.

That for the reasons assigned, your memorialists are of opinion that the Revised Code renders the distribution of the Parliamentary Grants for public education in Great Britain less effective than heretofore, and requires amendment; they, therefore, most earnestly entreat your Lordships to suspend its operation until the deliberate opinion of all parties interested in its application, shall have been heard and considered, and the House of Commons has had the opportunity of exercising its constitutional control over its provisions.

By order of the Committee,

(signed) *Silvanus Stephens*,
Chas. Tucker,
Chas. Wallis,
} Honorary Secretaries.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Undersigned Clergy, Managers of Schools in Liverpool and its Vicinity, receiving Aid from the Parliamentary Grant:

Showeth,

THAT, after the declarations in Parliament, in the month of July, by the Lord President, to the effect that the proposed new minute "would be laid on the Table as soon as possible, without any intention of taking immediate action thereon;" and by the Vice President, "we hope by the kind assistance of the House to give greater efficiency to the present system;" and, "it leaves the whole present system of the Privy Council intact;" it is taking the country by surprise, to lay on the Table, on the last day of the Session, and bring into immediate operation, a new Code which effects such extensive alterations in every branch of elementary education, as will cause an entire revolution in the present system.

Your memorialists therefore pray that the operation of the new Code may be altogether suspended, until there shall have been time for the discussion of the subject in Parliament.

Adopted unanimously at a meeting held in the Collegiate Institution, 17th September 1861.

(signed) *Hugh M'Neile*, D.D.
Incumbent of St Paul's, and Canon of Chester.
J. S. Howson, M.A.
Principal of the Collegiate Institution.
(And 45 others.)

To the Right Honourable the Lord President, and Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the undersigned Managers of the National Schools in the Borough of Portsmouth:

Showeth,

THAT the said managers, finding that a new Code has been issued, by which definite engagements, in which they, as well as the masters and mistresses of the above schools are very materially interested, were cancelled just at the very close of the last Session of Parliament, feel it incumbent upon them to respectfully express their strong desire, that the said Code should not be permitted to take effect until after Parliament shall have been again assembled.

(signed) *John P. McGhie*, Vicar, Portsmouth.
Charles B. Hillard, Solicitor, Portsmouth.
(And 45 others.)

Mr. *Williams* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K.G.

Dringhouses School, York,
24 September 1861.

My Lord,

I AM requested by the teachers of all denominations in York and the neighbourhood, respectfully to call your attention to the enclosed account of their meeting in York last Saturday.

I am, &c.

The Lord President of the Council. (signed) *J. Williams.*

THE NEW EDUCATIONAL CODE.

Meeting of Teachers at York.

ON Saturday, 21st September, a meeting of teachers of schools of all denominations in York and the neighbourhood, was held in the large room over the Savings Bank, to consider the new Code of Regulations recently issued by the Committee of Council on Education. About 60 teachers were present. Mr. Williams, Dringhouses, was called to the Chair; having noticed some of the most objectionable features of the new Code, the Chairman called upon Mr. Bird, Manor School, York, to move the following resolution: "That this meeting declares its great surprise at the manner in which the new Code has been issued from the Council Office, and considers it a most unjust and impolitic measure, the inevitable tendency of which will be to check the progress of popular education, and cause endless confusion in every school which accepts its provisions." Mr. Grant, Wesleyan School, Clifford, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously, as were those which follow:—Mr. Hargreaves, Church School, Monk Frystone; Mr. Robinson, Escrick Park School; Mr. Sutton, Model School, York; Mr. Tomlinson, Church School, Shipton; Mr. Lord, Kirby Underdale; Mr. Birchall, Training College, York; and other teachers, supported the resolution; several of them showed from statistics that the receipts of their schools from Government would be considerably diminished under the new Code.

The calculations of the following six are made from last year's returns, and the sums estimated under the new Code are what each school would have received under the most favourable circumstances.

	OLD CODE.	NEW CODE.	LOSS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1st School	92 - -	47 17 2	44 2 10
2d School	35 16 6	28 19 4	6 17 2
3d School	49 - -	37 2 9	11 17 3
4th School	59 - -	20 - -	39 - -
5th School	67 5 -	60 - -	7 5 -
6th School	28 10 -	14 10 -	14 - -

Mr. Rowbotham,

Mr. Rambotham, Wesleyan School, Pontefract, proposed, and Mr. Buckle, Practising School, York, seconded, "That this, meeting while it gives its cordial assent to the principal of paying for results, yet strongly condemns the application of it in the new Minute as absurd and altogether illusory, both as regards the aid which schools will receive, and the classification insisted upon."

Mr. Dee, Commercial School, Easingwold, proposed, and Mr. Smith, Bilton-street School, York, seconded, "That this meeting regards the repudiation of engagements with certified teachers on the part of the Committee of Council on Education, as an act of injustice without precedent in this country."

Mr. Hayliger, Wesleyan Schools, Selby, proposed, and Mr. Robinson, Escrick Schools, seconded, "That copies of the above resolutions be forwarded to the Lord President of the Council, requesting the withdrawal of the new Code; also to the members for the City of York, and the North Riding of Yorkshire, directing their attention to this subject, and recommending their strenuous opposition to the objectionable regulations attempted to be enforced upon managers and teachers."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the meeting.

Mr. *Halle* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Jesus Chapel National School, Enfield,
27 September 1861.

Sir,

HAVING read with great satisfaction of the alterations that have been made in respect to grants to public schools, I shall feel greatly obliged if you will let me know where I can obtain the Minutes of the alterations, as I think, from what I have seen of the observations upon them, a more just and equitable method could not have been devised, nor anything more disgraceful, than the former Minutes, which gave the public money to those schoolmasters and mistresses who were in possession of good salaries and pupil teachers to do their work, and withheld both from those with small salaries; *e. g.*, I and my wife have conducted this school (a mixed one, of 60 scholars), for the last 10¼ years, for 50*l.* a year and house; *i. e.*, 25*l.* salary and 25*l.* children's payments. I have been teaching more than 20 years, during which time I have taught more than 2,000 children the alphabet, to read, write, and to cast accounts, in schools varying from 211 to 60 scholars, during which time I have been well spoken of as a teacher, lecturer, surveyor, mathematician, and musician, but have been very unsuccessful in obtaining any assistance from the Government in any shape, never having received one farthing from the grant. I have been unsuccessful, after three trials, for a certificate, although I have taken up the whole of the papers, and answered as many of the questions as time would permit: it is not for the want of seeking. I am surrounded by four national schools, conducted by first-class certificated masters, assisted by three or four pupil teachers each, who have been drawing large sums of money annually from the Government (90*l.* to 100*l.*), and yet the parents will rather send their children a mile or two farther to me, and pay double the sum that those who live in the district do, because they consider their children are better taught by a master or mistress than by a pupil teacher; and judging from the children which have come to me from these schools, and the accounts which the children give me of the methods adopted, I consider a more wasteful method was never pursued. I have found, from inquiries, that out of all the pupil teachers trained in the neighbourhood very few have become masters or mistresses; and why? In the first place, they are deterred by the severe examinations they have to undergo (as if any examination could be too severe for a schoolmaster; a certificate should certify what a teacher does know, much or little, as nearly as possible); secondly, by the many masters and mistresses they have to please; and, thirdly, the disgracefully low salaries which they get for their services. Consequently, as soon as they obtain a good education, they get situations as clerks or dissenting ministers; not that they prefer dissent, but because they cannot so easily enter the Established Church. It has been said that pupil teachers are an assistance to the master; I have always considered them a curse to the pupils; for what difference is there between the class that servant-girlism and flunkyism spring from and the class from whence pupil teachers are drawn? I contend that very little good will be done towards educating the people by such a class; that instead of making teachers of the lowest of the people, they should be taken from the middle classes. Ask the inspectors—ask yourself—if it be possible, in a general way, to make a gentleman or lady of an agricultural labourer's son; what he can know of the usages of polite society; how he will instruct his pupils to behave at table, if they should become servants; whether they will not attempt to veil their ignorance before their scholars by the assumption of arrogance, and before their superiors by assuming humility.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Roland Halle.*

J. H. Philipps, Esq., M.P., to the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, K.G.

My Lord, Williamston, Haverfordwest, 27 September 1861.

I BEG to forward, for the consideration of the Committee of Council on Education, the accompanying memorial of the Fishguard (county of Pembroke) National School, and I can state personally the great difficulty which the manager of that school has had in carrying on the school, even under the existing regulations, which must be materially increased if the new regulations are carried out to their full extent.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *J. H. Philipps*.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Managers of the Fishguard National Schools,

Humbly showeth,

THAT it will be quite impossible to conduct the Fishguard National Schools under the provisions of the Revised Education Code:

1. Because the children speak the Welsh language, which renders them incapable of learning to read, write, and cypher at the early age required by that Code.

2. Because the parents of the country children neglect sending them to school at an early age, so that they cannot be classed in any of the required groups for payment.

3. That three pupil teacherships became vacant last Christmas, in the Fishguard National Schools, the candidates for which have been approved by Her Majesty's inspector and the Committee of Council. They have been instructed and worked in the schools for the past nine months, and the schools cannot be taught without their help; but they can receive no payment under the Revised Code, the managers having no funds for the purpose.

Your memorialists therefore pray that these approved candidates may be apprenticed, and that their stipends and gratuities may be paid as formerly, and the action of the Revised Code suspended, till the meeting of Parliament, when the opinion of our Representatives can be taken on the subject.

(signed) *W. Rowlands*, Vicar of Fishguard.
L. M. Harries, Manager.

Rev. *R. E. Brooke* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, 30 September 1861.

IN my character of rural dean of Manchester, I have two meetings to attend in the next few days, at which the recent Minute of Council will be considered. The first will be a meeting of the rural deans of the diocese; the second one of the clergy of my deanery.

I am not disposed to join in the opposition which is being raised against the new Code; on the contrary, I think that whilst there are important errors in detail, which may, I hope, be corrected after discussion, the principles of the Minute are good. With these views, I am anxious for explanation on one point, because I think that if my view of the intention of the Minute concerning it were known to be correct, much opposition would be disarmed.

I refer to a comparison of Sections 40 and 44; what is to be held to satisfy the inspector? If the absolute attainment of what is required in each group, then all, or nearly all, the children in our infant schools will be excluded, and all children, also, who (for causes not under the control of the teachers and managers) have been sent to school only for a short time. But I cannot think this; I cannot think, *e. g.*, that it is intended to require the same in Group 1, from a child of 3 ½ years old, and another of 6 $\frac{11}{12}$ years; the reasonable interpretation seems to me to be, that the inspector will be satisfied with such an approach to the specified requirements as may fairly be expected from the age of the child and the time for which it has been at school. Will you inform me whether my interpretation is correct?

I have, &c.
The Secretary. (signed) *R. E. Brooke.*

Rev. *J. W. Irving* to the Secretary of Committee of Council on Education.

Broughton Rectory, Newport Pagneli,
30 September 1861.

Sir,

MAY I ask you to be good enough to lay the enclosed memorial before the Lord President. It has been signed by nearly all the clergy in this neighbourhood, and more would have been added had time permitted.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *J. William Irving.*

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Clergy, and the Managers of Church of England Schools receiving Aid from the Parliamentary Grant, in the District of Newport Pagnell,

Showeth,

THAT in the judgment of your memorialists the Revised Code of Education is calculated to inflict serious injury on elementary education throughout the country, especially in a religious point of view.

That after the declarations in Parliament in the month of July, by the Lord President, to the effect that the proposed new Minute "would be laid on the table as soon as possible, without any intention of taking immediate action thereon;" and by the Vice-President, "We hope, by the kind assistance of the House, to give greater efficiency to the present system;" and "it leaves the whole present system of the Privy Council intact." It is taking the country by surprise to lay on the table the last day of the Session, and bring into immediate operation, a new Code, which effects such extensive alterations in every branch of elementary education as will cause an entire revolution in the present system.

Your memorialists therefore pray, that the operation of the new Code may be altogether suspended until there shall have been time for the discussion of the subject in Parliament.

(signed) *Henry Bull,*
Rural Dean, P. C. of Lothbury.
G. W. Pearse,
Rural Dean, Second Portion.
And 31 others.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Managers of the St. Paul's Day School in St. Helier, in the Island of Jersey, receiving Aid from the Parliamentary Grant,

Showeth,

THAT in the judgment of your memorialists the Revised Code of Education is calculated to inflict serious injury on elementary Education throughout the country, especially in a religious point of view.

That after the declarations in Parliament, in the month of July, by the Lord President, to the effect that the proposed new Minute "would be laid on the table as soon as possible, without any intention of taking immediate action thereon;" and by the Vice-President, "We hope, by the kind assistance of the House, to give greater efficiency to the present system;" and "it leaves the whole present system of the Privy Council intact." It is taking the country by surprise to lay on the table on the last day of the Session, and bring into immediate operation a new Code, which effects such extensive alterations in every branch of elementary education as will cause an entire revolution of the present system.

Your memorialists therefore pray, that the operation of the new Code may be altogether suspended until there shall have been time for the discussion of the subject in Parliament.

St. Helier, Jersey,
27 September 1861.

(signed) *C. W. Cleive,* Chairman of the School Committee, and Minister of St. Paul's Chapel.
Josh. Rider,
John Sorel, } Managers.

Mr. *R. Charleton* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

BRISTOL REDCROSS-STREET BRITISH SCHOOL.

Respected Friend, Ashley Down, 30 September 1861.

As the managers of the above school have not united in the opposition to the new Code which has been publicly manifested in this city, I take the liberty of enclosing, for the consideration of thyself and the Vice-President, a letter written by our teacher (Thomas Turner), which substantially coincides with my own views. Whilst it fully vindicates the principle of the new Code, as contrasted with that of the old one, it points out some objectionable features in the details, which I agree with him in thinking that it will be absolutely necessary to modify before the new Code can be brought into satisfactory operation. I do not think that the plan of grouping the children according to age only can possibly work well. We admit into our schools numbers of children, say at nine years old, whose early training, through the poverty or negligence of their parents, has been so neglected that we find them more backward at nine years old than many of our children are at seven; whilst others, whose home circumstances have been more favourable, are found to be as forward at nine as many of our children are at 11. Now, it must be obvious that the more backward class of children are those who more especially need instruction in our schools, and who should claim the especial attention of the teacher; but if such children are to be excluded from all participation in the grant (as by the new Code they would be), the temptation would be strong (especially in the case of poor schools struggling with pecuniary difficulties) to discourage the admission of such children altogether. It is obviously important that the grant of public money should be made in such a manner as to secure due progress by the scholars. But it seems to me that this end could be attained by means which would be entirely free from the objection just referred to. Each child, on entering the school, should be placed in that group or division to which his attainments would fairly assign him. This might be done by the teacher, subject to the revision of the Government Inspector; and then, if not more than two annual grants were given on account of any child, however long he might remain in the same group or division, until he had passed into the division next above it, I think such an arrangement would afford sufficient security against the misapplication of the public money, whilst it would adapt itself to the condition of naturally dull or neglected children, as well as to that of children of brighter parts, or possessing superior home advantages.

I am, &c.

The Secretary. (signed) *Robert Charleton*,
Honorary Secretary.

THE NEW EDUCATIONAL CODE.

To the Editor of the "Bristol Mercury."

Sir,

NOTWITHSTANDING all that has been said on the above subject, it appears to me that the discussion has not as yet brought into prominent view the leading principles which lie at the foundation of the two Codes under discussion.

Without entering into the question of the alleged breach of faith on the part of the Committee of Council, and confining my attention to the case of elementary schools, I find that the leading underlying principle of the old Code is this, that in all educational operations, the merit awarded to a teacher was measured by his learning rather than by his teaching; the former being stimulated by rewards while the latter obtained a very disproportionate share of attention, and was to a large extent practically overlooked. But in the provisions of the new Minute and its accompanying Code of Regulations, the leading feature consists in this, that grants are to be made, according to the quantity and quality of the teaching, the former being shown by the attendance registers, and the latter by individual examinations by Her Majesty's inspectors.

Now, I take it that the first, and by far the most important point for discussion, is, which of these two principles is most fair to the managers and teachers, and efficient as regards the mass of children to be taught. That the learning power of an individual is not necessarily, or even generally, a fair gauge of his teaching power, evidence from the Report of Her Majesty's inspectors and other authorities could easily be given. But even if it were, it would no more warrant its substitution than a youth's proficiency in racing or cricketing could warrantably be taken as determining his rate of wages when engaged as a porter. An employer pays for the amount of his work done, and not according to the skill shown in the exercises by which he was prepared to do that work. And this illustration suggests exactly the value of training for the office of teaching. It develops the powers necessary for the work; but it is by no means a safe index of the actual performance. Examinations are rightly placed when they are employed to test the existence and degree of power essential to the employment; and he who fails to show these should, in kindness to himself and others, be arrested in his course before he becomes a certified worker in that field; while those who have crossed the threshold should be estimated according to the amount and value of practical skill expended. This general principle holds good in other professions.

The

The degrees or diplomas obtained in the course of training may have helped to usher the individual with more or less of éclat into his profession; but the industry and skill he may display in his practice will give him his professional standing, and determine the emoluments he will receive.

Allow me now to say a few words upon the details by which this principle develops itself.

Omitting many minor points in which the advantages and disadvantages are not very unequally distributed, I find the details of the new Code open to the following more serious objections:—

1. The examination of individuals is made in groups, arranged solely according to age. The validity of this objection depends upon the fact of the great differences in the individual capacity for learning; and the negative penalty it inflicts upon the school authorities for neglect of parents or others, over whom they have little or no control. The purpose of the given groupings is, of course, to distribute the examination over the whole school, and thus to secure sound and progressive elementary teaching throughout it.

Now, to secure the end proposed, which is a most desirable one, yet to avoid the manifest unfairness and disadvantage of the official plan, I propose that each school shall be required to present as many children for examination in each group as the school contains, of the given age; thus allowing individual interchanges amongst the several groups, while retaining the same aggregate number in each.

In a school of 100 children, for instance, there may be found, say 30 below seven years of age; 28 from seven to nine; 22 from nine to eleven, and 20 above eleven: then 30, 28, 22, and 20 must be the respective aggregate numbers presented for examination in the four groups provided for. This plan is offered merely as a practical suggestion; some other mode of classification may probably be found still better adapted to the end in view.

2. The limitation of one grant to pupils above 11 years of age. This, as throwing a strong temptation in the way of getting rid of pupils at just that period when mere instruction is gliding into far more valuable education, is, I conceive, the greatest blunder in the whole Code, being opposed to the efforts which all our advanced educators for several years past have been making; and the mischievous effects of which, if carried out, can hardly be overrated. The only plea I can imagine in its favour is this, that those who have been educated thus far, partly at the expense of the State, may here be safely left either to apply what they know by entering upon actual labour, or, if disposed to extend their education, should do so at the expense of their own parents. As regards the first, all political economists are, I believe, agreed that nationally it is a loss for the education of its working population to stop at so early a period; and as regards the second, many parents if willing to bear the necessary expense are unable to do so; and may not the amount of national revenue obtained from the industrial classes fairly entitle them to such an education for their children; while also the outlay at such a critical period of life is a good national investment, tending to increase its resources and diminish its pauperism and crime.

Again, as by the proposed Code evening pupils are not recognized under 13 years of age, and the day pupils are, if not forced out, retained only on most disadvantageous terms to the age of 11½ years, there will be a hiatus of a year and a half at one of the most impressible periods of life; during which, as far as the State is concerned, the school doors will all be closed, and we may well fear the doors to low and vicious pursuits will be only too effectually opened. I therefore suggest that the 4th group shall consist of children from 11 to 13 years of age, and an additional one of these above 13 (with corresponding advanced subjects for examination) be added; on behalf of each of whom not more than two grants shall be made. This would render it possible for grants to be extended to the average age of 14½ years, thus allowing a fair and most desirable overlapping margin to both day and evening tuition.

3. The whole amount of the annual grant being of an accidental character, throws upon the managers an undue pecuniary responsibility. And whereas the Committee of Council require a moral guarantee of the stability of the school for the whole future term of any given apprenticeship, it is reasonable that they should have some more stable source of income than is provided for. This may be met by making the grant to consist of two, say, for example, equal parts; the one moiety, of 7*s.* 6*d.* per head, being paid on the average daily attendance subject to the verified returns of managers and teachers, and the general reports of Her Majesty's inspector for efficiency; while the remaining moiety shall depend upon the individual attendance and examinations.

4. The grant being made unconditionally to school managers, except so far as the pupil teachers' payments are concerned, its employment is likely to interfere with the cordial harmony that ought to exist between the honorary managers and the paid staff of teachers. The teachers, from the fact of the grant taking the place of their former augmentations, gratuities, and moiety of capitation grants, as well as from the consciousness of the grant depending for its amount upon their exertions, will consider themselves entitled to an undiminished stipend as compared with the past; while in some cases the managers may prefer to employ it in some other way, as in additions to or embellishments of the school premises.

To prevent this, I think that the Committee of Council, having first tested the fitness of the teacher for his work, and then having examined every part of that work when done,

shall, upon declaring it right, good, and true, see to it that the labourer receives his fair share of the grant made on its account. The Council, by indenture, take care that the subordinate agents receive both instruction and hire, and certainly it is only reasonable that some regard shall be shown towards the superior teachers. This proviso, so far from being felt as an unworthy interference by liberal managers, would really be welcomed as a relief, tending to prevent errors of judgment, and their consequent heartburnings and misunderstandings.

Before closing this long letter, I am anxious to meet one objection which has been urged to the plan of individual examination altogether, namely, that by it managers and teachers will be so greatly in the hands of the school inspectors. First, the objection, if such it be, holds now under the old Minutes, as all existing grants may be withheld on an unfavourable report. Second, any report becomes more satisfactory, whether good or bad, as it becomes more specific. By the plan now proposed, any general report, however bad, can only affect a part of the grant; and the individual examinations being made in presence of all parties concerned, will be least liable to error or prejudice.

I cannot refrain from adding, that while past experience has shown that the staff of inspectors have hitherto liberally interpreted, and kindly and courteously worked the old Code, it is doing them a great injustice to suppose that they will adopt a less liberal, less honourable, or less courteous mode of treating the new Code; and more than this, no one of the thousands of my fellow-teachers would desire.

I am, &c.

Bristol, 26 September 1861. (signed) *Thomas Turner.*

Mr. *J. S. Kidd,* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

East Parish School, Aberdeen,
30 September 1861.

Sir,

I HAVE been requested by the certificated teachers of Aberdeen to transmit to you the enclosed circulars. If you think it proper, perhaps you will have the goodness to submit them to their Lordships.

I have, &c.

To the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education. (signed) *R. C.,* Pro *John S. Kidd.*

The New Regulations of the Committee of Council on Education.

A meeting of teachers of schools, in connection with the Committee of Council on Education, was held in the Free South Church School, Charlotte-street, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Revised Code of the Education Committee of the Privy Council. Mr. Kidd, East Parish School, occupied the chair. The meeting, after a careful examination of the several articles, unanimously declared the whole Code to be a breach of faith with the certificated teachers, in general impracticable, and most decidedly prejudicial to the cause of education. The meeting considered it to be its duty, and the duty of every one who has the advancement of education at heart, to take prompt and decided action in the matter, in order that the impending calamity may be averted, and unanimously resolved,—

1. To lay before the managers of each school a view of the working of the Revised Code, as applicable to their own schools, with reference to the attendance and proficiency of the scholars.

2. To show the school managers that pupil teachers cannot be reduced, either as to stipends or hours of education.

3. To urge on the principals of training colleges the wrong done to Queen's scholars in asking them to make any pledge to continue to teach in connexion with the Education Committee, under the changing state of their Minutes.

4. To send copies of such information to all teachers in and around Aberdeen; also, to ministers connected with the schools and presbyteries.

5. To urge on the teachers in other places to take immediate action in the matter.

6. That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to carry out the foregoing resolutions; viz., the Chairman, Messrs. Rattray, Neil, Duthie, Rait, and Connell.

A vote of thanks was afterwards given to Mr. Kidd for his conduct in the chair; and the meeting, which was most cordial throughout, broke up.

The

The aforesaid committee met on Wednesday evening, 18th instant, to compare calculations made on the conditions of the "Revised Code," and found that the income from the Capitation Grant (on an average) would not be more than 35 *l.* for each 100 children, with the obligation of maintaining one pupil teacher for each completed number of 30 children after the first 50 of average attendance. Hence, in the case of a school having an average attendance of 100 children, the Capitation Grant would be

		£. s. d.
		35 – –
Average stipend to a pupil teacher	£. 15 – –	
Gratuity for teaching pupil teachers	5 – –	
		20 – –
Balance as teacher's salary	£.	15 – –
For 200 children, Capitation Grant		70 – –
Average stipends for 5 pupil teachers	£. 75 – –	
Gratuity for teaching pupil teachers	18 – –	
		93 – –
Balance of loss to school managers	£.	23 – –
For the teacher		No salary.
		£. s. d.
For 300 children, Capitation Grant		105 – –
Average stipends for 8 pupil teachers	£. 120 – –	
Gratuity for teaching 8 pupil teachers	27 – –	
		147 – –
Balance of loss to school managers	£.	42 – –
For the teacher		No salary.
		£. s. d.
For 400 children, Capitation Grant		140 – –
Average stipends for 11 pupil teachers	£. 115 – –	
Gratuity for teaching 11 pupil teachers	36 – –	
		201 – –
Balance of loss to school managers	£.	61 – –
For the teacher		No salary.

It appears from these calculations, that in small schools there is a more profitable result than in large schools; but they found that in schools having an average attendance of 80, and under 80, that instead of 35 *l.*, only 25 *l.* may be reckoned as the average income from the Capitation Grant:—

		£. s. d.
For 100 children, Capitation Grant		25 – –
Average stipend to pupil teachers	£. 15 – –	
Gratuity for teaching pupil teachers	5 – –	
		20 – –
Balance as teacher's salary	£.	5 – –
For 80 children, Capitation Grant		20 – –
Average stipend to pupil teachers	£. 15 – –	
Gratuity for teaching pupil teachers	5 – –	
		20 – –
For the teacher		No salary.

In schools having an average attendance under 80, the Capitation Grant would be further reduced, on the ground of numbers; so that less than 20 *l.* would be the probable income from the Capitation Grant.

They also found that these calculations were liable to reduction from the following causes:—

1. In the case of fever or any other disease prevailing among the children during a part of the year.

2. In the case of a change of teacher, which always causes a change of pupils, and often a decrease in number for a time.

3. In the case of inspection falling immediately after the re-opening; or in the country, when the older pupils have left for work, or when the younger ones are unable to attend.

In considering the position of the teachers, they found that at present pupil teachers do not receive more wages than those of their own age who are apprentices or otherwise engaged,

		s.	d.
Receiving,	from 13 to 14 years of age, weekly wage	3	10
„	from 14 to 15 „ „	4	10
„	from 15 to 16 „ „	5	9
„	from 16 to 17 „ „	6	9
„	from 17 to 18 „ „	7	8

so that school managers may not expect to secure the services of suitable persons at less wages than at present.

They also compared the gratuities paid for teaching pupil teachers, with the common fee charged for private teaching, and found it to stand thus:—

Private Teaching.

	£.	s.		£.	s.	
One hour a day at	2	2	per quarter	8	8	yearly,
One-and-a-half hours a day at	2	2	„	12	12	yearly, or
One hour a day at	3	3	„	12	12	yearly.
One-and-a-half hours a day at	3	3	„	18	18	yearly.

Teaching Pupil Teachers.

	£.	
One-and-a-half hours a day, for one pupil teacher	5	yearly.
Ditto ditto for two pupil teachers	9	„
Ditto ditto for three pupil teachers	12	„
Ditto ditto for four pupil teachers	15	„
Ditto ditto for five pupil teachers	18	„

In private teaching there is no risk, but in teaching pupil teachers, should they fail, no payment is made, so that all is lost, both to pupil teacher and teacher, and the expense of teaching pupil teachers cannot be reduced.

They further considered the proposal to give only one hour, instead of one-and-a-half hours daily to the pupil teacher, as utterly inadequate, inasmuch as they have found one-and-a-half hours too short to give them such an education as will fit them for their duties in the school as assistant teachers, and prepare them for entering the training college. They feel assured that, to give pupil teachers either less wages or less teaching would be to destroy the whole usefulness of pupil teachers, inasmuch as unsuitable persons only could be got, and these would be improperly educated, and thereby rendered unfit for their duties in the school as assistant teachers.

They also feel assured that to apprentice the pupil teachers to the school managers, instead of apprenticing them to the teacher, will be productive of much trouble, both to school managers and teachers, and of no good to the pupil teachers themselves.

From all these, they believe that the "Revised Code" is impracticable, and earnestly call on school managers to examine it before entering under any obligations.

They would also recommend that school managers compare the calculations now laid before them, with the teacher's calculations of their own school, so that they may know how it will affect their own school.

(signed) *J. S. Kidd*, Chairman.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Managers and Teachers of the Whitslesford National School, receiving Aid from the Parliamentary Grant,

Showeth,

That in the judgment of your memorialists, the Revised Code of Education is calculated to inflict serious injury on elementary education throughout the country, especially in a religious point of view. That it is unjust towards many of those engaged in the work of tuition,

tuition who have been induced to devote themselves to the work by the promise of pecuniary aid from Government, foregoing, in many instances, more certain and lucrative employment. That it is unfair upon school managers, who gratuitously give their time and attention to the work, as it throws upon them the whole responsibility of the money payments hitherto made by Government, without any certainty of being reimbursed.

Your memorialists therefore pray that the operation of the new Code may be suspended until there shall have been time for the discussion of the subject in Parliament.

(signed) *P. C. M. Hoskin,*
Vicar of Whittlesford.

John Headly,
Overseer of the Poor, and School Manager.

And five others.

Rev. *W. N. Tilson Marsh,* M. A., to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville,* K. G.

My Lord, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, 25 September.

I AM requested to transmit a petition to your Lordship against the Minute, lately passed, of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Minute appears to give general dissatisfaction.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *W. N. C. Tilson Marsh,*
Chairman of the Committee.

The Right Hon. Earl Grenville, K. G.,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Clergy and Managers of the St. Leonard's-on-Sea Parochial Schools receiving Aid from the Parliamentary Grant,—

Showeth,

That in the judgment of your memorialists the Revised Code of Education is calculated to inflict serious injury on elementary education throughout the country, especially in a religious point of view.

That after the declaration in Parliament, in the month of July, by the Lord President, to the effect that the proposed new Minute "would be laid on the table as soon as possible, without any intention of taking immediate action thereon;" and by the Vice President, "we hope, by the kind assistance of the House, to give greater efficiency to the present system;" and "it leaves the whole present system of the Privy Council intact;" it is taking the country by surprise to lay on the table, on the last day of the Session, and bring into immediate operation, a new Code, which effects such extensive alterations in every branch of elementary education as will cause an entire revolution in the present system.

Your memorialists therefore pray that the operation of the new Code may be altogether suspended until there shall have been time for the discussion of the subject in Parliament.

(signed) *W. N. Tilson Marsh,* M. A.,
Incumbent of St. Leonard's, and Chairman of the Committee.

James W. Birch, M. A.,
Curate of St. Leonard's.
And eight others.

Rev. *C. W. Wilson,* and other Members of the Clergy in and round Southampton, to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Dear Sir, 1, Denzil-place, Southampton, September.

WE, the undersigned clergy in and round Southampton, being managers of Church of England Schools, receiving aid from the Parliamentary grant, in this neighbourhood, beg to call your most serious attention to the Revised Code just issued by order of the Committee of Council on Education.

Feeling certain that if this Code be carried into effect, it must seriously affect the condition of our normal colleges and elementary schools, we respectfully ask you to use your earliest influence with the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education, to

 suspend

suspend the operations of this new Code until time and opportunity have been afforded for the full discussion of the subject, both in Parliament and in the country. We are about at once to memorialize the Right Honourable the Earl Granville on the same subject.

With many apologies for troubling you,

We have, &c.

(signed) *C. W. Wilson,*
Incumbent of Northam, Southampton, (Chairman of Meeting).

Frederick Russell,
Rector of St. Luke's.
And 11 others.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Managers of the Brewood National Schools, Stafford, receiving Aid from the Parliamentary Grant,

Humbly showeth,

That in the judgment of your memorialists the Revised Code of Education is calculated to inflict serious injury on elementary education throughout the country, especially in a religious point of view.

That after the declarations in Parliament, in the month of July, by the Lord President, to the effect that the proposed new Minute "would be laid on the table as soon as possible, without any intention of taking immediate action thereon;" and by the Vice President, "we hope by the kind assistance of the House to give greater efficiency to the present system, and it leaves the whole present system of the Privy Council intact;" it is taking the country by surprise to lay on the table, on the last day of the Session, and bring into immediate operation, a new Code, which effects such sweeping alterations, in every branch of elementary education, as will cause an entire revolution in the present system.

Your memorialists therefore pray that the operation of the new Code may be altogether suspended, until there shall have been time for the discussion of the subject in Parliament.

(signed) *A. B. Haden,* Chairman.
J. L. Knight.
And two others.

24 September 1861.

Rev. *C. W. Wilson* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Northam (Southampton) National Schools,
1 October 1861.

Sir,

ARE we right in concluding that owing to the suspension of the Revised Code till the 31st of March 1862, pupil-teachers apprenticed before that time, or rather in the six months to pass between now and then, are to be apprenticed under the old Code?

Apologising for troubling you,

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. W. Wilson,*
Rector of Northam.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Managers of the Saint Mary Magdalen School, Saint Leonard's-on-Sea, receiving Aid from the Parliamentary Grant,

Showeth,

That in the judgments of your memorialists the Revised Code of Education is calculated to inflict serious injury on elementary education throughout the country, especially in a religious point of view.

That it is taking the country by surprise to lay on the table, on the last day of the Session, and bring into immediate operation a new Code, which effects such extensive alterations in every branch of elementary education as will cause an entire revolution in the present system.

Your memorialists therefore pray that the operation of the new Code may be altogether suspended, until there shall have been time for the discussion of the subject in Parliament.

(signed) *F. Molyneaux Montgomerie,* Chairman.
W. W. Hume.
And three others.

25 September 1861.

Rev. *J. B. Phillips* to the Committee of Council on Education.

Parsonage, New Church, Rosendale, near Manchester,
2 October 1861.

My Lords,

I HAVE read with great care the new Code of Minutes under which the Committee of Council on Education propose to make grants to schools under inspection, from 31 March 1862; I have been unable to ascertain its exact meaning. May I therefore request that you will oblige me by informing me,—

1st. What, if any, annual payment over and above the capitation fee, is proposed to be given by the Committee of Council to certificated masters having pupil-teachers, under 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class, first and lower grade, respectively, whose school is satisfactorily reported on by the inspector.

2d. What, if any, annual grant is to be made by the committee to pupil-teachers apprenticed after 31 March 1862, who pass the annual examination of the inspector in their 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th years respectively.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Phillips*,
Incumbent of New Church, Rosendale.

The Committee of Council
on Education.

Rev. *T. Sturgeon* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

BURLEY (NEAR LEEDS) NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

The Vicarage, Burley, near Leeds,
2 October 1861.

Sir,

PERMIT me, with all respect, to express my regret that the Government have postponed the adoption of the new Minute of the Council on Education, until after March next. I do not at all join in the outcry raised against it; from all I hear and see, I believe the chief source of opposition to be the fear and dread with which the principal teachers in the schools regard the strict and particular annual examination required thereby. I have no doubt, if the "Revised Code of Regulations" had a fair trial, it would meet generally with the approbation of the managers (lay and clerical) and the public, and especially give satisfaction to the parents of those children who attend the schools under Government superintendence. It will certainly rouse the managers of schools to more attention, activity, and zeal, if they mean to receive pecuniary grants.

I do anxiously hope that their Lordships, the Committee of Council will, at all events, insist on the strict and particular examination, the keeping of a log-book daily, the doing away of certificate money, and granting pecuniary support to schools according to their excellence in discipline, their progress in education, and their prosperity in numbers.

I was preparing to put in operation the rules and regulations of the "Revised Code," next month, agreeably to Rule 17. But this I must now forego, as every advantage will be taken of this postponement. Next year, however, I hope our schools will be under the new Minute, and that the managers of all the schools will be prepared to give it a fair trial.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Sturgeon.*

To the Secretary
Committee of Council on Education.

Rev. *T. C. Postlethwaite* to the Right Honourable Earl Granville, K. G.

Torrington-place, Plymouth,
28 September 1861.

My Lord,

As a humble clergyman engaged in promoting the work of the education of the people, I beg to lay before your Lordship the enclosed memorial with reference to the "new Code." I feel sure when your Lordship knows that it will inflict a severe loss on the schools, compelling the managers, in many instances, to discharge the present teachers which they have at present, and retain an inferior class, you will use your influence to alter the provisions of this Code.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. C. Postlethwaite.*

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Managers of the Christ Church National Schools, Plymouth, receiving Aid from the Parliamentary Grant,

Showeth,

That in the judgment of your memorialists the Revised Code of Education is calculated to inflict serious injury on elementary education throughout the country, especially in a religious point of view.

That after the declaration in Parliament in July by the Lord President, to the effect that the proposed new Minute "would be laid on the table as soon as possible without any intention of taking immediate action therein," and by the Vice-President, "we hope by the kind assistance of the House to give greater efficiency to the present system," and "it leaves the whole present system of the Privy Council intact," it is taking the country by surprise to lay on the table on the last day of the Session, and bring into immediate operation a new Code which effects such extensive alterations in every branch of education as will cause a revolution in the present system.

Your memorialists therefore pray, that the operation of the new Code may be suspended till there shall have been time for the discussion of the subject in Parliament.

(signed) *T. G. Postlethwaite*, B.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Plymouth, Devon.
Nich. Sumpter, Churchwarden of Christ Church and Treasurer of Schools.
And two others.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Managers of the Gedney Dover End Church of England School receiving Aid from the Parliamentary Grant,

Shwoeth,

That, in the opinion of your memorialists the Revised Code of Regulations, bearing date 29th July 1861, is calculated to inflict serious injury on the education of the poor, throughout the country.

That, after the declaration made on the subject in Parliament by the Lord President, and by the Vice President, in the month of July, it is taking the country by surprise to lay on the table, at the close of the Session, and to resolve to bring into immediate operation a new Code, making such extension and radical alteration, as will entirely upset the present system.

Your memorialists therefore pray that the operation of the new Code may be altogether suspended until there shall have been time for the discussion of the subject in Parliament.

(signed) *W. G. Patchall*, Incumbent of Dover End, P.C., Chairman.
Edward Seete, Farmer.
And three others.

Dover End, Long Sutton,
30 September 1861.

Rev. *W. Drake*, to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Trinity National Schools, Coventry,
3 October 1861.

Sir,

WILL you have the kindness to explain whether, under article 46 *b* of the Revised Code, the employment of assistant masters and mistresses as teachers of evening schools will be recognised as heretofore; or whether it will be absolutely needful that the certificated teacher who has charge of the day school should also be charged with the actual working of the evening school. If this latter supposition be correct, it will involve either the employment of two certificated teachers in schools meeting three times a day, or the compelling the same teacher to three daily attendances, a practice hitherto expressly forbidden by the regulations of the Privy Council, and inconsistent in my opinion with the efficiency and health of the teacher.

I am, &c.
(signed) *William Drake*,
Rural Dean of Coventry.

The Secretary
Committee of Council on Education.

Rev. *T. Hervey* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Dear sir, Colner Rectory, Alton, 5 October 1861.

In every newspaper that I have read, it is assumed from Art. 41 *d*, R.C., that children above 11 years of age, who have once passed the inspector's examination, shall not be presented again for the capitation grant.

Now, when I first read the above Art., I understood it to mean, that children above 11, once passed by, having failed in complying with the conditions, shall not be presented again. Which interpretation is right? Old Code or Revised Code will make no difference to the school here, as it is too poor to obtain a certificated teacher; therefore, without going into the merits of either, I may say, the outcry about religious teaching is most absurd and inconsistent. I remember well, that there was the same outcry some years ago because the State was about to interfere with the religious teaching in schools. So that, whether the State interferes or ceases to interfere, it is all the same.

I quite approve of the payment to managers instead of teachers; but then the grant should be a fixed sum, according to the average attendance of the previous years, and not at all depending upon the individual examination of children. Inspection should be continued, and when a school falls below the mark, a year's notice should be given to the managers; and if, at the next examination, the school is still below par, the grant should be reduced or withdrawn. Managers would then know upon what to depend.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, &c. (signed) *Thomas Hervey.*

To the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

The undersigned Memorial of Elementary Certificated Teachers in the Rural Deanery of Huddersfield,—

Showeth,

That whereas a "Revised Code of Regulations" has been issued by your Lordships, purporting to simplify the payments conditionally granted to elementary schools; and whereas your memorialists have been in receipt of augmentation grants and gratuities for the instruction of pupil teachers, they would humbly place before your Lordships the great injustice done to them in the withdrawal of such grants, as well as the general impracticability of the whole Code, as a means of furthering the work of elementary education: that whereas your memorialists, in common with a majority of certified teachers, were induced to enter the profession by the promise of an augmentation to their salaries, provided they obtained a certificate of merit, and annually fulfilled the conditions of inspection, your memorialists feel that faith has not been kept with them. Moreover, your memorialists would especially impress upon your Lordships the fact that, should managers desire to compensate their teachers for the loss thus sustained, the capitation grant, which your Lordships propose to substitute for the grants hitherto made, would not enable them to do so, for the classification of the school, for purposes of examination and distribution of the grant, into groups, according to age and the attainments necessary for each group before the grant can be obtained, is an insuperable obstacle to the reception of adequate means for the maintenance of elementary schools. Your memorialists therefore humbly pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *Thomas Henry Lawford.*
John Mellor.
And 26 others.

Rev. *W. Herdman* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Rattray, Blairgowrie, N. B., 8 October 1861.

Having reference to your "Revised Code of Regulations," pp. 8–10, I beg leave to ask—

1. Whether, hereafter, no voluntary contributions are necessary as a condition of Government grants?

2. Whether (according to page 3, Article 4 *a*, 6), if the managers decline assuming the full charge of current apprenticeships, then, during such currency, a minimum voluntary contribution of 15 *l.* will, as heretofore, be one of the conditions of grant?

N. B.—My understanding of the "Revised Code" is (in regard to the former of these questions), that no voluntary contributions to the master will now be necessary if the fees equal the grant, and if the conditions in regard to number and proficiency of scholars, number and qualifications of teachers, and state of school, be fulfilled.

But I would like, if possible, a positive answer to the questions (especially to No. 1) within a few days, because next week the heritors of this and neighbouring parishes (where there are certificated masters) have to meet in terms of the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 107, to

fix the schoolmasters' salary. As that Act has very considerably raised the minimum salary obligatory on the heritors, in several of the cases referred to, they would, perhaps, give little or nothing above the minimum, unless voluntary contributions were still necessary as a condition of grant. And I have been requested to ask from you a distinct answer, if possible, by return of post.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Herdman,*
Minister of Rattray.

The Secretary.

Rev. *A. Irvine* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, The Manse, Blair Athole, 9 October 1861.

With reference to clause C., page 10, of the "Revised Code of Regulations," allow me to ask if it is enough to meet the requirement of the clause, that opportunity is afforded girls for learning needlework, or whether they must submit to be taught it? If so, and that they refuse, what is to occur? Will the managers have to expel them from the school, or will the grant be withheld altogether, or only such part of it as relates to the recusant pupils?

Again, with reference to clause A., under the 47 head of the same page, I beg to ask what is meant by "faults of instruction," that are to be visited with a penalty of "not less than one-tenth, nor more than one-half in the whole," which are distinct from faults discovered by the inspector in his examination of the pupils attending school, and for which a penalty is to be inflicted, as mentioned under head 40.

I beg the favour of an early answer, with a view to the meeting soon to be held to fix the salary of the parish schoolmaster, under the recent Act.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Alexander R. Irvine.*

The Secretary Committee of Council
on Education.

Rev. *G. E. Green* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Parsonage, Bishop Auckland, 11 October 1861.

The apprenticeships of some of the pupil teachers in two or three of my schools will terminate at Christmas; as I shall then have to arrange for supplying their places, I wish to know whether I may engage new ones then on the terms of the old Code, the new Code being, as I understand, entirely suspended until after next March. Our school year begins on 1st May, but from Christmas we shall have ten teachers.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Edward Green.*

The Secretary Committee of Council.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Managers of the St. Barnabas Schools, S. Kennington, Surrey, receiving aid from the Parliamentary Grant,

Showeth,

That in the judgment of your memorialists the revised Code of Education is calculated to inflict serious injury on elementary education throughout the country, especially in a religious point of view.

That after the declarations in Parliament, in the month of July, by the Lord President, to the effect that the proposed new Minute "would be laid on the table as soon as possible, without any intention of taking immediate action thereon"; and by the Vice-President, "we hope by the kind assistance of the House, to give greater efficiency to the present system," "and it leaves the whole present system of the Privy Council intact;" it is taking the country by surprise to lay on the table, on the last day of the session, and bring into immediate operation, a new Code, which effects such extensive alterations in every branch of elementary education, as will cause an entire revolution in the present system.

Your memorialists therefore pray that the operation of the new Code may be altogether suspended, until there shall have been time for the discussion of the subject in Parliament.

(signed) *G. S. Drew,* Incumbent of St. Barnabas, S. Kennington.
G. M. Jolley, Curate of St. Barnabas, S. Kennington.
And four others.

To the Right Honourable the Earl *Granville*, K.G., Lord President of the Council.

The Memorial of the undersigned Parishioners of Houghton-le-Spring, who are deeply interested in the maintenance of the Schools receiving Aid from the Parliamentary Grant in this parish,

Humbly showeth,

That your memorialists do respectfully request that the new Code recently issued by the Committee of Council on Education may not be put in operation, and that no alteration be made in the existing system until opportunity has been allowed for full discussion of the subject in Parliament and the country.

(signed) *George Glotab.*
William Pallister.
And 1,598 others.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Privy Council.

May it please your Lordship,

WE the undersigned the managers of the Lincoln Wesleyan School, beg respectfully to memorialise your Lordship on the Revised Code on Education.

1. We have been for several years the managers of the above-named school in other premises, and received annual grants from the Parliamentary Fund for carrying them forward.

2. On your Lordship's oft-repeated injunctions that we ought to obtain more commodious and suitable premises, and that unless we complied, future grants would be discontinued, we were induced to erect new buildings, comprising boys', girls', and infant schools, at a cost upon private benevolence, and your Lordship's grant of 3,227 *l.*

3. We had full confidence, that under your Lordship's Minutes, we could efficiently maintain the schools, and ever since they were opened 600 children have been on the books, and a daily attendance of 500, and financially they have not caused any serious embarrassment.

4. We your memorialists view with alarm the Revised Code of Minutes lately issued by your Lordships, and are convinced that the amount of annual deficiency will be so great as to necessitate the closing of the infant school altogether, or greatly reducing each of the three, a result we should seriously deplore.

5. We submit most respectfully to your Lordship's consideration, our grounds, according to the best of our united judgment, of disapproval of the Revised Code.

(*a.*) It will throw the education of the country back to what it was previously to the Minutes of 1846, as respects the teachers and the taught.

(*b.*) Numbers of schools will necessarily be closed for want of funds.

(*c.*) The annual deficiency, from a very careful examination in our three departments, will not be less than 90 *l.*

(*d.*) Such a deficiency can only be met by lessening the salary of the teachers, which would be equivalent to denying them board for themselves and their families, giving smaller remuneration to pupil teachers, which would render it impracticable to obtain them; or increasing the school pence, which would shut out those who need education most, the children of the poor.

(*e.*) The grouping the children according to age, and making that a basis of the grant, is wrong in principle, and detrimental to education in its results.

(*f.*) The example by which a school of 100 children may earn 64 *l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, is fallacious and deceptive, and with the deductions that would inevitably follow, be lessened by 50 per cent.

(*g.*) That the proposed relationship between the pupil teachers is altogether wrong and degrading to the teachers.

(*h.*) That the witholding of the certificate money from the teachers is unjust, where it has not been forfeited by incapacity to manage a school, or immorality.

(*i.*) That the limiting the time of pupil teachers to six hours cannot but be injurious to themselves and the schools.

(*j.*) That the new Code will cause a vast amount of money spent in the past, to have been uselessly given, as the schools towards which it has been granted, cannot be efficiently maintained.

(*k.*) That such changes in the Minutes are disheartening to the managers, who, in addition to their share of taxation, give their money voluntarily, and a large amount of time gratuitously to uphold and carry on the education of the country.

We, therefore, pray that the already suspended Code be rescinded.

We are, &c.

(signed) *Geo. Bainbridge*, Treasurer,
J. Y. Plumtree, Secretary,
And 16 others.

Mr. *G. Tagg* to the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, K.G.

My Lord, Louth, 17 October 1861.

I CRAVE your Lordship's attention and leniency towards the enclosed report, which I forward in accordance with the wishes of the Association, and with a hope that you will accept it as an unbiassed expression of opinion from parties whose experience may be comparatively slight, but whose decisions may still be worthy of some consideration.

I have, &c.

To the Right Hon. Earl Granville. (signed) *George Tagg.*

LINCOLNSHIRE WESLEYAN and BRITISH TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the above association was held at Boston on Saturday October 5th, to consider the provisions of the Revised Code.

These were made the subject of discussion, the results of which were embodied in the following resolutions:—

1. That this meeting views with regret the proposed alterations in the Educational Code and is of opinion that any such violent changes must be prejudicial to the best interests of public education, and so frustrate the ends for which the public money is voted.

2. That the theory of paying for individual progress by means of a classification according to age, will prove fallacious in practice, and detrimental to the interests of the children whom it is intended to protect.

3. That to lower the standard of efficiency by the issue of only fourth class certificates will not only lower the character of the profession, but will operate injuriously upon the character of the public schools.

4. That by the proposed method of apportioning the Government grants the amount received, even under the most favourable circumstance, will be considerably less than that which could be claimed under the old Code.

5. That the repudiation of the money value of existing certificates is a manifest injustice to the teachers as a class, especially as they are expected by the Government to continue in the profession, and precluded from competing for any other public office.

6. That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the chairman and secretary on behalf of the Association, be forwarded to the Council office and to the secretaries of kindred Associations.

Signed on behalf of the Association,
R. K. Noall, Chairman.
G. Tagg, Secretary.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President and Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the undersigned Persons, trained at the Bristol and Gloucester Training Schools for Females,

Showeth,

That your memorialists hold, or are conditionally entitled to hold, certificates of merit, varying in value from 10 *l.* to 20 *l.*

That some of your memorialists have also qualified themselves to teach drawing under the promise of an additional allowance of 1 *l.* a year and upwards.

That most of your memorialists are receiving sums varying from 5 *l.* to 15 *l.* a year for giving special instruction to pupil teachers.

That your memorialists have always been led to believe that however much such payments might be modified from time to time, they would substantially be permanent sources of income, and no intimation of their probable discontinuance has been made in any papers sent from the Council Office.

Under these circumstances, your memorialists venture to hope that in any revision of the existing code of Rules of the Committee of Council on Education, due regard will be had to the interests of your memorialists, and some means adopted of securing to them the advantages they have hitherto enjoyed.

(signed) *Elizabeth Windsor.*
Harriet Thorne.
And 144 others, all being Certificated Teachers.

Rev. *J. Owen Parr* to the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education.*

My Lord,

OUR attention has been called to the recently promulgated Minute of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education.

The effect of that Minute is the subversion of a system of aid and encouragement to national education, instituted and built up from year to year, during 15 years, by the Committee of Council, under the sanction of Parliament, and the substitution of another system, differing from the former in several essential and fundamental particulars.

Having been led to adjust our schools to the various conditions and complex requirements of the former system, we are surprised by the announcement that that system is abolished, and is superseded by another, to take effect, in our case, within a few weeks of its coming to our ears by public report.

We therefore respectfully submit, first, that we had just ground to rely on the continuance, in its leading principles, of a system on the faith of which not only have arrangements been made, but engagements of a personal nature entered into, which it is inconvenient and painful to break up. And, secondly, that the hardship of so unlooked for a retractation is rendered heavier by the sudden and peremptory enforcement of it with which we are threatened.

We were the more unprepared for such a blow in consequence of the acknowledged success of the system now to be abandoned, and the general satisfaction manifested in its results.

The new Minute places us in the dilemma of either forfeiting all further grants of public money, by declining to accept the "Revised Code of Regulations," or of accepting what involves to us impossible conditions. The alternative is on either hand disastrous. If we refuse the Revised Code, and so forfeit the grants of the Committee, we are left to support large schools and a costly staff of teachers out of crippled and very inadequate resources. If, on the other hand, we were to accept that Code, we could have no hope of fulfilling its conditions, or satisfying its requirements.

Article 47 (*b*), coupled with Article 75 (*f*) 3, would oblige us to maintain an increased number of pupil teachers, and to pay them a progressive weekly salary, while, by Article 17, the issue of money upon grants is only annual, and after the termination of the school year. Consequently the money for the payment of the pupil teachers (to say nothing of other demands) must be advanced during the entire year by the managers; in effect, by the clergy. How are such advances to be provided? To show the hopelessness of our fulfilling this condition, we subjoin the following statement of its effect upon the schools under our management:—

Schools.	Pupil Teachers.	Salaries.
		£.
Central - - - -	Required - 7	Amount - 105
St. Peter's - - - -	„ - 17	„ - 255
St. Paul's - - - -	„ - 21	„ - 315
Christ Church - - -	„ - 18	„ - 270
St. Mary's - - - -	„ - 16	„ - 240
St. Thomas' - - -	„ - 15	„ - 225
Holy Trinity - - -	„ - 2	„ - 30
St. James' - - - -	„ - 5	„ - 75
All Saints - - - -	„ - 3	„ - 45
St. Luke's - - - -	„ - 4	„ - 60
	Pupil Teachers - - 101	£.1,620

The above table exhibits the number of pupil teachers, and the sum of their salaries, as required by the Revised Code, giving a total of no less than 1,620 *l.* to be advanced during the year. The local funds for the support of these schools, collected during the year, amounted, in 1860, to less than 550 *l.*

This

See page 19.

This sum being insufficient for the salaries of masters and mistresses and contingent expenses, it must be obvious that it is utterly beyond our power to undertake to advance, during 12 months, such an outlay as 1,620 *l.*, or, indeed, any part of it. We are absolutely without resources for it.

This is in itself, *in limine*, a capital and fatal objection to our acceptance of the Code, even were the full repayment of these advances, out of the grants of the Privy Council, assured to us. So far, however, from this being the case, we could reasonably hope to receive no more than a very small portion of the amount presumed to be obtainable under the new regulations.

That amount is subject to deductions on various grounds, some more or less uncertain as to their operation; but some certain to inflict large and inevitable abatement.

As affecting the probable amount to be received in our schools, we may mention—

1. That in the note on page 8 of the new Minute, the average attendance is assumed to be 55 per cent.; whereas in the National Schools of Preston it is no more than 42 per cent., a difference which in the outset deducts 13 per cent. from the grants possible to be obtained by our schools, as calculated by the Privy Council.

2. Article 41 (*a*) excludes from the reckoning of attendances all who may have had the benefit of the school for the larger portion of the year, if they do not appear at its termination; while Article 40 excludes from the same reckoning new comers towards its close. These regulations, in such schools as ours, will make a considerable deduction in the count.

3. But Articles 42-4 would make the most sweeping deduction from the grants, and would with the others, as we believe, almost, if not entirely, nullify them. The scholars are to be distributed for examination into groups according to age, and proficiency is expected in a ratio of years. It is startling to see a principle of arrangement and judgment so utterly at variance with all experience, adopted and embodied in such a document. How natural and desirable soever such a relative proficiency might seem to be, the diversities of ability, disposition, and opportunity, render it simply impossible, and dissipate it altogether as a rule. Any practicable test which should ascertain a reasonable proficiency and progress in the scholars, would be, in our judgment, no less than in that of the Committee of Council, a valuable improvement on the system. But the application of the Schedules in Articles 43–4; to any schools for purposes either of examination or instruction, would reduce its classification to an unmanageable confusion, many younger, cleverer, and more instructed scholars being found in the higher classes, and many older, duller, and more gnorant in the lower. It has been calculated that conformably with these Schedules, the teachers of our schools would not be able to present for examination more than one-third of the whole number of their scholars with any hope of success. Hence, on this point, a large deduction must be made from the amount of grant supposed to be obtainable on the calculation set forth in the note on Article 40.

4. But again, Article 41 (*d*) would strike off a certain number of attendances from the roll for the grant. And on this regulation we cannot avoid remarking, that while the Factory Act compels, and policy recommends, the continuance at school of scholars from 11 to 13 years of age, their attendance during that period is positively discouraged by its exclusion from the reckoning for payment.

It does not clearly appear from the note on Article 40, whether the one daily attendance of the factory child is to be counted for two after the preliminary number of attendances has been completed, as well as before, though we presume in consistency it is.

It had already become difficult to find young persons willing to become pupil teachers. The new Minute, we are persuaded, will render it impossible to procure them by adding to the supply of pupil teachers, an excess of the demand for masters and mistresses, and by otherwise diminishing the inducements to such an apprenticeship. It is left in doubt by the new Minute, whether the examination of the inspector is to embrace any subject beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic, as required by the Committee to be taught in the schools. This uncertainty, as it relates to religious instruction, is too painful not to call for explanation.

On these grounds we lay before your Lordship and the Committee of Privy Council, our respectful remonstrance against the Revised Code of Regulations; and I have the honour to subscribe myself, on behalf of the managers of the Preston National Schools,

Yours, &c.
(signed) *J. Owen Parr.*

To the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, K.G., President of the Council.

WE, the undersigned Bishop, clergy, and managers of schools in the diocese of Brechin, beg respectfully to represent to your Lordship the alarm we have felt on the perusal of the proposed Minutes on Education.

Without entering into a criticism of its details, we feel that if it be carried into execution, it will prove most detrimental to the cause of education, as supported by your memorialists,

rialists, to the extent of the actual destruction of the schools in the poor country districts, and to the serious injury of those in the populous towns, where, of necessity, the circumstances of society occasion such fluctuations in the numbers as to render nugatory the offers of assistance held out to managers.

We must also put on record our extreme regret that the arrangements touching religion should, in the new Minutes, tend so decidedly to a purely secular education.

We have, &c.
(signed) *A. T. Forbes*, D. C. L., Bishop of Brechin.
John Moir, M. A., Dean of Brechin.
And 10 others.

To the Right Honourable the President, Vice President, and Secretary of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

The Memorial of the Committee of the Berwick British School,

Humbly showeth,

THAT this committee, having considered the Revised Code issued by your Lordships' Committee on Education, beg most respectfully to state their opinion, that unless greatly modified, the new regulations will inflict serious injury on this school and on all others similarly situated.

That while this committee are quite willing that the efficiency of the instruction communicated in this school should regulate to a large extent the rate of pecuniary aid, they are convinced, that as applied by the Revised Code, this principle would prove entirely fallacious; especially they object to the classification by age, which they have tested in this school, and found to be totally inapplicable, and indeed destructive of all proper discipline.

That, in the opinion of this committee, the restriction of a pecuniary claim for children over 11 years of age to one year, will operate most prejudicially by inducing school managers to get rid of such children as soon as possible, and in this way discouraging what all sound educationists have so much at heart; viz., the prolongation of the school attendance of the working classes. And,

That this committee cannot but feel that the transference of the claim of certificated teachers to augmentation from the Government to the school committees is a measure unsatisfactory to both parties, and which offers no advantages to compensate for the feeling of insecurity to the teachers which it engenders.

Submitted in name, and by authority of, the committee of the Berwick British School,

(signed) *T. Bogue*, Chairman.
P. W. Maclagan, Secretary.

Berwick British School,
17 October 1861.

To the Most Honourable Her Majesty's Committee of Privy Council on Education.

The Petition of the Managers of Inverbrothock Free Church School, Arbroath,

Humbly showeth,

THAT your petitioners view with regret the alterations on the system of bestowing grants for education proposed by your Lordships in the Revised Code.

While admitting the justice of the general principle of apportioning the annual grant according to ascertained results, they are of opinion that the mode proposed for ascertaining those results is such as will prove ruinous to many schools, and especially to schools established in localities, and for a class for whom they are most needed.

Acknowledging the importance of a thorough knowledge of arithmetic to the children of the working classes, your petitioners, nevertheless, are convinced that the instruction of children in this branch of study should not be commenced until they have reached the age of seven years at least. To require a knowledge of arithmetic from children under that age is likely to cause a great waste of time on the part of the teacher, and to create a system of cramming injurious not only to the subjects of it, but also to the general efficiency of the school.

While four is the maximum number of pupil teachers allowed by your Lordships, the new Code provides that there shall be in some instances a larger number, thus increasing the expense without adding to the efficiency of the school. The greater the expense for assistants the less, necessarily, must be the salary of the principal teacher, on whom the success of the school mainly depends. The present arrangement of allowing four apprentices, at most, to one teacher, seems to work well, and to need no alteration.

In Scottish schools of average efficiency, while full justice has been done to even the youngest children, the more advanced classes have been well instructed considerably beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic, "as far as practice." The new Code, in limiting the examination to these subjects, will have a tendency to lower our educational standard instead of raising

it, and encourage the withdrawal of children from school at an age when they are unfit for almost any employment, and ignorant of grammar and geography, and with but a very scanty knowledge of arithmetic. The legal age for entering factories is 13. Children should be encouraged to continue at school till that age at least.

The system of augmentation grants to certificated teachers has done much to improve the profession. The proposal to withdraw these grants will undo the good already accomplished and drive many of the best qualified men from the profession, and effectually check the improvement which certainly has taken place in Scottish schools at least.

After a careful consideration of the Revised Code, your petitioners cannot help feeling that it is unworkable except at a great sacrifice of the real interests of the scholars and the general efficiency of the school, that it is likely to lower, rather than to raise, our educational standard, to deprive teachers of the money value of their certificates, and thus drive many of the best qualified of them from the profession.

Your petitioners would therefore earnestly intreat your Lordships to re-consider the Revised Code, and amend it, so as not to be injurious to the general interests of education.

And your petioners will ever pray.

Signed in name of the managers of Inverbrothock Free Church School, Arbroath, and by their special authority,

Arbroath, 23 October 1861. *David Burly*, Chairman.

Rev. *T. S. Eagar* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Audenshaw National School, Manchester,
21 October 1861.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that at a meeting of the trustees of the above school, convened to consider the Revised Code, lately issued by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, it was unanimously resolved, that, whilst approving of the principle of payments being made in proportion to numbers and results, we strongly disapprove of several important changes proposed.

I. With regard to religious instruction:—

By the Revised Code, it is proposed that grants are henceforward to be dependent on the results of an annual examination of the children in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and that no grants are to be made for proficiency in religious knowledge however great, nor does it appear that Her Majesty's Inspectors are bound to make religion one of the subjects of examination at all.

We strongly disapprove of this:

1st. Because, when the question was canvassed about 10 years since, the voice of the nation distinctly declared that national education should be based on religion, and to carry out this principle, religious knowledge must be tested by examination.

2d. That this combination of religious and secular education, and compulsory examination in both, have been attended with the most beneficial results, and received the cordial approbation of the nation.

3d. That the Report of the Royal Commissioners confirms this opinion, and speaks thus: "Our inquiry has impressed us with the conviction that no other system than the present is practicable in the present state of religious opinion in England. Not only does it seem to us certain that the members of all religious bodies would be dissatisfied with any change in this respect, but the fact, that religious education has been working with success upon this basis during the last 20 years, has given to this principle a position in this country from which any attempt to dislodge it would destroy much that has been gained, and would give a dangerous shock to our system of education." In another passage the Commissioners say the present system has been "very successful," and again, "the next consideration is the success of the present system."

4th. That the proposed plan would not only offer a strong temptation to the schoolmasters to pay little or no attention to religious instruction, inasmuch as no pecuniary advantage resulted therefrom, but would be a strong inducement to them to neglect it altogether if possible, or hastily and therefore irreverently and unprofitably perform it, so that as much time as possible might be devoted to those studies that offered a reward.

5th. That however zealously or even efficiently the managers of individual schools may carry out a system of religious training, the christianity of the nation would be compromised if the Committee of Council (a body more or less connected with the Legislature) did not require religion to be one of the subjects of examination by Her Majesty's Inspectors, and reward with the largest grants those schools wherein the greatest proficiency in religious knowledge is attained.

II. With regard to managers of schools engaging assistant masters and pupil teachers, and guaranteeing to pay their stipends weekly, we beg to observe that the numbers in this school would require at least five pupil teachers, and their united salaries, judging by the average wages earned by persons of the same age, would amount to 125 *l.* per annum.

The

The circumstances of this parish are such, that in general the managers could not advance this amount, and even if in some instances, they could, we are quite sure they would not, except in the certainty of being reimbursed, and the examination of the registers of the schools in this district shows that the probable amount obtainable under the Revised Code, would involve a sacrifice of two-thirds of the grants obtainable under the present system, and consequently reimbursement would be impossible.

III. With regard to the grouping of children by age, and not by attainments, we consider that it is unfair in principle, and impracticable in fact.

IV. That the withdrawal of the augmentation hitherto granted to certificated teachers, has to a great extent the appearance of injustice. This augmentation formed a most important item in the calculations of teachers, as to whether their present profession could afford them sufficient means to live respectably, and doubtless to a great extent influence their decision.

We consider that they had good grounds to justify their expectation that this grant would be permanent, and that mere retrenchment can never justify its withdrawal. It is quite true that there was no guarantee that it should be permanent, but it is equally true that there was no statement that it was only to be temporary.

Honourable and liberal treatment will be felt and acknowledged by this respectable class, and must in principle be reacted on the children entrusted to their care, whilst on the contrary, illiberal, ungenerous, or ungrateful treatment will have a tendency to weaken their moral principles, and possibly induce them to adopt some not over scrupulous method to make up the deficiency.

V. That the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education be requested to withdraw the Revised Code, and carry out in the main the principles and practice of the present system.

(signed) *Thomas S. Eager*, M.A.
Ralph Kershaw.
R. J. Fletcher.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas S. Eagar.*

The Secretary of Council on Education.

Mr. *G. Thompson* to the Committee of the Privy Council of Education.

16, Dangill-street, Cornbrook, Manchester,
19 October 1861.

Gentlemen,

You would confer many advantages upon lads leaving school to go to learn trades, if you would add the rudiments of drawing and geometry to the "reading, writing, and arithmetic" required under the new Minute. You can scarcely form any idea of the number of trades the children of the poor go to where they have to work from plans, patterns, drawings, &c., and what a help it would be if they could learn at school how to make such, as well as to have to learn after leaving school how to work from them. In nearly all trades such knowledge would assist youths in learning their trades. And in some trades, where there are expensive books which the workmen do not grudge the expense, they cannot avail themselves of the advantages of such to the full extent, for want of the rudiments of such knowledge as I have mentioned, "drawing and geometry." Some men have tried to acquire such knowledge under difficulties, but how much better to have it when they begin life in reality by learning it when the mind was not occupied with the cares which attend the first entrance into life as a worker. I would beg to suggest, that you make inquiries on this subject, and I feel sure you will see that the knowledge youth requires of this world is, first, that which to each individual is a practical necessity, and he will afterwards learn those things which his intelligence will feel equally a necessity to a cultivated mind as the others were to enable him to acquire a proper knowledge of his trade.

I would suggest, that pupil teachers be taught drawing as applicable to the useful arts, science, &c., and geometry, as auxiliary; and also, that a practical draughtsman be added to the inspectors of schools. But my object more especially is, to draw your attention to this subject, for, if I succeed in this, you will find ways to work out some great good to the children who have to live by their daily toil. I hope any imperfection of mine will not be allowed to mar the object of this note. I shall be happy to know that it has arrived to hand. The enclosed envelope will enable me, by your kindness, to have that pleasure, as I do not know if I have addressed this to the proper quarter for it to come under your notice.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *J. Thompson.*

Committee of Privy Council
of Education.

Rev. *J. Latham* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Little Eaton, Derby, 28 October 1861.

As president of the Church of England Schoolmasters' and Schoolmistresses' Association, I have been requested to transmit to the Committee of Council on Education a memorial, signed by more than 100 teachers. I purpose to post the memorial, addressed to you, this evening; and I write to request that you will take an early opportunity of laying it before their Lordships.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Latham.*

To the Right Honourable the Lords the Committee of Council on Education.

The respectful Memorial of the undersigned Elementary Teachers in the county of Derby, holding certificates of merit, or conditionally entitled to do so, as having passed the required examination.

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists have for a longer or shorter time been entitled to, and in the enjoyment of, emoluments and privileges specified and promised in the Minutes of 1846. That these advantages may classed under three heads:—

I. Income arising from augmentation and from gratuity for the instruction of pupil teachers.

II. Salary secured from managers of schools as a condition of the above-named grants

III. Security against the teacher's energies being overtasked, by keeping night school, or in engaging in other than his proper school work.

That the advantages beginning with pupil teachers and extending to Queen's scholars, augmentation grants, quinquennial revision of certificates, and finally pensions, appeared to your memorialists to be secured to them by definite promise and agreement, so long as their character and efficiency remained satisfactory.

That it is now proposed by the Minute of 29 July 1861, to withdraw all augmentation grants for certificates, and gratuities for the instruction of pupil teachers; to discontinue all stipulations with the managers of schools, as regards either the work or the pay of the teachers; and to substitute an attendance payment dependent upon a definite proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic, to be granted to the managers of schools.

That your memorialists desire respectfully to submit to your Lordships, that the livelihood and protection they at present enjoy, for which they have worked hard, and which, on the word and promise of the clergy, of the managers of schools, and of the Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, they have reasonably regarded as secure, cannot with justice be withdrawn.

Your memorialists therefore earnestly pray your Lordships to reconsider the Minute of 29th July last, and to suspend all action on the said Minute until it has been discussed and determined upon in Parliament.

(signed) *A. Cummings.*
Philip R. White.
And 118 others.

Signed on behalf, and by the authority of the above,
J. Bulman, St. Peter's School, Derby,
Honorary Secretary to the Derby and Derbyshire Church of England Schoolmasters' and Schoolmistresses' Association.

Rev. *R. R. Wolfe* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K. G.

My Lord, 28 October 1861.

I HAVE the honour to forward the accompanying memorial, and to request for it your Lordship's most favourable consideration.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Richard R. Wolfe.*

The Right Honourable the Lord President,
Educational Department.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President and the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

The Memorial of the undersigned Managers and Teachers of Schools in Torquay and its neighbourhood,

Showeth,

That your memorialists having well considered the Revised Code of Minutes of 29 July 1861, humbly submit that for the following reasons it will, if carried into effect, act most prejudicially upon national education.

I. The very unsatisfactory mode of classification by age.

II. The omission of religious teaching as a subject of examination.

III. The unjust withdrawal of augmentation grants from teachers.

IV. The inducement held out to reject or neglect backward children.

V. The impossibility of maintaining schools in their present state of efficiency in consequence of the serious reduction of the aid proposed to be given by Government.

On these grounds your memorialists cannot but regret the proposed regulations as not calculated fairly to test school work; as a retrogade step in popular education, as unfair to those already engaged in it, and as prejudicial to the cause of religion.

(signed) *Harry Martin*, R. D.
Rector of Coombuntingerhead.
Richard R. Wolfe,
Incumbent of Upton,
and President of the Torquay National Schools.

And 19 others.

To the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

We, the managers and the certificated masters and mistresses of elementary and parochial schools in Ulverston and neighbourhood, beg respectfully to lay before your Lordships our reasons for objecting to your proposed change of Minutes. After carefully considering them, we have come to the following conclusions, viz.:

That the adoption of age as recommended in Article 43, is an unsatisfactory method of ascertaining the proficiency of children.

That while heartily approving of Government inspection and thankful for the assistance hitherto given to those schools which fulfilled the required conditions, we are compelled to acknowledge that we view with regret the change made in the way of providing payment to masters, mistresses, and pupil teachers; for though in some cases the capitation fee of one penny might enable the managers to continue the present rates of payment, we fear that generally the grant proposed in Article 40 will not produce the amount required.

We think also that the new Code places too heavy a burden on the managers as to the weekly payments, especially as regards the weekly wages of the pupil teachers.

We think that the reading of newspapers in the school, and making newspapers a subject of dictation is open to serious objections.

That while we think (with reference to Article 44) it unfair that the girls should be subject to the same test as the boys, seeing that half their school hours are employed in knitting and needlework, we venture to offer no opinion as to the standard which should be adopted by Government in the modification of this article.

(signed) *Richard Gwillym*, Incumbent of Ulverston.
J. M. Morgan, Vicar of the Parish of Dalton.
And 12 others.

Edinburgh, October 1861.

THE members of the Free Church Teachers' Association beg respectfully to lay before you their views on the Revised Code of the Committee of Council on Education. They request your candid consideration of the subject, and express the hope that you will use your influence to secure such a system of education as shall be beneficial to the country, and satisfactory to the members of the teaching profession.

THE REVISED CODE:

Being the Resolutions agreed to at the Meeting of the Free Church Teachers' Association, 20 September 1861, with Notes and Explanations, specially intended for School Managers, Teachers, and others interested in Elementary Education, by a Committee of the Association.

Edinburgh, 20 September 1861.

Which day the Free Church Teachers' Association met and was constituted, Mr. Inch, Blairgowrie, President, in the Chair.

Inter alia,—THE association took up the subject of the Revised Code of the Committee of Council on Education, and the following resolutions thereon were proposed and unanimously agreed to:

I. That this association has observed with much regret that there has been issued by the Committee of Privy Council on Education a Revised Code, subverting, in almost every particular, the arrangements on which the educational grants have been hitherto distributed.

II. That the circumstances in which these new arrangements have been introduced form an injustice to the people, and especially to the educationists of Scotland, inasmuch as the Revised Code purports to be the result of the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of education in England and Wales. No such commission has ever investigated into the working of the Privy Council grants in Scotland, and therefore no new arrangements ought to be forced upon this country until it be ascertained whether they are required.

III. That although professing to be the result of the Commissioners' recommendation, the new Code differs from them in several most essential features, particularly (*a*) with regard to the payment of certificated masters and pupil teachers; (*b*), regarding the amount of control school managers should possess in the apportioning of the grants; (*c*), regarding the amount of the grants to elementary schools; (*d*), regarding the relative value attached to the services of assistant masters and pupil teachers; (*e*), regarding the examination of pupils below seven and above eleven years of age; and (*f*), regarding the grants to training colleges.

IV. That in withdrawing the grants to certificated teachers and lecturers in training colleges, and in abolishing the retiring allowances and pensions, the Privy Council is chargeable with breach of faith with all the present teachers and students, who assumed the positions they now hold in the expectation that the essential features of the system would be maintained so far as they were concerned, or that in the event of changes, the almost uniform protection given by Parliament to existing interests would not be denied to them.

V. That while not disapproving of the principle of payment for the reasonable proficiency of pupils in the elementary branches of education, the new arrangements are faulty and objectionable in many respects; particularly (*a*) that they are founded on a false principle of classification; (*b*) that they will be unequal and unjust in their working, as the grant will rise or fall according to circumstances over which neither teachers nor managers can possibly have any control; (*c*) that while, through their operation, nearly all schools will receive less than hitherto, the Parliamentary Grant will not be thereby diminished, because the new scheme is perfectly impracticable without an enormous increase in the staff of inspectors; (*d*) that they will act very prejudicially on infant schools; (*e*) that while they will in future produce an inferior body of teachers, they will at once lower the status and diminish the emoluments of existing schoolmasters; (*f*) that in making out the returns there will be much room for, and temptation towards dishonesty and deception; (*g*) that their tendency will be to foster and encourage, instead of repressing, the pernicious custom of premature withdrawal from school; (*h*) that it is one of their most prominent features that the whole control of the funds is vested in what the Privy Council itself calls "irresponsible and constantly-changing school managers, and that the payment of voluntary contributions by the managers, which formed a wholesome stimulus to them, and showed the high regard the Privy Council entertained of the teachers' labours, is no longer imperative; in a word, that the whole scheme is a retrograde movement, and if persisted in will, it is feared, soon bring back the country to the educational position it held a quarter of a century ago.

VI. While the association would confidently calculate on the co-operation of school managers in opposing the Code, for the grounds already stated, its members would also call upon them to scrutinize it narrowly for their own sakes. Under its action, their position will in many cases be most difficult and embarrassing. The obligations they must undertake are definite and of legal effect, while their means to meet them will in all cases be precarious, and in many may be quite inadequate.

VII. This

VII. This association expresses the hope that no school managers will compromise themselves by appointing pupil teachers on the new arrangements, until the Code has been deliberately considered by the country and Parliament.

VIII. This association would call on all affected by the present alterations to use their utmost endeavours to have them rescinded, or so improved as to remove all reasonable objections.

IX. That whether this Revised Code come into operation or not, the very fact of its proposal ought to incite all educationists in Scotland to sink their differences, and unite in demanding a thoroughly national system, which shall be beyond reach of the tampering of the Committee of Council.

It was thereafter unanimously agreed that a committee be appointed to give proper publicity to these resolutions. The committee to consist of the secretaries, Messrs. Baikie, Barr, Barclay, Chalmers, Graham, Inch, Kennedy, Lambie, M'Lauchlan, M'Nab, Purves, Sime, Sutherland, and Watson; Mr. Kennedy, convener.

Edinburgh, September 25, 1861.

Which day the committee on the Revised Code met and was constituted—the convener in the chair.

Inter alia.—The committee unanimously resolved to append notes and explanations to the resolutions, and to have them, thus illustrated, printed for general circulation.

Extracted, &c., by

George Morrison, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS.

I. THAT this Association has observed with much regret that there has been issued by the Committee of Privy Council on Education a Revised Code, subverting, in almost every particular, the arrangements on which the educational grants have been hitherto distributed.

No one who compares the new minute with previously existing regulations can fail to see that the change now proposed is a radical one. Three weeks before the new Code was issued the Vice-President of the Committee of Council stated in Parliament that "the Government meditated no *coup d'etat*, and that the new plan would leave the old system of the Privy Council intact." How can this assertion be reconciled with the fact, that nearly all the old grants are swept away? The grants to teachers, pupil-teachers, lecturers in training colleges, the book grants, and those for scientific apparatus, the retiring allowances and pensions—one and all are abolished; while the new arrangements regarding training colleges, it is anticipated, will reduce by one-half the grants hitherto received by these institutions. Besides, the new grants are to be bestowed on conditions quite different from those formerly in force. Formerly, the most of them were available only on the managers subscribing equal sums. But this, too, has disappeared. Again, all the money payments are now to come directly to managers, who may spend them on the school in any way they please. To say that the Revised Code leaves "the old system of the Privy Council intact," is to be guilty of a most egregious abuse of language. It is no mere modification, it will revolutionize the whole present system; for nearly all the leading principles, and even most of the prominent features of the old arrangements are abrogated. We do not condemn the New Code on this ground. All we wish to show in the meantime is, that it is not what those responsible for it professed, and what the general public expected, it was to be.

II. That the circumstances in which these new arrangements have been introduced form an injustice to the people, and especially to the educationists of Scotland, inasmuch as the Revised Code purports to be the result of the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of education in England and Wales. No such commission has ever investigated into the working of the Privy Council grants in Scotland, and therefore no new arrangements ought to be forced upon this country until it be ascertained whether they are required.

This resolution requires little comment. If a commission was necessary for England, was it not equally so for Scotland? If such changes can be introduced into Scotland without a commission of inquiry, then the whole sum expended on the English commission was a wanton waste of public money. The act of which the resolution complains forms an appropriate climax to the general procedure of the Committee of Council in regard to Scotland. The system was made for England, and has been applied to us, very little regard being paid to the educational differences between the two countries. For instance, who ever heard any one in Scotland complaining that the teachers are too highly educated for their duties? and yet this is one of the grounds on which the changes proposed are advocated. The only difference noticeable is that Scotland has been all along deprived of some of the advantages bestowed on England. For example, during several years capitation grants have been liberally bestowed on England, and altogether withheld from us. That is, we have hitherto been excluded from a share of what has been acknowledged as a benefit, but are now to be compelled to participate in what England remonstrates against as a wrong. The least, we think, that can be expected from Scotch members of Parliament on this point, is a demand that the same rule shall be applied to both countries,

namely, that we shall not be subjected to changes found necessary in England until some proper authority has demonstrated that they are equally called for among ourselves.

III. That although professing to be the result of the Commissioners' recommendation, the New Code differs from them in several most essential features, particularly (*a*) with regard to the payment of certificated masters and pupil-teachers; (*b*), regarding the amount of control school-managers should possess in the apportioning of the grants; (*c*), regarding the amount of the grants to elementary schools; (*d*), regarding the relative value attached to the services of assistant masters and pupil-teachers; (*e*), regarding the examination of pupils below seven and above 11 years of age; and (*f*), regarding the grants to training colleges.

Our only object in referring to the Report of the Royal Commissioners is to show that while the new Minute of the Privy Council professes to be the result of their recommendations, it departs widely from them both in principle and working. We pass no opinion on the feasibility of the plan proposed by the Commissioners, but we deem it most unjust that the new minute should claim to be based on their proposals, while it actually sets them aside, and in some particulars seems fitted, if not intended, to bring them into ridicule and contempt.

(*a*). In respect of payments to masters and pupil-teachers. It was one of the suggestions of the Commission that county and burgh education Boards should be established. In the event of this being done, and in that event only, they also recommended that local parties should be left to arrange regarding the masters' and pupil-teachers' salaries. But they do not seem to have contemplated for one moment that any alteration should be made on these points, if the Privy Council continued to hold the same position regarding the schools as hitherto. On the contrary, here are their own words (vol. i, p. 336), "Under the present system, as the Committee of Council has no local organisation to assist it, the precaution adopted of paying both masters and pupil teachers, though cumbrous and inconvenient in the extreme, is perhaps indispensable." Contrast this with the Privy Council's proposal to allow the whole grant to be at the absolute disposal of school managers; and its announcement, moreover, that it will cleave to this plan "till the objections to it are found to be insuperable."* This is tolerably explicit. Surely no one could say that the Commissioners' views on this point coincide with those of the Committee of Council. Are not the two rather "wide as the poles asunder?"

(*b*). With reference to the amount of control that school managers shall possess over the sums to be received from the council office, the Commissioners (vol. i, pp. 334-36) contemplate that they shall be applied only to the "payment of trained masters and pupil-teachers." The Committee, as we have shown, proposes to leave school managers to use them in any way they please, short of alienating them from school purposes altogether.

(*c*). In regard to the amount of grant, the Commissioners recommend (vol. i, pp. 328, 329) that "there shall be paid upon the average attendance of the children during the year preceding the inspector's visit," in each school where a certificated teacher has been employed for nine months, sums varying from 4 *s.* 6 *d.* to 6 *s.* for each child. In addition to that, a grant of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for each child under the charge of a pupil-teacher, allowing one pupil-teacher to every 30 scholars, and in addition to this again, a grant (from the county rate) of from 21 *s.* to 22 *s.* 6 *d.* for each child above seven years of age who has attended more than 140 days, and who passes an examination in the elementary branches; the total amount of all the grants not exceeding 15 *s.* per child. Contrast with this the proposal of the Committee of Council.—All the money received is to be dependent on the passing of an examination by all the children from three years and upwards present on the day of inspection. Each child for whom a grant is claimed must have first attended 50 days in the year, for which no grant is received; then, if he pass the examination, the school managers are credited with 2 *d.* for each day he has attended beyond the first 50. To some of the most obnoxious features of this scheme we subsequently refer. It is sufficient in the meantime to say that it bears only a faint resemblance to the Commissioners' proposal.

(*d*). The Commissioners suggest that a junior master or an assistant shall be each deemed a sufficient provision for the teaching of 60 pupils, it being understood that the junior master is certificated, and the assistant has gone through the regular course at a training college. The Privy Council, however, puts them on the same level as pupil-teachers, that is, competent to manage only 30 scholars. The meaning of this is, that school managers are offered no inducement to appoint a trained second master rather than a raw boy of 13. We cannot, of course, ascertain whether this difference owes its existence to intention or oversight. Either alternative is the severest possible condemnation of the authors of the Code. The discovery of such a flaw in a mere educational theory would probably do little more than call forth a smile, but when we find it existing in a code which is intended to regulate the working of 9,000 schools and the education of a million of children, it is impossible to repress a feeling of indignation.

(*e*). The Commissioners recommend (vol. i, p. 545) that "scholars under seven years of age need not be examined, but the amount of the grant shall be determined by the average

* Letters from the Secretary of the Council to inspectors of schools, on the Revised Code. August, 1861.

average number in attendance, 20 *s.* being paid on account of each child." How can this be reconciled with that absurd feature of the Code by which children from three to seven years of age are to be examined in reading, writing, writing to dictation, and arithmetic?

By the Revised Code, after children above 11 have once passed the examination in Group IV. (and being above 11 they can pass in no other) no more grants can be claimed on their behalf. What will be the obvious result of this? Nothing less than to augment the already too strong tendency to early withdrawal from school. Teachers and managers will now, we fear, be too prone to fall in with the views of parents about having their children pushed rapidly forward, and as early as possible made available in the labour market. Everybody conversant with the subject knows that this is the great educational grievance of our day. The reports of inspectors abound in lamentations over it, and many of their Lordships' previous arrangements aimed at counteracting it. They instituted scholars' certificates to be given to deserving pupils of more than 12 years of age. Prize schemes having a similar aim received their countenance and support. And they adduced it as one of the advantages of the pupil-teacher system that it tended to keep scholars longer at school. But "a change has come over the spirit of their dream." They have gone over to the side of the enemies of all sound and thorough education. This new proposal we could have understood if the great educational grievance of our time had been that parents, notwithstanding all remonstrances, persisted in keeping their children at school till they were 14 or 15, and it was desirable that they should withdraw them three or four years sooner. We can conceive no other circumstances in which this proposal is defensible. It would be an insult to a man of ordinary intelligence to attempt to demonstrate to him that a boy's education cannot be finished by the time he is 11 or 12. Between that time and 14 or 15 he will probably learn more, both morally and intellectually, than he has acquired during the whole of his previous school career.

We have searched the Commissioners' Report in vain for any recommendation in favour of this feature. We find them lamenting the fact that children are so frequently withdrawn prematurely, and we are convinced they will join with all educationists in reprobating a scheme which can only have the effect of intensifying the evil.

(*f*). The following are some of the Commissioners' remarks regarding training schools (vol. i. p. 143): "We do not recommend any reduction in the amount of aid given to the training colleges in various forms." Again, "It may be said that the assistance given discourages private liberality, and that a withdrawal of it will be compensated by an increase of private subscriptions. We do not agree in this opinion. An institution which produces good teachers may be the most efficient of all aids to education, but it appeals to no sympathy, it relieves no immediate distress, and it accordingly obtains subscriptions with difficulty." And once more: "No other institutions stand so much in need of a permanent income and of a considerable degree of Government supervision, which of course can be had only at the expense of Government grants."* Accordingly, we find in the summary of recommendations (vol. i. p. 546), "That the grants now made by Government to training colleges be continued." Now, in the face of all this, what have the Privy Council done? If they have applied whips to the common schools, they have chastised the training colleges with scorpions. Several changes, some sweeping, others paltry, are proposed, and the result anticipated is such as we have already indicated, while in several instances colleges will be doomed to speedy extinction.

All these points of difference are of prime importance. Some of them affect the very essence of the Government system. Our comparison will enable all interested to see that between the Privy Council's scheme and the Commissioners' views there is a very great disparity. Under pretence of carrying out the Commissioners' recommendations, would it not seem as if the Privy Council functionaries had seized the opportunity of bringing into existence a crude scheme of their own devising?"*

> IV. That in withdrawing the grants to certificated teachers and lecturers in training colleges, and in abolishing the retiring allowances and pensions, the Privy Council is chargeable with breach of faith with all the present teachers and students, who assumed the positions they now hold in the expectation that the essential features of the system would be maintained so far as they were concerned, or that in the event of changes, the almost uniform protection given by Parliament to existing interests would not be denied to them.

The grave charge contained in this resolution is made with deep regret, but without the least hesitation. With reference to certificated teachers, in 1846 a Minute of the Privy Council was laid before Parliament by Lord John Russell, setting forth the conditions on which they were to receive annual sums of from 15 *l.* to 30 *l.* That minute was approved by Parliament, and has been acted on ever since. We who are certificated have endeavoured, to the best of our ability, to fulfil the conditions imposed upon us by their Lordships. We have done so on the footing that the arrangements regarding our certificates formed a permanent feature of the scheme. Indeed, we are convinced that no one could peruse the Minutes of Council, and the correspondence flowing from them, without coming to

* It is gratifying to observe that Sir John Coleridge, one of the Royal Education Commissioners (speech at Honiton, 2 October), expressly declares that the Code is not founded on the Commissioners' Report, and for himself repudiates all responsibility regarding it.

to the conclusion that their Lordships and all connected with the administration of the grants were of the same opinion. As one evidence of this we may mention that in a letter issued by the Secretary of the Committee of Council (Minutes 1852-53, page 68), to teachers who had gained certificates, after a reference to some rules concerning the first year's payment, the following sentence occurs: "In future years, the usual amount will be conditionally payable on the first day of the above named month, and payment will be made as nearly to that day as possible." Would the writer have used language such as this if he had deemed the arrangement anything else than permanent? Lectureships in training colleges were instituted in 1853. Candidates for these had to pass a severe examination in London; to enable them to do which much time, labour, and money had to be expended. But from the Revised Code no one could learn that such functionaries had an existence. Their case is even harder than that of the certificated teachers: for while their Lordships profess to give to the managers what they formerly sent directly to the latter, the lecturers' salaries are withdrawn, and, besides, the other allowances to the training colleges are materially diminished. The abolition of the retiring allowances and pensions forms the most flagrant portion of this wholesale scheme of injustice. To show exactly what we were led to expect, we make the following extract from the former code of the Committee of Council: "That in order to define the extent of the charge to be created on the Parliamentary grant for education, the pensions to be awarded pursuant to the Minute of 21st December 1846, be as follows:—

	£.
20 Pensions of 30 *l.* each - - - -	600
100 - - ditto - - - - - -	2,500
150 - - ditto - - - - - -	3,000
Donations and special gratuities - - -	400
	£. 6,500"*

In these retiring allowances very few of us have participated. Indeed, it is only now that claims on account of them could have been brought forward to any extent†. And exactly at that point are they withdrawn. What spectacle can be more melancholy than that of a public department having for the last 15 years been securing the services of thousands of men and women on false pretenses? This, we know, is very strong language; but we are grieved to say it is the only correct view which, in our opinion, can be taken of our case. But we confidently appeal from the Privy Council to Parliament and the country. The Chairman of the Royal Commission (the Duke of Newcastle) remarked some time ago in the House of Lords, "I readily admit that the interests of the schoolmasters who are already appointed ought to be considered, as it would not be fair to place them in a more disadvantageous position than when they entered the service." This is all we contend for. Practically, the new minute cancels all our present appointments, affecting, as it does, our incomes to the extent of from one-sixth to one-half, and compelling us to make new terms with our school managers, on whom the Government lays no obligation to give us even the smallest fraction of the grants which are to come in the place of the 20 *l.*, 30 *l.*, or (including voluntary contributions), even 60 *l.* to which we have been hitherto entitled. If our appeal here be unsuccessful, we shall not require to go to ancient and transatlantic history to explain to our pupils such expressions as Punic faith and Pennsylvanian repudiation.

V. That while not disapproving of the principle of payment for the reasonable proficiency of pupils in the elementary branches of education, the new arrangements are faulty and objectionable in many respects; particularly (*a*) that they are founded on a false principle of classification; (*b*) that they will be unequal and unjust in their working, as the grant will rise or fall according to circumstances over which neither teachers nor managers can possibly have any control; (*c*) that while, through their operation, nearly all schools will receive less than hitherto, the Parliamentary grant will not be thereby diminished, because the new scheme is perfectly impracticable without an enormous increase in the staff of inspectors; (*d*) that they will act very prejudicially on infant schools; (*e*) that while they will in future produce an inferior body of teachers, they will at once lower the status and diminish the emoluments of existing schoolmasters; (*f*) that in making out the returns there will be much room for, and temptation towards, dishonesty and deception; (*g*) that their tendency will be to foster and encourage, instead of repressing, the pernicious custom of premature withdrawal from school; (*h*) that it is one of their most prominent features that the whole control of the funds is vested in what the Privy Council itself calls "irresponsible and constantly changing school managers," and that the payment of voluntary contributions by the managers, which formed a wholesome stimulus to them, and showed

* Minute, 6th August 1851.

† We cannot, as yet, tell how the Revised Code affects present pensioners. Logically, it would seem they are included in the same category as ourselves. We wait to see whether the Privy Council officials are prepared to carry out their scheme to the extent of starving men who resigned their situations on the faith of their promises, or whether they have carefully calculated the amount of injustice they think they can perpetrate with impunity.

showed the high regard the Privy Council entertained of the teachers' labours is no longer imperative; in a word, that the whole scheme is a retrograde movement, and if persisted in will, it is feared, soon bring back the country to the educational position it held a quarter of a century ago.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we cannot offer the least objection to having the grants made dependent on our own efficiency and the progress of our scholars. We were all along under the impression that this was the sole ground on which our allowances from Government were wont to depend. "The grants are liable to be withdrawn if the inspector's report is not satisfactory." This has been dinned into our ears by the Privy Council over and over again. The inspector was particularly instructed to attend to results. If our pupil-teachers failed to pass the examination, we got nothing for our three or four hundred hours' teaching of them. The class of our certificate was raised, or left unchanged, according to the tenor of the inspector's report. If this was not payment for proficiency, for results, then we humbly submit that the teachers, and inspectors, and, we make bold to say, even the Privy Council itself, have been all along labouring under a delusion. If, as the Commissioners' findings would lead us to suppose, the inspectors have scarcely distinguished, as they might have done, between the good and bad among us, is it fair that we should all, good, bad, and indifferent, be indiscriminately punished on that account?

To the new plan, both in principle and details, we must offer our most uncompromising opposition. To prevent all misconception, we will state what we consider its leading principles to be. They are two in number—

1. Every child can be brought to a certain stage of proficiency within a certain limited time. If he should fall below the mark, then it is the conductors of the school, and especially the schoolmaster, that are to blame, and therefore they ought to be severely reprimanded and punished.* And

2. Every child ought to attend school with unvarying regularity, the state of his health the state of the weather, the wishes and whims of his parents, and all other causes to the contrary, notwithstanding. If he be irregular, the only parties responsible, and therefore blameworthy, are the conductors of the school, and, as before, especially the schoolmaster; and from all of them, and of course particularly from the schoolmaster, let the most severe penalties be exacted.

We ask any one who is inclined to think that we are here caricaturing the Code, to examine it for himself, and ascertain if these be not the cardinal ideas on which the whole plan turns. To attempt to refute them would be sheer loss of time. We leave them alone in the shame of their naked absurdity.

Coming to details, the new plan may be briefly described. All the scholars present at the inspector's visit are to be divided into four groups, according to age; namely, those from 3 to 7, 7 to 9, 9 to 11, and above 11. After setting aside those in Group I., who do not come up to the mark, and those in Group IV., who have already passed, the inspector is to examine each child in reading, writing, spelling by dictation, and arithmetic. Then, if each child pass in all these branches, the school is to receive 2 *d.* for each day in the year, after the first 50, during which he has been present. If he fail in one branch, the grant is reduced one-third; if in two, two-thirds; and if in three, then nothing is received on his account. Then the grant may be reduced by not less than one-tenth nor more than one-half if the inspector's report of the general state of the instruction and discipline be not satisfactory; by 10 *l.*, if there be not one pupil teacher for every 30 children; and by its excess above the school fees, or 15 *s.* per child in average attendance.† No account is taken of the nature of the school or its locality; of the season of the year when it is inspected, or of scholars necessarily absent on the day of examination.

To these arrangements we have objected,—

(*a*). That their principle of classification is unsound. This principle is age. Would any sensible teacher ever organize his school according to it? Let this part of the Code be introduced, and a dead-level of uniformity will be the result. Pupils further back than the average stage will be regarded as hopeless, and therefore will be apt to be neglected;‡ while

* As was well remarked at our meeting, would there not be a considerable amount of commotion, if it were proposed to carry this principle into the other professions? There are desperate cases in religion, in law, and in medicine; and would any man in his senses propose that those engaged in the conduct of them should be remunerated only if their exertions were successful; or how would Government functionaries themselves like to have their salaries dependent on the success and acceptance of their measures. Had this been the case in the Council Office, we venture to predict that the Revised Code would have been a most disastrous speculation. In one particular its authors have already been compelled to alter their course; and if one may judge from the opposition which is being organised, in a few months more we shall hear of its utter destruction.

† The fact is, the thing consists of reductions, and nothing but reductions. School managers and teachers are treated as if they were inmates of a vast convict establishment, requiring to be repressed and shackled, and suspected on every hand. There is in it nothing in the way of inducement or persuasive; it is a veritable penal code.

‡ A teacher in a large town school states that he every year enrols 20 or 30 scholars above seven, whom, on account of previous neglect, no amount of labour could, within a year, bring up to the mark for Group II. Such scholars seem to us the class most clamantly requiring State assistance to make up for parental negligence. But the authors of the new Code seem to have no comprehension of anything in the way of a remedy for an evil or a wrong. They cannot rise above the idea of a penalty.

while there will be a tendency to leave precocious scholars at a stand still, until their duller companions come up to them in the race for knowledge.

(*b*). They will be unjust and partial in their working. In some districts the children attend much less regularly than in others. This is no fault of teachers and managers, but they will be the parties to suffer on account of it. They must keep up a certain teaching staff, according to the average attendance of scholars, while the irregularity and almost incessant changing among the pupils will reduce their grants to an utterly trifling proportion of what they are at present. Had the Code contained some new and strong inducements to parents to aim at regular and prolonged attendance, payment on account of attendance might have been stripped of some of its objectionable features, or might at least have been plausibly advocated. But how stands the case? The very contrary is the fact. The old incitements—scholars' certificates and cheap books—have been abolished, and now school managers and teachers are to be the only parties punished for an evil which is not of their creating, but whose existence they deeply deplore, for which they themselves have been able to discover no adequate remedy, and for which the Code does not even deign to suggest one.

Again, many country schools are well attended for only five or six months of the year. From November to April is the great educational season with them. While they are and must be closed during the greater part of autumn, the attendance is reduced by one-third, or one-half, or even more during the summer months. Now, in point of fact, it is at present during these very summer months that the inspection of such schools takes place; and so it must continue unless there be an enormous increase in the staff of examiners. Here then the general attendance, and the number present at examination, must both be very low, and consequently the class of schools, in many respects the most deserving, and most requiring public support, will suffer most severely. Numerous calculations that we have seen lead us to infer that the most a country school of 100 can be expected to earn from the Government grant, by the new plan, will be as much as pay its pupil-teachers and sewing-mistress. In many cases, we fear, this truly miserable maximum will never be reached.

Every teacher knows how school attendance is affected by such things as the weather,* distance of pupils from school, &c. The prevalence of an epidemic during part of a school year will be almost certain to land school managers in a financial crisis, while its existence at the time of an inspection, will, in many cases, plunge them into hopeless bankruptcy.

Our next assertion is,—

(*c*). "That while through their operation nearly all schools will receive less than hitherto, the Parliamentary grant will still not be materially diminished, seeing that the new scheme is quite impracticable, without an enormous increase in the number of school inspectors."

If this proposition be true, and we anticipate little difficulty in proving that it is, we think the country will scarcely submit to a scheme which diminishes the amount given to the common schools merely to augment the patronage at the disposal of the Committee of Council.

That less will be received by most schools is conceded on nearly all hands. The Committee of Council calculates that an average attendance of 100 pupils represents 64 *l.*, according to the new mode of rating; and if the failures in reading, writing, and arithmetic be taken into account, the sum actually realised may be about 50 *l.* We are strongly of opinion that this is by far too high an average. We have already referred to the case of country schools. We have been informed that in several manufacturing towns, the amount for 100 scholars will not exceed 25 *l.* Calculations made on schools in various districts incline us to suspect that 34 *l.* or 35 *l.* will be about the average receipt. We are fortified in this opinion by the data furnished by the Irish Commissioners on Education, in their lately-published report, which prove beyond a doubt that the 64 *l.* on attendance alone will be reduced, on the most favourable showing, to 34 *l.* or 35 *l.* Here then we at once concede that, supposing the number of schools under inspection not to be increased, there will be a saving of some thousands of pounds on the new plan.

But we also assert that the new scheme is impracticable, without a large accession to the present force of inspectors. Let us look for a little at what must be the inspectors' future work. Take the case of a school of 100 or 120. For examination they must be divided into four divisions, corresponding to the four Groups. Each child in each of these four divisions must be examined in reading, writing, writing to dictation, and arithmetic. His exercises in writing and arithmetic must be dictated and reviewed, and the results of the whole recorded. All practical teachers will agree with us that this could not be done thoroughly in less than nine or ten hours—that is, two school days. To take much less time would be to do injustice to all parties. But this is not all the inspector's work. He must examine and report upon the school premises and the school registers, and make entries

* On a wet and stormy morning in September last, the attendance at a large school in Edinburgh fell by 300, or about 70 per cent. of the number in attendance at the period. This would lower the grant to the extent of 2 *l.* or 3 *l.* A dozen such diminutions in the course of a session, would amount to the yearly salary of two pupil-teachers. One is at a loss whether to be amused or mortified at the fact of a scheme affected by contingencies such as this emanating from a Government Department.

entries in the school log-book.*. He must also take particular note of the working of the school, and the efficiency of the master and pupil teachers, for he is armed with the power of cutting down the grant by one-half; that is, from 35 *l.* or 40 *l.* in the case we have supposed, to 17 *l.* or 20 *l.*, if he be not satisfied with the general instruction and discipline of the school. All this work, we need scarcely say, never could be satisfactorily performed by the present number of inspectors. To do it, the Royal Commissioners' estimate that an additional expense of 53,000 *l.* must be incurred, and this by the employment of a staff of functionaries at a much lower rate of remuneration than the inspectors receive. The whole sum paid to certificated teachers last year was 97,000 *l.*, and we may affirm, without fear of contradiction, that the saving effected by cutting down the latter will not meet the additional expense of the former. And yet the Revised Code has been lauded as a decentralizing one.

(*d*). They will act most prejudicially towards infant schools.

This few will dispute. Almost every infant school worthy of the name will be extinguished, at least so far as the loss of the grants can do so. Educationists and physiologists agree that almost the only education of which a child below five or six is capable is moral training. Severe mental exercise before that time almost invariably sows the seeds of cerebral, and therefore mental disease. Besides, it is well known to be a physical impossibility for the muscles of many children under six to form letters and figures on the black board, as they are expected to do. And yet the Privy Council demands that children from three to seven should pass an examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic. It will be at the peril of teachers if, joining the Privy Council in its disregard of the admonitions alike of physiology and of mental science, they overstrain the minds of their younger scholars in the attempt to fulfil this absurd condition.

(*e*). That while in the future they will produce an inferior class of teachers, they will at once lower the status and diminish the emoluments of those at present in the profession.

The requirements from pupil teachers, already ridiculously low, are in the Revised Code still further diminished.† The teacher will in future have to teach them only an hour instead of an hour and a half daily, and he may do this as part of the work of an evening school. Their Lordships formerly forbade certificated teachers to engage in the work of evening schools; but here, too, they have completely changed their views. How pupil teachers can be taught in any evening school will form, we suspect, a puzzle to most people. We should like to see a class in such schools, especially in our manufacturing districts, sufficiently far on to join pupil teachers in the studies (low as these are), for their third, fourth, and fifth years. If the teacher neglect his evening scholars for his pupil teachers, where will be the efficiency of his evening classes?—If his pupil teachers, for the sake of his evening pupils, will not the pupil teachers, their parents, and the Committee of Council itself have something to say? In addition to this, a class of certificates for teachers of inferior qualifications is established, and teachers may now enjoy the benefits of the grant for several years without possessing a certificate, or having gone through the course at a training college. Indeed, almost everything in the Code tends to degrade the profession of teaching in status, comfort, and qualifications. In the new Code the teacher is in some things altogether ignored. Formerly a party to all pupil teachers' indentures, he is to be so no longer. For the new indenture exhibits the singular anomaly of two parties entering into a legal bargain, the principal conditions of which must be wrought out by a third person. It is now of very little moment on what tenure we hold our offices, for the Revised Code presents to local parties a most effectual instrument for starving us out. Without having an exaggerated estimate of the importance of our position, we have no hesitation in affirming that it is not for the national welfare that such things should be. If we be inadequately remunerated, if we be put at the beck of any irresponsible authority whatever, if our positions be made so insecure that we cannot firmly and conscientiously discharge our duties without detriment to our worldly interests, then we are most firmly convinced that we cannot be exercising that influence over the young which, as teachers, we ought to be able to do; and consequently the education of the country cannot be in a sound and prosperous condition.

(*f*). That in making out the returns, there will be great room for, and temptation towards, dishonesty and deception.

This, no one conversant with school details can have any difficulty in perceiving. We earnestly demur to being put into a position where our conscience and worldly interests will every day come into violent collision.

(*g*). We have already, we trust, sufficiently indicated the effect of the new Code on early withdrawal from school.

(*h*). The

* Lest the non-professional reader should be startled by this, the latest addition to scholastic nomenclature, we make the following extracts from the Code:—"In every school must be kept a diary or log-book. The principal teacher must daily make in the log-book the briefest entry which will suffice to specify either ordinary progress or whatever other fact concerning the school, of its teachers, &c., may deserve to be recorded. No reflections or opinions of a general character are to be entered in the log-book." "The inspector will call for the log-book at his annual visit, and will report whether it appears to have been properly kept throughout the year." (Revised Code, p. 10.) Contrast this attention to *minute* details with the omission of more than one important point.

† This and some other provisions of the Code seem to be the result of a dread of what is called the over-education of the lower classes. We are certain that this feeling will find little sympathy in Scotland, whose glory and boast it is that her whole system of education has been all along accessible to all classes.

(*h*). The whole control of the funds is vested in school managers, and the payment of voluntary contributions is no longer imperative.

We have no intention of saying anything harsh regarding school managers. We know that among them are some of our warmest friends. But we not scruple to say that the Revised Code places them in a false position. Under the Privy Council system, as hitherto administered, they possessed a large amount of authority; and indeed we see in the Report of the Commission no evidence either that they wished more power for themselves, or were dissatisfied with the position assigned to us. The repeal of the clause rendering local contributions necessary will be productive of most calamitous results. The first is, that large sums of money will be lost to the cause of education. Again, managers are under no legal obligation, and we doubt not many of them will consider themselves as free from any moral constraint, to give the teacher any part of the funds received from Government. They will in all probability, in many cases, apply them to the general school purposes for which they formerly themselves contributed.* We are strengthened in our opinion here by the statement of one of the most eminent of the inspectors (Dr. Temple), who declares that in very many cases the capitation grants (over which the managers had entire control), had the effect of completely drying up all local contributions.

Their Lordships' allowances were formerly all supplementary. They remonstated in the strongest terms against the teacher's previous income being reduced when he came to participate in the Parliamentary fund. Indeed, the whole scope of their scheme went to tell local parties that teachers required to be well paid, at least much better than they had been hitherto. But now all that they have done during the last 16 years they propose much more speedily to undo. Teachers, we are told, must make what bargains they can with local parties. In too many cases the cheapest man—that is, in all probability, the worst—will be preferred to the best. Future entrants into the profession, knowing what they have to expect, must be prepared for the consequences. But to tell us, who are in the profession, that we must make what terms we can, is to add cruelty to injustice. We are in positions quite different from those of candidates for situations. We must either accede to the proposals of managers or quit the profession, for we have, in fact, no middle course between submitting to a heavy pecuniary loss, and abandoning altogether the position of certificated teachers. Even if we had been guilty of gross negligence and culpable inefficiency this were tolerably sharp practice; but when the fact of the case is that we, in Scotland at least, have been condemned unheard and unjudged, we feel certain that such conduct will call forth the reprobation of all right-minded men.

After all this do we require additional arguments to prove the concluding statement of our resolution, that the scheme is a retrograde one?†

> VI. While the Association would confidently calculate on the co-operation of school managers in opposing the Code, for the grounds already stated, its members would also call upon them to scrutinize it narrowly for their own sakes. Under its action, their position will in many cases be most difficult and embarrassing. The obligations they must undertake are definite and of legal effect, while their means to meet them will in all cases be precarious, and in many may be quite inadequate.

We think we have already said quite enough to show that the Revised Code attacks, the comfort and interests of school managers in common with our own. Stringent as are its provisions, the experience of school managers in their dealings with the Privy Council will be sufficient to warn them that there is much more probability of their being tightened than relaxed. The Committee of Council, in resiling from its former position, intends to impose upon managers conditions far more rigorous than it was wont to lay upon itself. Formerly, one pupil teacher to every 50 scholars was thought enough; now managers must provide and pay for one for every 30 after the first 50. Formerly, pupil teachers were not paid till after their year's service, and until they had passed the examination; now, they must be paid in advance. Formerly, the idea of breaking an indenture was never hinted at; now, the utmost facilities are provided for doing so. Formerly, the indenture was worthless as a legal instrument; now, it must be drawn in due legal form, and infers legal penalties. Formerly, if a vacancy among pupil teachers occurred during the year, no new appointment could be made till the inspector's next visit; now, whenever a vacancy occurs, the managers must, under a heavy penalty, immediately supply

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* Listen to what one of the witnesses (Dr. Temple) says on this point (vol. i. p. 336), Rev. W. C. Lake: "You would think it a very bad plan, supposing, if the school were in a state of efficiency, the Government were to grant the money for the managers to do what they liked with it?" Answer: "Yes, I should think it a very great evil. I am sure that in the end a good deal of the money would be simply thrown away." This is exactly what the Privy Council has done.

† We suggest another explanation of the desire to keep down the education of the people, which forms so conspicuous a feature of the Revised Code. For a long time State appointments were nearly all the exclusive privilege of a certain class. By recent enactments an educational test has been imposed, and they have been flung open to all sections of the community. Is this new Code not an attempt to reverse this arrangement, by so lowering the general standard of education, that members of the lower orders, although invited to come forward, can have no reasonable prospect of success. If there be any truth in this conjecture, what else is the Revised Code but a gigantic scheme for establishing and perpetuating caste in one of its most odious forms.

supply it; and even when it is supplied, the fine is exigible if the interim pupil teacher should fail to pass an examination, of a kind not stated, and on subjects not prescribed.* And yet the Privy Council professes to leave managers to make their own bargains. Besides, there will always be in a school of 120 one pupil teacher, and in larger ones more, for the payment of whom the managers will receive no grant. Thus there will always be 15 or 20 children not far enough advanced to pass in the subjects of Group I, (Monosyllabic Narratives, &c.), and perhaps as many who have already passed in Group IV., and for whom, therefore, no grant can be claimed. That is, the Code compels managers to keep up a pupil teacher for these, and yet refuses to pay one penny of his salary.

School managers will require to make definite bargains with the pupil teachers; with the master for teaching them; and, besides, with the master, if he be a man of any standing, for a salary in addition to the fees. Every time a pupil teacher is appointed, the managers legally bind themselves for about 100 *l.* (that is, 80 *l.* for the pupil teacher's salary for five years, and 20 *l.* for teaching him). Before a school of 200 can be properly equipped, the managers must have come under obligation for 600 *l.* on account of pupil teachers alone. Where will the school managers be got who will venture on this, when their means of its fulfilment depend on the uncontrollable contingencies to which we have adverted? All changes in the condition of the school—its falling off through a change of master, or the appointment of an unpopular one—will affect and confuse their calculations. We have no doubt that in many cases they may propose to transfer these obligations to the teacher. This, however, will not screen them, as the law and the Privy Council will hold them, and them alone, responsible. For it is a feature of the new indenture that it is between managers and pupil teachers alone. The teacher is not a party to it. While we deem this arrangement somewhat disrespectful to us, it will undoubtedly be fraught with much annoyance to them. If the Code should come into operation, we are convinced that many managers will decline to come under its operation, and thereby allow their schools to drop connexion with the Committee of Council. This would be a step much to be regretted on many accounts. To prevent its necessity, we would earnestly call upon them to co-operate with us now in our opposition to the Code.

> VII. This Association expresses the hope that no school managers will compromise themselves by appointing pupil teachers on the new arrangements, until the Code has been deliberately considered by the country and Parliament.

This caution is, we are glad to say, unnecessary. By a circular dated 25th September, issued from the Council Office, it is announced that the Minute of 29th July (the Revised Code) will not come into operation till after 31st March 1862. This should incite all affected by the proposed Minute to make their views as distinctly and as extensively known as possible, for the obnoxious Code is only postponed, not withdrawn.

> VIII. This Association would call on all affected by the present alterations to use their utmost endeavours to have them rescinded, or so improved as to remove all reasonable objections.

This Revised Code is a most convincing evidence to teachers how much lower and weaker their position in the country is than it ought to be; for in no other profession, we believe, would an attempt have been made to interfere so violently, without the concert and advice of the members of the profession itself. It is clear that a vast amount of prudent, persevering, and united action on our part is required before this can be remedied. If teachers remain quiescent now, they deserve all, and more than all, the indignities heaped upon them. If they do not now rise, they deserve to be for ever fallen. We earnestly trust that they will take the earliest opportunity of enlightening their Members of Parliament on the bearings of this question. Teachers in general, we believe, stand pretty much aloof from politics. Whether this be a correct course in the main, it will stand them in good stead at present, for they can the more easily approach men of all shades of political opinion. Their numbers, position, and influence are such as to lend to their remonstrances a large amount of weight. A goodly proportion of the 9,000 certificated teachers are possessed of the elective franchise. It is not likely that the friends of the 3,000 students and 15,000 pupil teachers will stand tamely by and see the prospects for life of those in whom they are interested so materially damaged; and the justice of our cause will insure us the support of large numbers in all ranks of the community. In these circumstances, and in the present state of political parties, our case would be almost certainly gained if we could make it unmistakably understood that our votes and influence are for the men who aid us in this conjuncture, and that those who cannot see that we are threatened with foul wrong and injustice by this Revised Code never can be representatives of ours.

IX. That

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* We may here advert to one feature of the Code, which is quite of a piece with some we have already noticed. It is, that any cancelling of the indenture "for voluntary causes," before the end of the fourth year, will be visited by a fine of 10 *l.* If we understand this, it would act thus: Suppose that, six months after a pupil-teacher has been appointed, his friends wish to leave for Australia, and apply for the cancelling of the indenture to the managers. The latter can grant it only at the loss of the six months' wages given to the boy, and 10 *l.* fine at the end of the year. If, however, the boy should run off, they are to enjoy the luxury of prosecuting him, and on providing a substitute, save their 10 *l.* If this be the meaning of the proviso, few, we think, will be able to comprehend its use; but its effect on the morality of all concerned as few will question.

IX. That whether this Revised Code come into operation or not, the very fact of its proposal ought to incite all educationists in Scotland to sink their differences, and unite in demanding a thoroughly national system, which shall be beyond reach of the tampering of the Committee of Council.

This resolution speaks for itself. The time for a movement in this direction is most opportune. Last Session of Parliament saw a barrier of long standing swept aside, and now we cannot conceive any quarter from which serious opposition would come. If a national system for Scotland should be the result of the present educational panic, few among us will have cause to regret the Minute of 29th July 1861.

In our examination of the Code there are some points of importance which we have been compelled to pass over. For example, we might have noticed the high standard of attainment required for scholars compared with that for pupil teachers, as especially exemplified in the fact that more is required in some branches from a boy between 11 and 12, than from one at least 13, who is a candidate for a pupil teachership. We might also have adverted to the fact that students in training colleges are required to promise that they will remain in the profession for at least a certain number of years, and that they are not allowed to become candidates for appointments in any branch of the Civil Service until they have refunded the money spent in their training; thereby showing that the Government claims the right of putting barriers in the way of our leaving the profession, and, according to the Code, the additional right of completely overturning the conditions existing when we entered it. We might also call attention to the effects, some of them serious enough, which the Code is likely to produce upon us as Free Church teachers.* But on all these points we have been compelled to forbear. We have also purposely abstained from commenting on the bearings of the Code on religious teaching. All who have given their opinion publicly on the Code, evidently consider this a most serious aspect of the question; we therefore leave its consideration to the different religious bodies in the country.

In name of the Committee,
William Kennedy, Convener.

Rev. *Robert Hawes* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Tunstall Parsonage, Staffordshire,
31 October 1861.

Sir,

In forwarding the enclosed, I avail myself of the honour of making a few remarks on the new Educational Minute which you may or may not lay before the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, or before the Right Honourable the President of the Council, as you may deem expedient.

1. It is much to be regretted that a hue and cry has been raised throughout the country against the Government respecting the "Revised Code," as if Government had not at heart as much as others the welfare of the country in general, and the adoption of a code of education likely to be useful for the people and appropriate to the age.

Also, protest without suggestion is of little value, and may do much harm. This I insisted upon lately at a meeting of the clergy at Stoke-upon-Trent, urging that doubtless the Government would gladly receive any suggestions that rested on observation and experience, and the result was a moderate memorial of a suggestive character.

2. As the incumbent of a parish involving much hard work, and having day schools with 600 scholars on our books, I have much pleasure in stating that I approve cordially the broad principle of the Revised Code, and regard the consolidated grant to the schools as not only likely to simplify considerably the machinery of Government, but as being much more likely than the present scheme to bind the teachers to the clergy and managers in dependent and harmonious co-operation.

3. And, whilst I cannot but feel that the details of the new Minute will not meet the actual state and requirements of schools, and would leave managers in too great uncertainty as to their receiving the full Capitation Grant (the age of children being no sure index to their mental capacity and attainments, and the Capitation Grant being totally dependent upon the uncertain and variable results of one day's examination by the Government inspector), yet the Code may be so modified as to obviate these cardinal objections, and to become practicable and acceptable.

4. I would beg permission respectfully to suggest:—

A. That the children pass out of infant schools to the boys' and girls' schools at the age

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* In last Session of Parliament a measure passed the Legislature, the Parish Schools Bill, which undoubtedly elevates the parish schoolmaster, and will ultimately raise the standard of education in the parish schools; while the Revised Code, if carried into operation in Scotland, will as unquestionably lower the teachers in schools aided by the Government grant, and will make such schools quite unable to compete with the others. We confidently hope that Parliament, which has done so much to elevate the parish schools, will not tamely submit to see the others degraded.

age of six,* and that the moral tone and general efficiency of the infant school be the test which shall secure a Capitation Grant on the attendance as at present.

B. That the groupings for given attainments be three only; viz., from 6 to 8, from 8 to 10, and from 10 to 12, at which last age children of the poor may reasonably be expected to begin to earn something for their parents.

C. That the test of proficiency in the boys' and girls' schools be applied to those scholars only who have passed through the infant school, or who shall have been at least one year before the commencement of the current year under the teacher's instruction. The remainder of the scholars to come under an attendance Capitation Grant of smaller amount, as at present.

D. That where there is good evidence upon the testimony of the managers that pupil teachers have done their duty, and the school funds are not equal to the payment of their salaries, the Lords of the Committee on Education be open to special application in all such cases, on the understanding that, should the appeal be good and urgent, their Lordships will entertain it.

Sending this, with much deference, but also from a sense of duty,

I have, &c.

The Secretary
Committee of Council on Education.

(signed) *Robt. Hawes.*

To the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

We, the undersigned manager, certificated mistress, and pupil teachers of the Ulverstone Infant School, beg respectfully to lay before your Lordships our reasons for objecting to your proposed change of Minutes. After carefully considering them, we have come to the following conclusions: That the adoption of age, as recommended in Article 43, is an unsatisfactory method of ascertaining the proficiency of children, even of tender age. That while heartily approving of Government inspection, and thankful for the assistance hitherto granted to this school, we are compelled to acknowledge that we view with regret the change made in the way of providing the payment to the mistress and pupil teachers, for though in some schools the capitation fee of one penny might enable the managers to continue the present rates of payment, we fear in all infant schools it would prove utterly insufficient to produce the amount required.

We think also that the new Code places too heavy a burden on the managers as to the weekly payment of the pupil teachers' wages. The manager (for it rests solely in one hand) feels it very hard, after having almost entirely supported the school for 14 years, now that he has embarked in the more costly system of pupil teachers, the grant receivable from Government as capitation fees, and the payment of the mistress' certificate should with the payment of the pupil teachers be placed in such jeopardy, that it is but too probable after the inspection and examination of children of such tender age, all grants and allowances will become forfeited.

Richard Gwillym, M.A., Incumbent of Ulverstone.
Mary Lawrence, Mistress of Ulverstone Infant School.
And 4 others.

To the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

The Humble Memorial of us, the undersigned Managers of the Wakefield Lancasterian School,

Showeth, that—

We have considered the Revised Code of Regulations on the distribution of the Parliamentary grant for education, dated the 29th of July 1861, and now beg leave to express our dissatisfaction with it on the following grounds:—

1. We concur with the principle of paying for results, but think the new Code is calculated to operate strongly against this.

2. The required classification of scholars by age is impracticable, because children of any given age must always differ widely in their attainments, partly from their natural abilities, but chiefly from their first entering school at different ages. And we fear that children who have been most neglected in their earliest years, and who, therefore, require most care, will, under the proposed classification, go for little or nothing toward obtaining the annual grant; and so in many schools the quicker children will be pushed forward, and the backward neglected.

3. The exclusion of scholars once passed in Group IV, namely, all above 11 years of age, will induce school managers not to make any effort to retain children at school, and so cause them to leave earlier than at present; and we think they leave too early already.

4. The

* Were we to allow our children to remain in the infant school till seven, the effect would be here an overwhelming and unmanageable infant school, and sadly diminished boys' and girls' schools.

4. The requirement that all children examined by the inspector must attend 16 times at least in the month, immediately preceding the examination, will, in our opinion, work injuriously, and it is, moreover, an unnecessary restriction.

5. To refuse augmentations to existing certificated and pupil-teachers is, in our opinion, a breach of faith toward both these classes. They chose their profession, and formed their schemes of life in reliance upon public representations which the new Code sets aside, and in the expectation that the grants and advantages offered would be continued, to them at least, so long as the prescribed conditions should be fulfilled; and we firmly believe that if any engagement of the same kind were contracted with private persons, it might be enforced in the courts of law.

6. We are satisfied that the grants to schools under the new Code will be of much smaller amount than under the old Minutes, and, consequently, that schools dependent on voluntary contributions will be in danger of inefficiency from want of money, many even now finding it difficult to raise enough for their purposes. And we are sure the sum voted by Parliament for education is not too much, nor is it, so far as we know, complained of by the country.

And we, therefore, humbly pray that your Lordships will be pleased to amend the new Code in the foregoing respects.

W. R. Milner, Chairman.
John Binks, Treasurer.
And 7 others.

31 October 1861.

Rev. *F. Richardson* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Bollington Parsonage, Macclesfield,
1 November 1861.

My Lords,

THE managers connected with the Bollington and Bollington Cross National Schools have had the Revised Code brought under their consideration; at their request, I write to express a sincere hope that its regulations may be so modified as to make it practically consistent with the educational advancement of the day. I am requested, too, to bring under your notice the objections we entertain to it.

1. It ignores religious education, and tends to discourage secular education.

2. It violates the first principles of justice by cancelling the specific money-value attached to the teachers' certificate. On the ground of moral and political justice, we believe that the present holders of certificates have really vested interests.

3. It throws a pecuniary responsibility upon managers which they are not in a position to bear, and subjects them to undue official interference.

4. It subjects managers connected with factory schools to a very large pecuniary abatement, for attendances under Half-time Acts can only be multiplied by 2 to make up the preliminary number. Our schools are open for 235 days; from this number take 50, to make up the preliminary number, and we have 185. Now supposing a factory boy or girl to be present every day throughout the year, and to pass according to his or her age in all the subjects of the required group, we could only claim 185 pennies, or 15 *s.* 5 *d.* We could not, under any circumstances, secure a grant on account of factory children even approximate to that which is now made.

5. It subjects children in an infant school to an unjust examination. A liberal allowance ought to be made by the Government to all infant schools whose general efficiency and discipline satisfies the inspector.

6. It does not allow a claim to be made on account of any scholar, except in Group IV., who has given less than 16 mornings or afternoon attendances within the 31 days preceding the date of the return. This clause, if retained, might seriously injure the managers connected with the aforesaid schools. We have, in our Bollington day schools, rather more than 100 children from one mill; and in our Bollington Cross day schools we have 90 children from one mill. Now, supposing (by no means improbable) a break-down in either of these mills within the 31 days preceding the date of the return, the managers would lose all the Capitation Grant on account of these children, because they preferred to play about the streets rather than enter the school and satisfy your requirements.

7. It exacts, in the grouping for examination according to age, the same standard of proficiency in factory girls as in factory boys, and of both as of day scholars. It it utterly impossible for a factory girl who has needlework to attend to, &c., to pass the arithmetical examination.

8. It

8. It regards, as the only satisfactory test of the efficiency of a school, the grouping according to age; this is manifestly unjust, because it would exclude from any participation in the grant a great number who never enter our schools until they pass as half-time.

9. It virtually excludes all night scholars from any participation in the grant, for very few would put in eight evening attendances within the 31 days preceding the date of the return.

10. It allows the master to take charge of the evening school, and the pupil-teacher to attend as a scholar and receive instruction in the evening school, robbing the master of his necessary recreation, and the pupil-teacher of that individual instruction which can alone qualify him for his annual examination.

11. It changes certainty for uncertainty; it destroys confidence; and in the event of its ever coming into operation without very important modifications, it will tend to close one-half of the schools at present in connexion with the Government.

These, my Lords, are the objections we entertain to the Revised Code; if the feeling expressed in this neighbourhood be a fair test of public opinion, it will be cancelled immediately the subject is brought under the consideration of Parliament. For my own part, I would recommend that it should be modified, so as to meet the wishes and interests of those who are co-operating with you in the great work of education, and I would humbly suggest that in the event of your paying only for results, that a law be passed, prohibiting any child to work as an half-timer until he has passed in Group II., and to pass full time until he has passed in Group IV.; this would further the work you have in hand, for it would secure the hearty co-operation of parents and masters, who are both deeply interested in the labour of young children between 7 and 13. We should have more efficient schools, more local support, and comparatively few, if any, playing about our streets, and acquiring idle and bad ways.

I am, &c.

The Secretary. (signed) *Frederick Richardson.*

Sir *J. P. Kay Shuttleworth,* Bart., to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

38, Gloucester Square, Hyde Park,
Sir, 4 November 1861.

I REQUEST that you will do me the favour to record, and to submit to the Lord President the accompanying letter, which I have addressed through his Lordship to the Committee of Council on Education on their Minute of the 29th July 1861.

I have, &c.

To the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education. (signed) *James P. Kay Shuttleworth.*

LETTER to Earl *Granville,* K.G., on the Revised Code of Regulations contained in the Minute of the Committee of Council on Education, dated 29th July 1861, by Sir *James Kay Shuttleworth,* Bart.

38, Gloucester Square, Hyde Park,
My Lord, 4 November 1861.

I HAD the honour to address to you a letter soon after the appearance of the Report of the Royal Commission on the 24th April 1861.

That letter was confined to those practical recommendations of the Commissioners which affected the administration of aid from the "Parliamentary Grant." The period when the annual grant would come under the consideration of Parliament was not remote, and the direct bearing of those recommendations on the financial arrangements to be then discussed appeared to justify immediate comment. I had no doubt whatever that in doing this I was loyally aiding the Committee of Council in disposing of impracticable suggestions.

Letter of 24 April 1861, on Report of the Royal Commission.

Other parts of that report were left without comment. Almost all the managers of training colleges and elementary schools, in common with the most experienced principals

and teachers, regretted that they were compelled to differ from the Commissioners, both on questions of fact and on principals so critical that on them hinged the plan which the Commissioners proposed.

Confidence of the great education societies in Committee of Council on Education encouraged by the speech of the Vice-President in Parliament.

The committees of the great education societies of the religious communions had confidence that nothing would be done by the Committee of Council on Education materially to derange, much less to subvert, the system which they had been encouraged by the Government to build up. On the 11th of July the Vice-President confirmed this confidence "on moving the Education Estimate," when he said (p. 11):—"If we have spent 4,800,000 *l.* in educating the people, private liberality has spent double that sum. In fact, the opinion as to what system of education is to prevail will be regulated by the opinion of those whose hands maintain it." Also, when he prefaced his statement of "the outline of the Minute," with the "assurance that the committee need not be afraid that we contemplate any *coup d'état.*" (p. 25.) And again, when he said—"We think it would be rash and imprudent to sweep away a machinery which has been constructed with great labour, care, and dexterity, which, although it may be complicated and difficult to work, has answered many of the purposes for which it was designed, in order to substitute the new and untried plan of trusting merely to the results of examination." (p. 27.)

Sources of this confidence.

Those who bore in mind the fierce conflicts which had defeated every attempt to found national education on any other basis, and had observed the churches and congregations had been at length weaned from a jealousy of the interference of the State, rejoiced in the prospect of the maintenance of this harmony. Gradually the limits of the authority of the several boards of education, the managers of schools, the inspectors, the teachers, and the Committee of Council on Education had been defined.

Its beneficial results.

The annual outlay of 2,000,000 *l.* on education of poor purchased at a cost to the State of 750,000 *l.*

The several education societies contributed invaluable services, and two-thirds of the permanent outlay in founding schools, as well as of the annual expense of supporting them. The Committee of Council appeared to think that they had made a good bargain for the Civil Government in stimulating, by such an outlay, the production of so large an income, and the good management of schools. The money paid by Parliament rose to 750,000 *l.*, but represented an annual outlay of more than two millions of money, the rest of which was derived from private and local sources.

Managers and teachers of schools think the "Revised Code" would destroy the existing system.

Grounds of this opinion.

The "Revised Code" has been so interpreted by the managers and teachers of schools as to produce a conviction that it would destroy the existing system. I think it right faithfully to record their impressions. They say, that the Code at once abrogates the principles on which the Parliamentary grant has hitherto been administered; for it condemns the method of examining results in the education of the pupil teachers, Queen's scholars, and students in training colleges, pursued in the present mode of the inspection of the teachers' work in their schools, as well as the tests hitherto applied to the proficiency of the children. It abolishes the plan of paying for the efficiency of the machinery in the schools, subject to satisfaction with the state of the instruction. It releases the teacher from all direct obligation to the State, and at the same time renders his income much more uncertain and insecure. It cuts off about two-fifths of the annual grants of elementary schools. The abruptness of this change shakes the confidence of the managers of 7,500 inspected schools in the Committee of Council on Education, for it requires them in one year to raise 175,000 *l.* in addition to their present resources, or to cut down to the extent, in which they fail to do this, the machinery of their schools.

Injurious consequences to schools, managers, training colleges, Queen's scholars, pupil teachers, and teachers.

Contrary to the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners, it lops off one-fourth of the income of the training colleges. Their principals declare that it further discourages them by making it certain that they will be supplied by quite an inferior class of Queen's scholars; for the Code, contrary to all experience as to their sufficiency, apparently reduces the average stipend* and the time for the instruction of pupil teachers one-third. It proposes to mix them with evening scholars; for the most part rough youths learning only the humblest elements, when the instruction of the pupil teachers would be rendered almost if not quite impracticable. It renders their prospects less encouraging, by throwing the teacher's support wholly on the managers, at a time when one-third of the manager's school-income is made extremely uncertain, and on the average reduced two-fifths. It renders the literary certificate purely honorary, and thus removes the chief motive for remaining two years in the training colleges. Under these circumstances one-half the training colleges would be closed, though built with direct encouragement from the Government not exceeding one-third their cost, at a large expense to their founders.

Reduction of period of training of certificated teachers would close half the colleges.

Declaration of gentlemen connected with all the great education societies, &c.

The effect of these changes would, in the opinion of the official representatives "of the National and Church of England Education Societies; the British and Foreign, and Home and Colonial School Societies; the Wesleyan Education Committee; and of the principals of the Metropolitan Training Colleges, assembled on the 10th of October," be, "to introduce into elementary schools a lower class of teachers, and to degrade the instruction in the schools."

I trust your Lordship will permit me to submit to the Committee of Council the reasons why the promoters of schools are of opinion that this Revised Code is impracticable, without pulverizing

* Revised Code, clause 47 (*b*).

pulverizing the existing system; and destroying the connexion of the Government with elementary education.

The grounds on which the "Revised Code" is vindicated by its advocates.

The vindication of the Revised Code is based on the denial that the existing system secures adequate results. By implication it attributes this alleged failure to a misdirection of effort. The teachers are too highly instructed; they are above their work; their daily instruction as apprentices and their residence in college must be shortened; their education must be lowered to the level of their work; that level is the teaching of reading, writing and arithmetic, to scholars early absorbed by labour in agriculture or manufactures. This work ought to be done before 11. No working man's child need be paid for after that age. The teachers have been mischievously pampered and protected. "Hitherto," says the vice-president, "we have been living under a system of bounties and protection; now we prefer to have a little free trade" (page 31). The teachers must, like corn and cotton, be subject to the law of supply and demand. They and the managers must make the best bargains they can. The school managers must be paid only for work done. It is quite easy to test the work their teachers do, by examining every scholar in those elements which alone are the care of the State. If a fair proportion of the scholars learn to read, write and cipher before they are 11 years old, nothing else is wanted. But to accomplish this, whatever has been the age at which a child first entered school, whatever his home training, capacity, or the comparative regularity of his school attendance, any school which takes charge of him must either do so without State aid, or must by some art lift him up to a fixed standard of attainment, to be required between the ages, respectively, 3 to 7; 7 and 9; 9 and 11; and 11 upwards. If he know more, and can do more than is required at his age by this standard, he must be examined among those who are less proficient than himself.

The remedy devised in the Code for the defects of the existing system may be thus defined:—

Formula, embodying a definition of the principle of the Capitation Grant, which, in the Revised Code, is to displace the present annual grants to schools.

The most certain way in which to secure the only results which are the legitimate concern of the State in elementary schools, is to examine each scholar in reading, writing and arithmetic, and pay the managers a certain sum per head for each school attendance of every scholar who can pass an examination in each of these three elements, according to a standard of attainment to be required at fixed periods of age, and other conditions set forth in the Code.

What are the results of elementary education hitherto attained.

As respects the foregoing vindication of the Code, as far as it is grounded on the alleged inadequacy of the results obtained under the existing system, the promoters of education maintain that they have, under all the difficulties with which they have had to struggle, produced so large an amount of the only results which were attainable in the time during which they have been at work, that they base the vindication of the existing system on those results.

Royal Commissioners' imputation.

The Royal Commissioners, however, cast a shadow of doubt on the public satisfaction with the progress of elementary education, by giving great prominence in this respect to the alleged failure of a large part of the scholars to read, write, and cipher.

Reply of secretaries of the National and Wesleyan Societies.

Archdeacon Sinclair, the treasurer of the National Society, replies that "in respect to national schools in particular, it appears from the reports of the Queen's Inspectors for the year 1860-61, that of schools under certificated teachers, the per-centage reported to have been instructed 'excellently,' 'well,' or 'fairly,' was, in reading, 86·2; in writing, 87·9; and in arithmetic, 80." The Wesleyan Education Committee reply in like manner.

I throw into a note the results reported by the Inspectors of Schools, as recorded by the Committee of Council for 1860-61, and extracts from the inspectors' reports, for which I am indebted to Mr. J. Langton.*

Reply of the great education societies.

The committees of the great educational societies would not, however, be content to leave the question on this issue. They would say,—

Obstacles to certain results insurmountable hitherto.

1. That the obstacles to the production of the results contemplated in the Report of the Commissioners in teaching reading, writing, and ciphering well, to three-fifths of the scholars, have been hitherto insurmountable.

2. That

* Opening Her Majesty's Inspectors' Reports for 1860-61, we find in Table No. 2, page 7, the following "results of inspection:"—7,894 schools were visited between 1st September 1859 and 31st August 1860.

In 7,508 schools, reading is the subject of a report, and in 6,679 of these, or about 89 per cent., it is taught excellently, well, or fairly; in 813 schools, or less than 11 per cent., it is taught moderately; and in 16 schools, or about ¼ per cent., it is taught imperfectly or badly.

In 7,486 schools, writing is the subject of a report, and in 6,782 of these, or nearly 91 per cent., it is taught excellently, well, or fairly; in 690 schools, or a little more than 9 per cent., it is taught moderately; and in 14 schools, or not one-fifth per cent., it is taught imperfectly or badly.

In 7,459 schools, arithmetic is the subject of a report; and in 6,235 of these, or more than 83½ per cent., it is taught excellently, well, or fairly; in 1,115 schools, or nearly 15 per cent., it is taught moderately; and in 109 schools, or not quite 1½ per cent., it is taught imperfectly or badly.

Thus, we see, that out of every 400 schools receiving Government aid, only one of them deserves blame for teaching reading imperfectly; out of every 500 schools, only one deserves censure for teaching writing imperfectly; and out of every 200 schools, only three deserve blame for teaching arithmetic imperfectly.

There is surely no proof here of neglect of duty, or of failing to teach the lower branches of elementary education.

But what say Her Majesty's Inspectors on these matters, in their Reports for 1860-61?

Mr. *Fussell*, p. 19.—"Arithmetic is fairly taught, and the average proficiency of the children in this subject, and their intelligent apprehension of its principles, are by no means unsatisfactory."

Mr. *Bellairs*, p. 26.—"With regard to the certificated teacher, I am glad to report a general efficiency and a right discharge of duty."

Satisfactory results obtained.

2. That satisfactory results have been obtained—

(*a*) In building and founding schools.

(*b*) In getting rid of brutish incapacity to learn, gross habits, heathenism, and barbarism in their scholars, notwithstanding frequent migration, extreme irregularity of attendance at school, and the rareness of auxiliary home training.

(*c*) In teaching the elements, and giving general intelligence.

(*d*) In training the existing machinery of 23,000 pupil teachers, assistant and certificated teachers.

(*e*) In accomplishing all these results, while they have satisfied the feeling and convictions of the church and other communities.

(*f*) In the moral and religious influence exercised by the schools as one of the most powerful agencies of civilisation; the value of which receives a signal recognition from the Commissioners.

Now, on these results the Royal Commission has given a favourable report,* with the exception already stated.

The first of the two preceding pleas of the promoters of schools may be demonstrated upon the elements collected by the Royal Commission in support of their plan, of making a considerable

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Mr. *Watkins*, p. 40.—"There is, as was the case last year, good reason to be satisfied with the progress of school children in the subjects of their instruction, and especially in the elementary and more important subjects." And again, in p. 41, "There is no greater mistake than to assert that certified schoolmistresses are either unwilling or unable to teach needlework, or that they lead their scholars to undervalue it as a necessary part of a woman's duty."

Mr. *Mitchell*, p. 61.—"I am happy to be able to report in most schools a great improvement, and that now, generally, in all schools under inspection, a sound and real education is given to the scholars."

Mr. *Brookfield*, p. 84, speaking of girls' schools, says, "The moral rectitude by which they are characterised, gives evidence of their being placed under an habitual influence incalculably more important than any intellectual qualifications, and entitles our schoolmistresses to be pronounced one of the most praiseworthy and valuable classes of the community."

Mr. *Kennedy*, p. 95.—"As regards the character and qualifications of teachers, there is, on the whole, I find, great reason to be satisfied. From what we see, and what we learn from school managers, they are in most cases both equal to their duties and faithful in the discharge of them." Again, p. 96, "I think I see a decided tendency ever going on to stick to what may be called necessary subjects. By necessary subjects, I mean reading, writing, spelling, religious knowledge, and arithmetic; and, in girls' schools, needlework. P. 97.—"On the whole, my impression is that reading, writing, spelling (dictation), and arithmetic, are more successfully taught than they were some years ago."

Mr. *Stewart*, p. 121.—"The Parliamentary Grant has been applied according to its intention, and done its work well. It has placed within reach of the working population what never could have been supplied without it; a sound, although plain, education for their children. I do not refer to the extent or variety of their studies, but to their knowledge of a few elementary subjects; to the honesty with which their work is done, and to that indescribable influence on the general character which every earnest teacher exerts for good."

Mr. *Moncreiff*, p. 130.—"My general impression is, that our trained teachers, as a body, are doing sound work, which needs not fear the closest examination."

Dr. *Morell*, p. 154, 155.—"Bad schools, with imperfect apparatus and miserable discipline, have wholly disappeared from the schedules. The regular rise which has been already experienced in the 'standard of intelligence' during the last ten years encourages the hope that the tendency will still be to go higher and higher for the future."

Mr. *Bowstead*, p. 162.—"Penmanship is the subject which is best taught. I was enabled to report it as being either excellent, or good, or at least, fair; in 137 out of 140 juvenile schools, in which it was specially noticed. Reading stands second in the list of subjects taught, being at least fair in 134 out of 140 schools. Arithmetic ranks third, and is fairly taught in 131 out of 140 schools. Thus the three indispensable elements of education, reading, writing, and arithmetic, evidently receive, as they ought to do, the largest share of attention, and are most successfully inculcated."

Mr. *Alderson*, p. 176.—"The general review of the schools visited during the past year shows a satisfactory result as regards elementary instruction. Out of 176 schools, the reading in 174, and the writing in 172, is reported as either good or fair; in a great majority of cases, the latter. In 159, the arithmetic was good or fair; while in 17 it was decidedly defective."

Mr. *Brodie*, p. 184.—"The teachers, as a body, in my district, display great aptitude and ability; and, considering the common circumstances against which they all contend, their patience, energy, and constant assiduous labour, deserve no slight praise." P. 188.—"Writing is generally good and practical; in some schools excellent. Dictation is worked in almost all schools generally well."

Thus we find abundant testimony that neither inspectors nor teachers have failed in attention to the elements of a sound and plain education; that the teachers of our public schools are not too highly educated to stoop to mere elementary instruction, but that they are zealously and earnestly labouring in their vocation, and "are doing sound work, which needs not fear the closest examination."

* Section 4.—Moral Influence of the Inspected Schools.

"The moral effect produced by the schools is more important than the instruction given in them, although not so appreciable. The standards by which it can be measured are less definite. We believe it to be very great, and we should be astonished if it were not so. We have seen that the managers of the public schools are almost all of them men whom strong religious convictions and feelings have impelled to found and to maintain schools at a considerable, sometimes a very great expenditure of trouble and money. We have seen that the pupil teachers and masters have generally been selected for their moral, as well as their intellectual character, and have received an education more religious than any other that is given in England. Among the higher classes in society, the teacher is not socially superior to his pupils, often he is their inferior; often the difference in cultivation and refinement between the school and home is unfavourable to the school. But among the labouring classes, the teacher is almost the only educated man with whom they daily come in contact. The school, when compared to the home, is a model of neatness and order."

"We might assume, therefore, even if we did not know it to be so, that the religious, and therefore the moral

a considerable part of the annual grants to schools dependent on the number of scholars who could pass an examination in reading, writing, and ciphering.

Statement of Commissioners as to the number of scholars who ought to attain a certain standard.

The Commissioners state their own proposition (p. 174) in the following words:—"Even under the present condition of school age and attendance, it would be possible for at least three-fifths of the children on the books of the schools, the 63·7 per cent. who attend 100 days and upwards, to learn to read and write without conscious difficulty, and to perform such arithmetical operations as occur in the ordinary business of life. This knowledge they might receive while under the influence of wholesome moral and religious discipline, and they might add to it an acquaintance with the leading principles of religion, and the rules of conduct which flow from them."

Error of this formula.

The hindrances under the heads of school age and attendance are erroneously estimated in this formula.

Hindrances to the attainment of the standard.

National education does not depend simply on the school-training of one generation. The first generation of children in school inherit some physical incapacity to learn. Their instruction is hindered by the late age at which they enter, the extreme irregularity with which they are sent to school, and the early age at which they are withdrawn. They have no help at home from semi-barbarous parents; but on the contrary, much hindrance from bad example, rude household management, capricious and often harsh treatment, and the incapacity of the parents to understand the value of school training. The influence of the school is not fully felt, even in the humblest technical acquirements of the children, until the parents have been themselves trained and instructed in day and evening schools, and civilised by other influences.

The Royal Commission overlooked the condition of a large part of the people 25 years ago.

Pauperised counties.

The Commissioners have overlooked the condition of the people immediately before the constitution of the Committee of Council on Education. In the pauperised counties they were in a state resembling helotry. The labourers were bound to their parish by a strict law of settlement. They were largely dependent on the poor-rate. There were few or no schools. The population was ignorant and demoralised; it had the craft of the pauper, or of the pensioner on parochial doles,—of the poacher and the squatter on the common, but not the manly bearing of the independent labourer. Wages varied from 7 *s.*, in Dorsetshire and some parts of Suffolk, to 10 *s.* per week in other counties. The income of an agricultural labourer's family on the average was 26 *l.* to 30 *l.* per annum, including harvest work and the earnings of children.

Manufacturing and mining districts.

The manufacturing and mining districts had been peopled in 50 years with a vast population gathered from these pauper counties,—from wolds, moors, fens, and from the wild, desolate hills and glens of the border and of Wales. The villages and even the towns were rude, irregular, to a great extent unsewered, and unpaved,—without proper water supply or police. Entire districts were without church or school, and religious teaching was supplied by voluntary agencies, while education was given almost solely in scattered Sunday schools.

Great improvement in municipal and religious organization, and in education.

Previous state of schools.

The last 25 years has witnessed a great municipal and religious revolution;—the last 15 years a still greater change in education. When schools were planted 20 years ago in towns, villages, and rural parishes, almost the only teachers were either untrained men, who from some defect of body or health had been driven from the rougher struggles of life or muscular toil, or were self-taught Sunday school teachers, trained for three or six months in some central model school.

They had to struggle, aided only by monitors under 13 years of age, with the untamed brutishness of the wild or pauperised immigrant population, with the semi-barbarism of children from coarse sensual homes, with the utter want of consciousness in the population that humble learning could do their children any good, with the then extravagant and harsh claims of an unorganized system of manufacturing and mining labour, with the absence of previous training in the home or infant school, with the late age at which children with no school habits, savage, ignorant, incapable, wayward, or wild, came under their care, with irregularity of attendance, short school attendance in each year, and brief school time altogether, constant migration of families, and overwhelming ill-paid duties.

To

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moral influence of the public schools over the children must be very great, and we have also much evidence in support of that opinion."

"One of the tests of the moral influence of the school is its discipline. The best teaching will produce little good effect if this be defective."—(p. 266, vol. i. Report of Royal Commission.)

"We have strong testimony to the marked superiority of inspected over uninspected schools, and to the stimulus which inspection supplies, subject to the remark that the inspectors often lead the teachers to dwell on matters of memory rather than of reasoning, and rather on details than on general principles, or on general results; and also subject to the further remark as to the inconvenience of differences in the standards adopted by different inspectors."—(p. 273, ibid.)

"The religious and moral influence of the public schools appears to be very great, to be greater than even their intellectual influence. A set of good schools civilizes a whole neighbourhood. The most important function of the schools is that which they best perform."—(p. 273, ibid.)

"Even as to mere literary instruction, it would be a mistake to suppose that the existing system has failed because it has hitherto educated successfully only one-fourth of the pupils. The effort has been directed towards establishing a good type of education; towards the quality of the teaching more than to the number of the taught. In this point it has succeeded. In good schools the senior classes have turned out scholars really well taught; the pupil-teachers have been brought up in them, and even where the definite results in the junior classes might appear small in an examination, they have probably affected the whole school morally and intellectually. We think, however, that the time is come when a further attempt should be made to influence the instruction of the large body of inferior schools and of inferior pupils who have hitherto been little affected. We propose to effect this by offering distinct inducements to the masters in all schools, to bring up their individual scholars, junior as well as senior, to a certain mark."—(p. 274, ibid.)

Government resolved to create a new machinery of education.

To grapple with these evils, the Government resolved to create a new machinery of public education. This new trained machinery of apprenticed pupil teachers, assistant and certificated teachers, has come into existence chiefly since 1847. The number in each year, since that date, has been as follows (p. 638, vol. i. Report of Royal Commission):—

Gradual introduction of this machinery since 1849.

At the end of Year	Number of Certificated Teachers.			Number of Assistant Teachers.			Number of Pupil Teachers.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1849	- -	- -	681	- -	- -	- -	2,424	1,156	3,580
1850	- -	- -	980	- -	- -	- -	3,070	1,590	4,660
1851	845	328	1,173	- -	- -	- -	3,657	1,950	5,607
1852	1,158	513	1,671	- -	- -	- -	4,011	2,169	6,180
1853	1,541	756	2,297	67	28	95	4,308	2,604	6,912
1854	1,859	977	2,836	139	33	172	4,500	3,096	7,596
1855	2,242	1,190	3,432	173	48	221	4,910	3,614	8,524
1856	2,726	1,647	4,373	181	44	225	5,800	4,445	10,245
1857	3,206	1,960	5,166	198	46	244	6,773	5,449	12,222
1858	3,568	2,320	5,888	184	59	243	7,673	6,351	14,024
1859	4,137	2,741	6,878	214	81	295	8,219	7,005	15,224

Immaturity of present corps of trained teachers.

This corps of teachers has been like the raw recruits of an army suddenly raised—brought into the field in successive battalions, on the verge of an immature manhood, and placed, as soon as drilled, in the front of difficulties and dangers. They have had to take up everywhere the work of the untrained masters. They have been the pioneers of civilisation; 14 years have barely elapsed since their first companies took up their position, and their ranks are still full of the last batches of raw recruits. The schools hitherto founded have met the wants of barely one-half of the population. Every year has been adding to the experience of the inspectors of schools, and of managers and teachers. But schools are not universal, and are not yet thoroughly efficient.

Typical classes of uncivilised scholars described in note.

The teachers have had to contend with all the obstacles which defeated their untrained predecessors. If some of these hindrances be examined in detail, it will become apparent that the proposition of the Commissioners, that it is reasonable, under all these circumstances, to expect that three-fifths of the scholars should now have the attainments required by them, is a fallacy, founded on a neglect of these considerations. I have thrown into a note* a more minute description of certain typical classes of uncivilised scholars whom the teachers have had to train.

All

The manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire have been fed by a constant immigration from the wolds of North Yorkshire and the border, and from the moors of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Derbyshire, the Pennine Chain, and Wales. A family enters a manufacturing village; the children are at various school ages, from seven to eleven. They probably have never lived but in a hovel; have never been in the street of a village or town; are unacquainted with common usages of social life; perhaps, never saw a book; are bewildered by the rapid motion of crowds; confused in an assemblage of scholars. They have to be taught to stand upright, to walk without a slouching gait, to sit without crouching like a sheep dog. They have to learn some decency in their skin, hair, and dress. They are commonly either cowed and sullen, or wild, fierce, and obstinate. In the street they are often in a tumult of rude agitation. In the school they are probably classed with scholars some years younger than themselves. They have no habits of attention, and are distracted by the babel of sounds about them. The effort of abstraction required to connect a sound with a letter is at first impossible to them. Their parents are almost equally brutish. They have lived solitary lives in some wild region, where the husband has been a shepherd, or hind, or quarryman, or miner, or turf cutter, or has won a precarious livelihood as a carrier, driver of loaded lime ponies, or poacher. The pressing wants of a growing family have induced them to accept the offer of some agent from a mill. From personal experience of many years, I know that such children as these form a large portion of the scholars which the schools of the cotton and woollen districts have to civilise and Christianise. A large part of that better work has often been accomplished, and the benumbed brain has been awakened from its torpidity, and fitted for the reception of knowledge which there has not been time to give. The half-time system in factories, and the rule that no child under eight shall be employed in them, have been in operation little more than twenty years. Before this time the factory children of settled families were as brutish as they still are in mining districts. The children employed in bleach and print works have had only a limited and almost worthless protection from too early and excessive labour.

A different kind of brutishness is shown by a large class of scholars in the most degraded parts of great cities. A London child, living in a street of brothels and thieves' dens, with parents leading abandoned lives, spends his day in the kennel among sharp-witted, restless little creatures like himself. He is his own master. His powers of observation are singularly acute; his powers of decision rapid; his will energetic. He is known as the "Arab of the street." He learns a great deal of evil. Perhaps, he is an accomplished thief or beggar, or picks up a precarious living by holding horses, sweeping a crossing, or costermongering. Such children have of late years been netted in shoals, got into schools have been won, tamed, and, in some degree,

All these classes of children tend, if the school contain any other more fortunate scholars, to drag down their instruction. They introduce elements of disorder. They overtax the energies of the teachers in striving to lift them somewhat nearer to a level of intelligence and decency. I have had experience during nearly 20 years of large schools, through which, until lately, has floated a constant supply of an immigrant semi-savage population, bred on the moors of the Pennine Chain. While this immigration of an uncivilised transient population continued, and the teachers had also the additional burthen of the half-time factory system, a staff of most skilful trained teachers, working with exemplary industry, failed to produce any results in the schools which would bear the application of the Commissioners' test. Yet the cost of these schools, since 1844, has seldom been below 30*s.* per scholar. Of late years the surrounding population has become settled, and consists of families selected from the immigrant mass for their better qualities. The schools have begun to triumph over these formidable difficulties; but for reasons (which will be explained at length hereafter) the scheme of the capitation grant contained in the Code would still be unjust, and would disorganise the machinery of these schools.

The injurious influence of the *children of an immigrant semi-barbarous population* on schools.

These are some of the facts overlooked by the Commissioners, which prove that it is not reasonable to expect that, under the present conditions of school age and attendance, it would be possible for at least three-fifths of the children on the books in these schools—the 63·7 per cent. who attend 100 days and upwards—to attain the standard contained in the formula previously quoted from their report.

These facts overlooked by the Royal Commission. Their formula of results to be attained by three-fifths of the scholars as yet unreasonable.

The promoters of schools say, in reply, that the merely technical and mechanical results follow a large part of the moral and religious training, and never precede them.

Merely technical follow moral results, and never precede them.

They have satisfied the Commissioners with the moral and religious training of their scholars. They have, as shown by the reports of the inspectors already quoted, obtained already no little success in these technical elements. That is the first step towards complete success. They are certain that the present teachers and their pupil teachers would soon—out of the degree of civilisation which the schools have created—evolve better results in all the elements of a sound English education than have been attained in those parts of Scotland which have had parochial schools and a settled population since the Reformation.

The success of English inspected schools in technical results is certain.

But the promoters of schools entertain a just apprehension that the necessities of many schools would compel the managers to refuse to admit children who presented themselves with a standard of acquirements so much below that required in the Code, as to give no hope that they could, however skilfully taught, pass the examination; to turn out dull scholars, sluggards, and truants, though the fault might be in the want of local civilisation and home training. School managers emphatically say that the Revised Code overlooks the value of all this indispensable preliminary moral and intellectual training. It treats it as no part of the work done. It discourages it because it cannot test it, and therefore excludes it from all aid. Moreover, the clergy and religious communions regard with alarm the scheme which bases the whole of the annual grants on a technical examination in the purely secular elements of knowledge, to the entire exclusion of all the results of moral and intellectual discipline, and religious training and instruction.

Apprehension as to some immediate consequences of Revised Code.

The Revised Code treats all moral training as no part of the work done.

That part of the negative proposition on which the Revised Code is built, which implies a misdirection of effort, will be replied to in detail in other parts of this paper. It will be more convenient, in the first instance, to examine the scheme in the Revised Code, by which it is presumed that the work done in elementary schools is tested, as respects the three lowest elements; and the whole annual grants are in future proposed to be transferred from their present basis to a capitation grant, determined by this new and untried test.

Scheme in Revised Code by which it is presumed work done in reading, writing, and cipher-ing, is tested, to be now examined.

The

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degree, taught. But is it not a mischievous fallacy to say that the work done is to be measured by the proficiency of such children in reading, writing, and arithmetic? All that has been done has been against wind and tide. At home, misery, drunkenness, sullen despair, or the irritability of a dissolute life, drive the child into the street. Bad example at home lends its corruption to the foulness of the street of stews, and hiding holes. Are twenty scattered weeks, even if repeated in three successive years, enough to get rid of the wild, untamed barbarism of such children, and to graft on this civilisation that amount of knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic which the Commissioners say is so easy?

What has to be done in the case of the children who have hitherto work d, without protection and without instruction, in mines? From eight years of age they have sat eight hours daily in the black darkness, with their feet in the mud or running water, and the dripping roof of the mine overhead—opening and shutting the ventilating doors—or as they grew older dragging the corves or waggons.

Take Mr. Norris's account of the life of a potter's child, up to the age of apprenticeship (p. 184, Commissioners' Report):—"At eighteen months or two years old he is sent to one of the dames who gain a livelihood by taking care of young children whose mothers are at the factory. There, from seven in the morning to eight or nine at night, he is stowed away in a small room, without exercise or change of air, predisposing the constitution to consumption, which is a common malady in the pottery towns. This continues, on an average, for four years. He is then, at five and a half or six years old, sent perhaps to the National School, where he stays one or two, or at most three years; but during the latter part of the time he is sure to be kept away very much, to act as an occasional substitute for some other boy who is at work. At eight or nine ('earlier if his parents are drunken or improvident, often at six or seven') he begins to work regularly for a journeyman potter, turning his jigger (the potter's wheel, to which steam seems never to have been applied), and earning from 1*s.* to 2*s.* a week. In a year or two a quick boy will begin 'handling' (making handles for cups, &c.) or 'figuring,' and earn from 2*s.* to 4*s.* But by this time a great change has come over him, he has been kept at work twelve or thirteen hours each day, and so, even if disposed to continue his school studies, has little time to do so; consequently he now reads badly, and writes worse; and, in short, nearly all he acquired at school is forgotten."

These clauses of Revised Code in note.

The note at the foot of this page contains those clauses of the Revised Code which relate to the examination, by the results of which the amount of this capitation grant is to be awarded.*

Practicability of placing any large part of annual grants on this basis.

I propose, first, to examine the practicability of making the whole of the annual grants, or any large part of them, dependent on the conditions of this scheme.

In the letter which I addressed to your Lordship on the financial recommendations of the Royal Commission, I stated that the working of any such scheme was long ago examined and rejected, as full of difficulties which appeared insuperable. I did not intend to say that a scheme of examination in the three lowest elements could not be devised, on the results of which a certain limited portion of the grant might not be made dependent. I had, in fact, advised the adoption of such a scheme in the last paragraph of the Minute of 2d April 1853. But such an arrangement cannot be extended beyond a certain limit, and even within that limit would be attended with partial injustice.

Capitation Grant Minute of 2d April 1853.

I will

* Annual grants conditional upon the number and proficiency of the scholars, the number and qualifications of the teachers, and the state of the schools.

38. Schools may meet three times daily; viz., in the morning, afternoon, and evening.

39. Schools which do not meet more than once daily cannot receive grants.

40. The managers of schools may claim per scholar 1 *d.* for every attendance, after the first 100, at the morning or afternoon meetings, and after the first 12 at the evening meetings, of their school, within the year defined by Article 17.† Attendances under Half-time Acts may be multiplied by two to make up the preliminary number. One-third part of the sum thus claimable is forfeited if the scholar fails to satisfy the inspector in reading, one-third if in writing, and one-third if in arithmetic respectively, according to Article 44.

41. No claim may be made on account of—
(*a*) Any scholar, except in Group IV., who has given less than 16 morning or afternoon attendances, or eight evening attendances, within the 31 days preceding the date of the return;
(*b*) Evening attendances by scholars under 13 years of age;
(*c*) A third attendance on the same day;
(*d*) Scholars once passed in Group IV.

42. The claim is to be made, and the examination recorded, in a schedule of the following form, or in such a modification of it as the Committee of Council shall from time to time prescribe.

No. of each Child.	Name of every Scholar who has attended more than 100 separate Meetings of the School in the Year ending — 186 (Article 17), of which attendances 16 or upwards were within 31 days of the last-mentioned date.	Aged		Total Number of Attendances at separate Meetings of the School in the Year, as per Column 2.	Amount claimed per Child at the Rate of One Penny per Attendance after the first 100 Attendances.	Examined by Inspector, and passed in			Order of Committee of Council that the Amount paid (omitting all Fractions of 1 *d.*) be
		Years.	Months.			Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.
	Group I.								
1	A. B.								
	C. D.								
	&c.								
2									
	Group II.								
	E. F.								
3	G. H.								
	&c.								
4									
	Group III.								
	J. K.								
	L. M.								
5	&c.								
	Group IV.								
&c.	N. O.								
	P. Q.								
	&c.								

43. Group

† The Commissioners estimate the cost of education at 30 *s.* per annum (p. 345), and recommend that the average grant obtainable should be about 10 *s.* per child, never exceeding 15 *s.* per child.

Fifteen shillings = 180 pence, may be earned, according to the proposed scale, by an attendance (twice per diem) of 140 days = the attendance proposed by the Commissioners as reasonable to aim at (p. 330).

According to the estimate of the Commissioners, the education of every 100 children = 150 *l.*, and according to a rough application of the table at p. 172 of their Report to the proposed scale, the grant obtainable for the attendance of 100 children would be 64 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.*, before the reductions consequent upon examination and inspection. The average, therefore, including evening scholars, would probably not exceed 10 *s.* per head. The calculation is as follows:—

Amount of Grant for 100 Children at 1 *d.* per Attendance after the first 100 Attendances.

Out of every 100 children, according to the average of England and Wales (Report, p. 172), taking round numbers, and counting 1 day = 2 attendances:—

		£. s. d.
20 make less than 100 attendances - - - - - - - - - - - - - - =		- - -
20 „ between 100 and 200 = (upon an average) 150, of which 50 at 1 *d.* = 20 × 4 *s.* 2 *d.* -		4 3 4
20 „ between 200 and 300 = (upon an average) 250, of which 150 at 1 *d.* = 20 × 12 *s.* 6 *d.* -		12 10 -
20 „ between 300 and 400 = (upon an average) 350, of which 250 at 1 *d.* = 20 × 20 *s.* 10 *d.* -		20 16 8
20 „ between 400 and 440 = (upon an average) 420, of which 320 at 1 *d.* = 20 × 26 *s.* 8 *d.* -		26 13 4
		£. 64 3 4

Passage in letter to Earl Granville, dated 24 April 1861, quoted.

Insuperable difficulties to scheme in Revised Code.

I will quote the passage from the letter which I addressed to your Lordship on the report of the Royal Commission:—"Any capitation grant, the distribution of which is determined by the results of instruction in schools, is liable to the fundamental objection that the average period of the attendance of the majority of scholars is so short that, as far as that majority is concerned, few schools would be paid for the results of their own work. In the specimen districts 42·3 per cent. of the scholars (Commissioners' Report, p. 659) had been in the same public week-day school less than one year, and 22·7 per cent. had been one year, but less than two years. These proportions for England and Wales are 41·65 per cent. scholars who had attended the same school less than one year, and 22·58 who had been one year and less than two years. With such migratory scholars, it is impossible justly to pay for work done in schools on any plan constructed to embrace those three-fifths of the scholars who attend school less than two years. The remaining 35·77 per cent. who attend more than two years are alone subjects for an examination of the results secured by the work of any school. This, however, is not the proposal of the Commission. Their proposal is to pay a capitation grant on every scholar who has attended 140 days in the preceding year, and can read, write, and cipher. A scholar cannot learn to read, write, and cipher so as to pass a public examination in two years, much less in 140 days. Any examination of the majority of more than three-fifths who attend less than two years must, therefore, obviously fail to ascertain how far even these elements have

43. Group I. is confined to children between 3 and 7 years of age.
„ II. between 7 and 9 years of age.
„ III. „ 9 and 11 „
„ IV. „ 11 and upwards.

Those scholars who attend in the evenings only (Articles 40–1), must be distinguished from the rest in Group IV., and entered therein after the rest.

44.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	
Reading - -	Narrative in monosyllables.	A short paragraph from an elementary reading book used in the school.	A short paragraph from a more advanced reading book used in the school.	A short ordinary paragraph in a newspaper, or other modern narrative.	But scholars attending in the evening only may be presented for examination in any group at the discretion of the managers.
Writing - -	Form on black-board or slate, from dictation, letters, capital and small, manuscript.	A sentence from the same paragraph, slowly read once, and then dictated in single words.	A sentence slowly dictated once by a few words at a time, from the same book, but not from the paragraph read.	Another short ordinary paragraph in a newspaper, or other modern narrative, slowly dictated once by a few words at a time.	
Arithmetic -	Form on black-board or slate, from dictation, figures up to 20; name at sight figures up to 20; add and subtract figures up to 10, orally, from examples on black-board.	A sum in any simple rule as far as short division (inclusive).	A sum in compound rules (money and common weights and measures).	A sum in practice or simple proportion.	

45. The grant may either be withheld altogether or reduced.
46. The grant is withheld altogether,—
(*a*) If the school be not held in a building certified by the inspector to be healthy, properly lighted, drained, and ventilated, supplied with offices, and containing in the principal school-room at least 80 cubical feet of internal space for each child in average attendance.
(*b*) If the principal teacher be not duly certificated (Article 61).
(*c*) If the girls in the school be not taught plain needlework as part of the ordinary course of instruction.
(*d*) If the registers be not kept with sufficient accuracy to warrant confidence in the returns.
(*e*) If, on the inspector's report, there appears to be any *primâ facie* objection of a gross kind. A second inspection, wherein another inspector or inspectors takes part, is made in every such instance, and if the grant be finally withheld, a special minute is made and recorded of the case.
(*f*) If three persons at least be not designated to sign the receipt for the grant on behalf of the school.
47. The grant is reduced,—
(*a*) By not less than one-tenth nor more than one-half in the whole, upon the inspector's report, for faults of instruction or discipline on the part of the teacher, or (after one year's notice) for failure on the part of the managers to remedy any such defect in the premises as seriously interferes with the efficiency of the school, or to provide proper furniture, books, maps, and other apparatus of elementary instruction.
(*b*) By the sum of 10*l.* for every completed number of 30 scholars after the first 50 in average attendance who are without a teacher fulfilling the conditions of Articles 61, or 75–83, or 85–7.
(*c*) By its excess above—
1. The amount of school fees and subscriptions; or,
2. The rate of 15*s.* per scholar in average attendance,

} in the year defined by Article 17.

48. If the excess of scholars over the ratio of 30 to every pupil teacher has arisen from increased attendance of children since the last settlement of the school staff (Articles 56, 57), the forfeiture prescribed by Article 47 (*b*) does not accrue.
49. In every school receiving annual grants is to be kept, besides the ordinary registers of attendance,—
(*a*) A diary or log-book.
(*b*) A portfolio wherein may be laid all official letters, which should be numbered (1, 2, 3, &c.), in the order of their receipt.

have been taught to that majority in any school. If the remaining two-fifths who have been in the school more than two years were separated from the other scholars, and examined apart, some approximate estimate might be thus made of the work done in the school."

Migratory state of population and indifference or caprice of parents.

This was a brief statement of a fundamental difficulty grounded on the—

1. Migratory state of the population in Great Britain, and the indifference or caprice of parents, who have had only brief experience of good schools. That difficulty alone appeared so insuperable an obstacle that others were not set forth. Those other objections may now be examined in connection with the capitation grant scheme in the Code, or with any modifications of it affecting any large part of the annual grants.

Brutish state of large class of immigrant scholars.

2. Scholars enter the school who are in a state of brutish ignorance, unreclaimed barbarism and incapacity, requiring many months of skilful elementary training. Even if they enter young, they cannot fulfil the requirements of the Code. But it would be worse than useless to reduce the standard of acquirements in the Code towards this class of scholars, who enter at nine or even seven years of age without the knowledge of a letter.* Such a change would be, to fix the standard on the capacities and knowledge of savages, and on a transient remediable state of the population. Yet the reclamation of these children from barbarism is a good, greater far than mere technical instruction in the three lowest elements. This reclamation is not to be tested by mere technical examination.

Incapacity of scholars bred in coarsely sensual population.

3. Besides the brutish immigrants, and the street-taught children of cities, the school has charge of very dull scholars. They are inept from scrofula; from mismanagement in childhood; from the dissolute habits of their parents, entailing on them forms of brain torpor or disease. When the teacher expends a larger amount of labour on them than on clever children, the school could receive no aid for them under the Revised Code.

Extreme irregularity of attendance at school.

4. The children of dissolute, or rude parents, indifferent to their education, attend with strange irregularity. They are not simply among the two-fifths who do not attend twenty weeks, but their attendance is most capricious. When away from school, its influences are counteracted by the worst home example, and by that bad school the street, with its republic of vagrant little ruffians. They return after each interval demoralized. That is an insuperable obstacle to early success in technical instruction.

Contrasted state of population in which conditions of Commissioners could be fulfilled.

The degree of success attending the struggle with all these formidable difficulties cannot be tested by any such examination as that set forth in the Code.

We must suppose a settled population, in which most of the children enter an infant school at three years of age, and spend a hundred and forty days, on the average, in a good school, with a fair amount of home training and example, before we can even approach to the hope expressed by the Royal Commissioners, that three-fifths of the scholars may receive the amount of instruction which they are so sanguine as to expect.

Even then a reduction of one-fifth of the annual grants inevitable under provisions of Code.

But even in this case it is easy to show how sudden would be the reduction of the annual grants, by the operation of the Revised Code, on these inspected schools, without taking into account the losses contingent on the absence of children on the day of inspection, or during 16½ days in the preceding month, or on account of errors of judgment on the part of the inspector, and on the incalculable, because indefinite, reduction of the grant which

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* Extract from Report of Royal Commission.

"It must also be remembered that the children are frequently grossly ignorant when they first come to school, having been either at no infant school or at a mere dame's school. This is illustrated by the following Table of the state of knowledge of 369 boys, admitted or re-admitted to St. George's School, Sheffield, from August 1854 to August 1855:"—

"The following Table is drawn up from the Admission-book or Register, and shows the state of Education, or rather the Ignorance of the Children admitted into the St. George's Boys' National School, between 1st August 1854 and 1st August 1855:—369 were admitted and re-admitted during the above period."

Number who had never been in an infants' school.	Who could read words of two or three syllables.	Who could read monosyllables by spelling them.	Who could only tell their letters.	Who could not tell their letters.	Who could write their names.	Who could not write their names or letters.	Who had never learnt any arithmetic.	Who could do simple addition.	Who could do simple subtraction.	Who could do simple multiplication.	Who could do simple division.	Who could do addition and subtraction.	Who could do addition, subtraction, and multiplication.	Who could do the whole of the first four simple rules.	Who could do compound addition.	Who could do compound subtraction.	Who could do compound multiplication.	Who could do compound division.	Who could do reduction.	Who could do rule of three.	Who could do practice, &c.
226	61 †	99 ‡	70 §	139	97	272	291	5	1	1	1	16	12	6	3	3	2	1	3	9 ‖	-

† This includes eight boys who had previously been in the school, but on leaving work were re-admitted.
‡ This includes nine who were re-admitted. § This includes three who were re-admitted. ‖ This includes six who were re-admitted.

which the inspector may recommend, under Clause 47 of the Code.* The foot-note contains a statement of the reduction unavoidable on the Commissioners' estimate in the case of a settled population, without these last sources of loss.

A priori reasons for expecting a loss of two-fifths of the annual grants confirmed by returns obtained.

That the loss set forth in the note would fall far short of the actual loss I shall show by returns obtained from schools; but without such returns it was easy to foresee what the extent of loss would be. Only 35·77 per cent. of the scholars attend the same school more than two years, and 22·58 per cent. only one year and less than two years. The improved machinery of schools has been only gradually introduced in the last fourteen years; it is still comparatively inexperienced, and has to meet the wants of children whose parents for the most part have either had no instruction or only that of the Sunday school. Under such circumstances, a reduction of about two-fifths of the annual grants of elementary schools might have been anticipated; or of 175,340 *l.* in the first year of the operation of the Revised Code. That anticipation is supported by the returns obtained from schools.

Subordinate conditions of scheme in Code briefly stated.

Some of the details of the conditions in the Code, as to attendance, deserve only brief comment. Such are those of Clause 41 (*a*), that no grant will be made for any scholar who has not attended 16½ school times in the 31 days preceding the day of inspection, and of course who is not present at the examination.

School managers naturally ask whether this is to apply to a school inspected during or soon after any harvest; or after any holiday week, such as a fair, wakes, rush-bearing week, Whitsuntide, or Christmas; or after the usual school holidays; or after a period of very bad weather, in a district of bad roads, with a scattered population; or after a general prevalence of influenza, or any of the contagious diseases of children. They inquire, too, whether their grant for any child is to be subject to the consequences of discontent in a master under notice of dismissal; or to possible hurry, impatience, carelessness, or error of judgment in an inspector; or to the dread of the scholars of examination by a stranger; or to the caprice of any ignorant, negligent, or ill-tempered parent who may choose to keep one or more scholars at home on the day of examination; or to meet the common daily claims of the households of the poor on the services of their children for nursing, errands, and other duties.

Nothing has surprised the promoters of public education more than the regulation which practically discourages the extension of school attendance beyond eleven years of age, by refusing the grant to such scholars. A very small per-centage of such children belong to any other class than that supported by manual labour.

Necessary subordinate provisions of detail which are omitted in Revised Code.

There are no provisions in the Code to meet the circumstances of children working, according to the provisions of the law, in bleach or print works, or in mines. The same examination is prescribed for girls as for boys, and for half-time scholars as for those attending full time. Children between three and seven years of age (Clauses 43, 44) are required to read a "narrative in monosyllables;" to "form, on a black board or slate, from dictation, letters, capital and small, manuscript;" and to "form, on black board or slate, from dictation, figures up to 20; name at sight figures up to 20; add and subtract figures up to 10, orally, from examples on black board." The opinion of practical educators on these requirements from infants has been unanimous, as to their impracticability and injurious tendency.†

Effect of Code on grants to infant schools.

The injustice and impolicy of these regulations of detail is graphically set forth in a letter from a schoolmaster, published in the "Daily News," an extract from which I place in a note.‡

If

* The Commissioners' estimate, that reading, writing, and arithmetic, may be sufficiently taught to the three-fifths of the scholars who attend twenty weeks in the year without the neglect of religious and moral instruction and training, implies that they expected the imaginary two-fifths to fail. On this basis, the maximum capitation grant under the Code towards the support of schools with an average attendance of 837,212 scholars (Appendix, No. 1, p. 3, Report of Committee of Council on Education, 1860-61) would have to be reduced two-fifths. Now, 837,212 at 64 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* per hundred scholars, the rate of the capitation grant, estimated in the Revised Code (Note at p. 8 of Code) for attendance before it is reduced for failures in reading, writing, and arithmetic, would amount to 537,203 *l.*, leaving, when two-fifths are deducted (according to the Commissioners' estimate of "what is possible under the present conditions of schoolage and attendance"), 322,323 *l* as the amount of grant which it is possible by skill, zeal, and perseverance to obtain. In other words, according to the opinion of the Commissioners, these elementary schools, under the Revised Code, the present amount of annual grants, 438,353 *l.* 11 *s.* 5 *d.*, must undergo a reduction of 116,030 annually, or more than one-fourth, under the first effects of the Code. It will become apparent, however, that the deduction from the annual grants caused by the Revised Code will be almost double this sum.

† "The effect of the Code will be to cut off nearly all Government assistance to infant schools. It is the great object of these schools, whilst relieving parents for a time from the care of infants between two and five, to prepare them, by blending amusement with instruction, to read and write. Such preparatory work is ignored. Infants must attain a certain standard in reading, writing, and arithmetic, or nothing is paid them."—(*Paper by Messrs. Reynolds and Martin*, 13 Sept. 1861.)

‡ "But it may be said that the Code does not provide for the general work of education; it proposes only to pay for labour producing certain moderate 'results.' Let us see if this labour will be fairly rewarded.

"My inspection is due in March. In the interval between that date and the December previous, I admit 14 boys. (I quote from my last year's register.) They cannot make 100 attendances before this, but will be properly qualified by the next visitation. I set honestly to work to give to this raw material the standard finish and polish. I achieve my 'results.' In marketable value these 14 are worth, on an average, 15 *s.* each; but three months before the annual inspection, 10 of the number leave me. I have laboured 12 months, but my 'results' are not presentable on that day, and I lose 7 *l.* 10 *s.*

"Or Tom Smith and four of his compeers—no large number in a total of 150 scholars—are sick or absent. They would pass muster, I am certain. I calculate that each bears 20 *s.* on his head; but I cannot lay Tom

If the principle of making a large part of the grant dependent on attendance and on this examination were defensible, these details might be amended. But the objection that this mode of apportioning the grant causes a loss of two-fifths to one-half the annual grant, could not be remedied by raising the scale of grant, as has been proposed.

The insuperable objections to scheme in Code not cured by raising the scale of the capitation grant.

Suppose the scale were raised so as to make the whole amount of the annual grants equal to the sum now distributed. That change would not get rid of the injustice and absurdity of the consequent inequality of the sums allotted to schools in districts widely differing in their power to fulfil the conditions. It would still bear no proportion whatever to the work done, or to the true wants of the schools. The objection is one of principle, which is not to be overcome by any change of detail or scale. A capitation grant, based upon an examination of individual children, does not pay for the work done in the school. It is impossible by examination, without arrangements too minute and expensive to be practicable, accurately to test individually the work done in the elementary schools of a great nation. To do this, the following arrangements are indispensable. An impartial examiner, on the entrance of each child (or within a short time afterwards, a week for example), must record its state of cleanliness, aptitude for school discipline and instruction, capacity, and actual acquirements. Then the inspector, having before him these facts, and the number of days which the scholar has attended in each month of the preceding year, might form an approximate opinion on the work done in the school. He would still be ignorant of the amount of hindrances in the home of the child, but he might accept irregularity of attendance as a scale with which to measure these. But it is obvious that any system so minute and delicate presents insuperable difficulties, from the cost of the machinery required to carry it into execution. If, therefore, the scale of capitation grant proposed in the Code were raised, a short analysis will show how that change would operate.

How an increase of the scale of the capitation grant would operate.

According to the note at page 8 of the Code, a school of 100 children, under the average conditions of attendance ascertained by the Commissioners, would earn 64*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* But this note says that "15*s.* = 180 pence, may be earned according to the proposed scale, by an attendance twice per diem of 140 days." Double the scale, and suppose a school with a settled population in a wealthy town, well organised for regular attendance, by the visitors of a religious congregation sending the children early to school, and keeping them there five years during 150 days in the year,—then at least 140*l.* of capitation grant might be earned.

The inequalities of the grants in

Suppose a school in a rude village of East Lancashire, with a migrant population constantly

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in his bed at the examiner's feet, or bribe his mother to spare him from the baby, or purchase him new 'shoes to come in,' as the case may be; so John's and his brother's 'results' are lost, and with them, 5*l.*, hardly earned.

"Or, during the year, I have presented for admission some 20 boys, who, within the last four years, have attended half-a-dozen different schools, with long intervals of home idleness, or 'little places' between each change. They are about the age of the 'third group,' and are not mentally fit for the second. I know that with these I can do nothing as far as remuneration is concerned. I admit them, if I have any conscience; reject them, if I aim at simple 'results.' Toil as I may, I cannot repair in one year the neglect of nine. Long before they are qualified for group 2, they are disqualified by age for any but group 1, and are plucked accordingly. Every school has a large per-centage of such scholars,—of 'results' for which the workman will get nothing.

"Or, I have a brisk, intelligent 'result' in my first group, who has been with me some months—who, indeed, owes all but a few finishing touches to another hand. By his side is his senior, with whose dulness and incapacity I have struggled for years. I must present him in 'group one';—he cannot pass there; his junior does. I lose my reward in the last case, where it was honestly earned; I get the grant in the first where the 'result' was another man's.

"Again, I have 20 boys, who pass in group 4, and must not be presented again. What am I to do with them? Is 11 years the age at which education should terminate? If not, the time I hereafter devote to them is time withdrawn from the manufacture of 'results.' If I am sufficiently 'practical,' I neglect or dismiss them. If I am a Christian, I retain them, but with the expenditure of unremunerated labour. But the framers of a scheme that is to reward only the producer of 'results,' should not count upon my charity to remedy its defects.

"Finally, my school managers are bound to employ two pupil teachers; their pay on an average is 30*l.* per annum. The school is not a large one, and as the old capitation fee, the grants for books, apparatus, &c., are withdrawn, I find that there is small or no surplus to award to the teacher. I discover, therefore, that I, who under the old certificate scheme received 25*l.* per annum for doing nothing, as 'H. S. S.' would put it,—though that is a matter of opinion—shall get nothing under the system that is to pay me in proportion to the results of my labour.

"I am not afraid to bring my work to the test; 20 years of school work, annually tested, have accustomed me to the ordeal. But the test proposed is not a fair one. It is making an average result of my labour the measure of its positive results. On the day of trial I may have 50 children duly qualified to present; but I may have worked as many more up to the standard during the year, who, from causes over which I have no control, have left the school—'results' as valuable to the nation as if I had been paid for producing them. The old test was a fair and sensible one. The inspector saw that the due proportion of children in the school were educated to the established standard. He saw that those who had not reached it were fairly on the road to it; and, satisfied that the machinery of the place was perfectly adapted to make results a moral certainty, he signed the document that secured the teacher his reward. In fact, the weakness of the old system was not in the distribution of the grant or the indolence of the teacher, it was in the early age at which children were withdrawn from school to fill the labour market. The new system, by cutting off or chilling the sympathies of the teacher with 'group one,' and encouraging the notion that at 11 the work of education is completed, will exaggerate the evil and multiply that numerous class who leave our schools, and after some two years at the 'little place,' are discovered to have almost forgotten the simple elements of learning. Then there will ensue another clatter of averages and statistics, and another cancelling of codes and certificates.

"I am, &c.,

"26 September." "*H. T.*"

tantly floating through it from the moors of the forests of Bowland and Pendle and the Pennine Chain, with scholars brutish, ignorant, irregular in attendance, without home training, with nothing but coarse or evil example; no sooner disciplined than they are removed. The children would probably not attend 100 days on the average, if classed according o age, as proposed in the Revised Code. A large proportion of them would be unable to pass the examination in the three elements, at the standard of acquirement required, for want of previous training, consequent ignorance, and incapacity. As soon as they were partially reclaimed, they would often migrate. Such a school, needing aid much more than the former, would earn, perhaps, a fourth part of the double capitation grant. The one would have an extravagant grant, the other one quite insufficient for its wants.

different districts would be exaggerated.

School in migratory manufacturing districts.

A similar result would, probably, defeat the improvement of schools in the colliery and iron districts, in the Potteries, and in the worst parts of great cities. In the purely rural parishes of such counties as Dorsetshire, and other almost exclusively agricultural districts, the very early labour of the children on the farms, the interference of successive harvest and seed times, makes school attendance so brief, and interrupts it by such long intervals, that the child's poor capacity for school work and learning are subject to constant drawbacks. Moreover, there is no help at home. His parents, though skilful in farm work, are unlettered, and in all other respects ignorant; perhaps as superstitious as where the impostor Thom succeeded in deluding the peasantry in Kent a few years ago. The progress of the young scholar, thus hindered, is very slow, and the results are meagre. But the teacher's work is not less real, and is more arduous than in schools more favourably placed for progress, though he may fail to pass many scholars through the examination in the Revised Code.

In mining, iron districts, and potteries.

In agricultural counties.

The best of these various classes of schools would earn at least three-fifths of the amount of the capitation grant (as estimated in the note at page 8 of the code); the rest would get, some two-fifths, others one-fifth, and some might utterly fail.*

The doubling of the scale of the capitation grant in the Code would not get rid of these inequalities. One class of schools under that double scale would earn from 120 *l.* to 140 *l.*, another from 80 *l.* to 120 *l.*, while many would not get more than 50 *l.*, or 40 *l.*, or even 30 *l.*, for every 100 children, if the scale were doubled.

To double the scale of Capitation Grant would leave these inequalities unchanged.

To fix an arbitrary maximum beyond which no school could obtain any grant, would be simply to reduce the motives to exertion (presumed to be given by the Revised Code) in all schools in which this maximum was likely to be exceeded. That evil would be exaggerated by doubling the scale.

Ill effect of an arbitrary maximum.

This argument might be pursued through every variety of change, with a similar demonstration of insuperable difficulties.

Though the objections in principle to basing a large part of the annual grants to schools on the results of an individual examination of the scholars in the first three elements are thus fundamental and insuperable, it was intended by the minute of details contemplated in the last paragraph of the Minute of the 2d of April 1846, to provide, to the extent of that supplementary grant (1), for an examination of the scholars in reading, writing and arithmetic (2), and for an apportionment of the grant according to the results reported, having due regard to age, previous training, school attendance, and acquirements.

By what expedients a smaller capitation might be fairly administered with examination in the three elements.

The design was to encourage attention to these elements, and to test and reward success by an approximate estimate of the work done in the school. But it never was conceived that the work done would be tested by a classification of the scholars solely according to age, and an examination according to an arbitrary standard of acquirements in each group of age.

Design of last clause in Capitation Minute of 2 April 1853.

I will state the details of the plan, and then show that, on this plan, it would be impossible to determine the distribution of a large part of the annual grants to schools in different districts, without leaving too large a discretion to inspectors in considering circumstances necessary for the avoidance of very unequal results.

To describe the plan, may give it some appearance of complexity from which it would be free in practice.

Details of the plan of examination under this Minute explained.

The minute of details would have comprised the following arrangements:—

A schedule would be sent to the teacher a week prior to the inspector's visit, in which the teacher would enter the following particulars:—

The names of all the scholars, arranged in the classes in which the school is organised for daily instruction, but with each class subdivided into the following sections, viz.,—

Separate sections containing successively the names of the scholars in the class who had—

(*a*) Attended at least 120 days in each of the two preceding years.

(*b*) Attended at least 100 days in the preceding year only, or at least 80 days in each of the two preceding years.

(*c*) Scholars who attended a shorter time than either of the two preceding classes.

The scholars in each section—(*a*), (*b*), (*c*)—would be entered in the order of seniority, the oldest first.

Then the following particulars would have been entered in successive columns with respect to each scholar:—His age; the time spent in any other inspected school in each of three or four years previous to his entrance; the number of days' schooling in each preceding quarter of the last year.

The

* *See* Appendix (A.)

The schedule would then contain columns in which the inspector would mark, by numbers or letters, his opinion of the results of instruction of any scholar examined in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and a last column for his estimate of work done in all other subjects. He would not examine every child, but only so many as appeared to him necessary to test the state of the section of each class.

He would record his opinion at the foot of each class.

Then, as a summary of the whole, he could recommend one-third, two-thirds, or the whole capitation grant to be given to the school.

Schedule placed in Appendix (B).

I place in an appendix (B) the form of the schedule, to make this statement more clear. The regulations as to school attendance, in the Minute of 2 April 1853, would have to be modified, if this scheme were made universal.

This scheme more just than that in Code.

If the capitation grant thus awarded were kept within moderate limits, and were accommodated, in the standard required, to the character of schools in different districts, according to their facilities for success, though it would still only imperfectly test the amount of the work done in each school, it would make a much closer approximation to justice than the plan proposed in the Revised Code.

Difficulties avoided by adoption of this scheme.

By limiting the capitation grant dependent on these results to 4 *s.* 6 *d.* per scholar, the following serious difficulties would be avoided. It would not be necessary—

1. To interfere with the augmentation grants to teachers suddenly or extensively.

2. Changes in the sources of the stipends of the pupil teachers might be made, adapted to the growth of local resources, upon conditions which would not cause alarm, because they would operate gradually.

3. The arrangement of the scholars in their ordinary classes, divided into sections according to the length of their school attendance; and the admission of a record of the amount of previous instruction in an efficient school would reduce the inequalities in the operation of a capitation grant in unsettled and uncivilised districts, and in those in which the attendance of children is much interrupted by labour, such as half-time in factories, work in mines, &c., and harvest and other work. The estimate of the school-work done would be founded on a consideration of all these elements. But it is clear that such discretion could not be allowed to operate if the capitation grant were large.

The inspectors should also have instructions to take into account the degree of civilisation in the district, and the period during which the school has had the services of a certificated teacher and pupil teachers. Here again, the fact that the grant forms only a small part of the annual grants, would facilitate the exercise of such discretion, which would be impossible with a large capitation grant.

This plan differs from that in the Code—

Further explanation.

1. In the mode of classification of the scholars for examination. The classification is not primarily by age. First, the scholars are grouped in their usual classes. Then each class is divided into sections corresponding to their periods of attendance in the school, and in each section the children are arranged according to age. The inspector thus knows how long the teacher has had them under his charge.

The schedule also informs him how long they have been in any other efficient school, in each of four preceding years.

He is not to examine every scholar, but so many in each section as to enable him to test the condition of that section. He will enter the results in the proper columns for every scholar so examined.

He will then enter his opinion of each class in the school.

He will, finally, recommend one-third or one-half of the whole of the capitation grant of 4 *s.* 6 *d.* to be awarded.

Advantages in facilitating inspection.

Such duties would not make it impossible for the inspector to examine the religious and other instruction, as well as the three lowest elements, without devoting a very great increase of time to each school. It would, therefore, not be necessary to increase the number of inspectors so very much as the Vice-President states (p. 31) in his speech would have been "unavoidable" within the Code.

The duties of the inspectors under the Revised Code would have been most harassing to himself, and would have occasioned an amount of irritation and controversy between school-managers and the education department which cannot have been foreseen.

Irksome position of inspectors under Revised Code.

The unavoidable reduction in very many schools would have amounted to half the annual grants, in some to much more, and the average deduction would have been two-fifths.

The inspector would have been the ostensible instrument of this reduction. He has hitherto exercised greater influence on the improvement of the schools by his experience and conciliation of co-operative efforts than by his power to recommend the withdrawal of the grants to the teachers and pupil-teachers for neglect and consequent unsatisfactory results, either in organization, instruction, or discipline. His time under the Revised Code would be consumed in a mechanical drudgery which would necessarily withdraw his attention from the religious and general instruction, and from the moral features of the school. The organization of the school could not be inspected, for it would be necessarily broken up into groups of age for the purposes of the examination. Scholars with attainments above the Code standard would be degraded to their groups of age, to be placed along with untaught savages, dullards, sluggards, and truants, unable to reach the standard. The managers and teachers would watch anxiously the trial of each child, which was to determine whether fifteen shillings or nothing was to be awarded to the school.

The scholars of elementary schools are often much disturbed during an inspection, because the examiner is a stranger. He speaks, perhaps, in the most encouraging way, but in a tone of voice, with words and a manner, to which they are not accustomed. The very refinement, gentleness, and scholastic accuracy of the inspector often puts them out. I have seen scholars examined one day by the curate in some part of one of the Gospels, and reply successfully to questions uttered by one with whose person, manner, voice, words, and method, they were quite familiar, and lamentably fail the next day, when questioned with perfect fairness by the inspector, who was a stranger.

Difficulties even of ordinary inspection.

But all inspectors are not perfect either in manner, utterance, choice of words for poor children, method of examining them, nor in the skill, kindness, and patience required to bring out the true state of the child's knowledge.

This applies forcibly to such elements as reading, writing, and arithmetic, even if the examination is restricted (as apparently intended in the Revised Code) to the most mechanical results, without any examination in the meaning or grammar of what is read, or in that "logic of the poor"—arithmetic.

Difficulties peculiar to the examination under the Revised Code.

If an inspector enter a school with an abrupt manner and a harsh voice, if he roughly interfere with the organization, scold one or two scholars, or be hurried, for lack of time or patience, he will never discover what the children know or can do in their school-work; they will be bewildered. He will get few juniors to read without strange hesitation and mistakes. Few will write correctly 1,000,003 from dictation. Very few will write with their usual skill. A large portion will fail in arithmetical trials, which they would have passed with ease if the clergyman or the master had examined them. Thus the true state of the school is often not known to the inspector. Experienced inspectors make allowance for these hindrances in their estimate of the state of the schools under the present form of inspection. That would not, however, be possible if an inspector had to deal with purely mechanical results, as in the examination in the Revised Code.

The true state of schools often not known to the inspectors.

But when the results of the inspector's examination differed widely from that made during the preceding week by the clergyman and teacher, his function would be regarded as the instrument for disallowing the just claims of schools. It would soon become the most unpopular and irksome function in Great Britain. The Privy Council officer would be worried with numerous and reiterated remonstrances.

Extreme irritation which would be provoked by the inspectors' functions under the Revised Code.

The policy of investing the inspectors with such extensive administrative responsibility is in absolute opposition to all the previous maxims and experience of the department. The apportionment of the public grant has been reserved as the special function of the president and vice-president, aided by their secretaries.

Extreme impolicy of making inspectors to so great an extent administrators of the public grant.

Even the department itself has never exercised any authority so large as that with which it is now proposed to charge the inspectors. By their direct instrumentality, 175,000 *l.* would be, in the first year of the operation of the Code, withdrawn from the annual income of elementary schools. The acts of the inspectors in this operation are not to be subject to the review of the office, except only under Clause 46, section (*e*), if the inspector cancels the whole annual grant, "when there appears to be any *primâ facie* objection of a gross kind," or under the circumstances related in the note below.*

Such authority over the grants has not even been exercised hitherto in the central office.

This delegation of administrative authority over a large part of the grant to the inspectors would place them in a position challenging criticism, and so vexatious, from the great uncertainty of the resources of the managers of the schools under the Revised Code, as to provoke attacks upon their conduct of the examination and the justice of their decisions. The results of the examination of the managers, minister, or teacher, would be sent up to Downing-street in contrast with that of the inspector, and as a protest against it.

Vexatious misunderstandings which would be created.

By limiting the direct operation of the inspector's discretion to 4 *s.* 6 *d.* per scholar, this jealousy would scarcely exist. The work done in the school would be more truly tested by the plan which I have proposed. In harmony with the organization of the school, a limited capitation grant might be safely confided to the discretion of the inspector, to be distributed in the proportion of one-third, one-half, or two-thirds the grant for each scholar who had attended according to the conditions of a minute prepared for that purpose.

The abruptness of the change in the annual grants may be estimated from the following returns, which have been furnished from 523 elementary schools, having on the average 66,375 scholars in attendance. These schools, last year, received 43,564 *l.* as grants. The capitation grant of the Revised Code would reduce this sum to 25,073 *l.*, even without taking into account the reductions which are discretionary with the inspectors, or cannot be foreseen, under the 47th Clause, or which result from Clause 46. The estimated loss, nevertheless, amounts to 18,491 *l.* in one year's operation of the Code on 523 schools, or to a loss of more than two-fifths of the aid hitherto received. Probably the loss ascertained by more extensive data will not widely differ from this.

Amount of loss in the annual grant to elementary schools, as reported by 523 schools.

The abruptness of this change would tend to discourage, if not paralyse, the exertions of the promoters of schools, and especially of the clergy; for it would not be probable, if it were even possible, that under all the varied circumstances of elementary schools, the two-fifths to be thus deducted in one year from the annual grants could be supplied from their

Consequences of the abruptness of this change.

* The grant is to be withheld altogether, "(*a*) if the school be not held in a building certified by the Inspector to be healthy, properly lighted, drained, and ventilated, supplied with offices, and containing in the principal schoolroom 80 cubical feet of internal space for each child in average attendance;" and for other reasons, giving less scope to the Inspector's discretion.

their local resources, and the one-fourth cut off from the income of training colleges could be raised by general subscriptions (*See* Report of Royal Commission, pp. 144 and 145, vol. 1.).

Local resources would not be developed, but paralysed.

One object of the Revised Code, viz., that of economising the public grant by developing local resources, would thus be certainly defeated by the abruptness of the demand on private contributions, and the perplexing and impracticable character of the scheme and its untried conditions.

One main object of Parliamentary grant was to develop local exertions and contributions.

Consequent success.

The Parliamentary Grant was not simply an instrument for creating, by a suitable training during apprenticeship and in the training college, the machinery of a system of education, and for the introduction of this machinery into elementary schools, on the conditions and by the aid of the annual grants. It was a powerful stimulant to private exertions and sacrifices. The 4,800,000 *l.* expended by the Government have called forth* double that sum. All the phenomena of activity in the founding and supporting of schools and training colleges owe two-thirds of their vitality to the Parliamentary Grant of one-third, and would languish without it. To withdraw this grant abruptly, or any large portion of it, would produce a great shock. Many schools must perish if the annual grants hitherto given were suddenly exchanged for the capitation grant under the Revised Code.

Effects on the clergy who have largely aided parochial schools.

The Royal Commission confirms the Report of Her Majesty's Inspectors as to the extent of the sacrifices made by the clergy in rural districts for the support of parochial schools.† The note at the foot of this page shows the nature and extent of the strain on their private means. The reduction of two-fifths in the annual grants would often, if not in the great majority of cases, have to be made up by the parochial clergymen, or, if he were unable to make this further contribution, he would have to dismiss his pupil-teachers if he did not also lose the services of his certificated teachers.‡ Or, as an alternative (adopted with a personal disappointment which none who have not the life-work of a parish in hand can understand), if he did not, convert it into an "adventure school," conducted either by his certificated teacher or some untrained master, in which he would retain some influence by providing books and fuel, keeping the school premises in repair, and allowing the teacher to use them free of rent and taxes. The blow to the rural clergy would come so swiftly and suddenly as would stun them; they would, in many cases, abandon their hopeless struggle, and close their schools. When they had adopted one of the foregoing alternatives, they would inquire at the rural-decanal chapters whether this measure of public economy arose out of a jealously especially directed against their order.§ Was the church, they would ask, absorbing a larger share of the Parliamentary grant

Grave discouragement.

Or defeat.

Extreme discontent.

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* *See* speech of Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P.

† "In the second place, the landowners do not contribute to the expenses of the schools so liberally as the wealthy classes in mining districts or large towns, so that the burden of supporting the schools falls principally on the parochial clergy, who are very ill able to support it. This is set in a strong light by a letter published in the appendix to Mr. Fraser's Report, from which it results that 4,518 *l.*, contributed by voluntary subscription, was derived from the following sources:—

	£.	£. s. d.
169 Clergymen contributed - - - - - -	1,782	or 10 10 – each.
399 Landowners „ - - - - - -	2,127	5 6 – „
217 Occupiers - „ - - - - - -	200	– 18 6 „
102 Householders „ - - - - - -	181	1 15 6 „
141 other persons „ - - - - - -	228	—

"The rental of the 399 landowners is estimated at 650,000 *l.* a year."—(Commissioners' Report, vol. i., p. 77.)

"The heaviness of the burden borne by the clergy is imperfectly indicated by such figures as these. It frequently happens that the clergyman considers himself responsible for whatever is necessary to make the accounts of the school balance; and thus he places himself towards the school in the position of a banker, who allows a customer habitually to overdraw his account. He is the man who most feels the mischief arising from want of education. Between him and the ignorant part of his adult parishioners, there is a chasm. They will not come near him, and do not understand him if he forces himself upon them. He feels that the only means of improvement is the education of the young; and he knows that only a small part of the necessary expense can be extracted from the parents. He begs from his neighbours, he begs from the landowners. If he fails to persuade them to take their fair share of the burden, he begs from his friends, and even from strangers; and at last submits most meritoriously, and most generously, to bear, not only his own proportion of the expense, but also that which ought to be borne by others. It has been repeatedly noticed by the school inspectors, and it is our duty to state, that, as a class, the landowners, especially those who are non-resident (though there are many honourable exceptions), do not do their duty in the support of popular education; and that they allow others, who are far less able to afford it, to bear the burden of their neglect.—(Commissioners' Report, vol. i. p. 78.)

‡ A "Poor Parson" writes to one of the journals to ask how he can meet this abrupt change. He has schools with two certificated teachers and four pupil-teachers. He can see no means of increasing the resources of his school from subscriptions. His two teachers receive from the Government 35 *l.* as augmentation, and 9 *l.* each for teaching two apprentices. The average stipend of the four apprentices is 60 *l.* The "Poor Parson's" own income is 70 *l.* He asks how he is to provide for the annual expenditure of the school, and to pay in weekly instalments 60 *l.* to the pupil-teachers, besides the quarterly instalments of the teachers' salaries, even if a certainty existed of his being repaid. But, with the exceeding uncertainty of the Capitation Grant, he says that he must dismiss the pupil-teachers, and make his school a private speculation, conducted by his teachers, with a guarantee limited to the amount of his subscriptions. This is an example of a very large number of schools.

§ The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Carlisle (Dr. Waldegrave) commenced his primary visitation on Friday, in Carlisle Cathedral. Referring in his charge to the Revised Educational Code, he said:—

"I had intended to impress upon the clergy and laity alike the duty of availing themselves to the utmost of the aid accorded by Government to elementary schools, and I would not forbear now to exhort them to make use of it so far as they safely can. But six months ago I could have done so most heartily, and without

grant by her zeal and wealth than was intended by the authors of the Minutes of 1846 and 1853? Was it deemed to be a sound piece of State policy to conciliate the "voluntary" and the "secular" parties? Was there, in the Privy Council Office, an impatience at the complication of the denominational system and its obstruction to civil liberty? Was it intended to pulverise the existing system by a crushing blow, so that when nothing was left as a memorial of it but its ruins, there might be built upon its dust and ashes a rate-supported secular system, in conflict with the schools which the Church and the religious communions, faithful to their principles, would struggle to maintain? And suspicion.

Apart from the embarrassment or destruction of the rural schools, the abruptness of the change will everywhere discourage, instead of stimulating exertion. When two-fifths of the annual grants are in one year removed, there will be no hope, in the majority of cases, of making up in one year the deficiency.

The questions presented to the managers of large poor town schools will rather be—To what reduction of emoluments will the teachers submit? Will the certificated teachers accept their salaries without any, or with what, compensation for the augmentation and gratuities hitherto conditionally provided by the Government? Will the pupil-teachers accept smaller stipends?* Or can the services of one or more be dispensed with in future?† The confusion and embarrassment caused by these inquiries, and the extreme uncertainty in the amount of the capitation grant under the Revised Code, will be very unfavourable to the increase of private subscriptions. School pence cannot be suddenly increased without a reduction of the school income.

Alternative courses of action.

One of two courses might be pursued in the restraint or reduction of the public grant. The first course is to declare that the children of parents supported by manual labour in Great Britain shall have a less costly education, all classes of their teachers shall be trained at less expense, and shall be worse paid, and be fewer in number than they now are, instruction shall be chiefly technical, and quite elementary. 1. Reduction of cost and quality of education given to poor.

The second course is so to order any reduction of the public charge as that it shall not derange the existing machinery, or give the poor a lower class of instruction than they now have, while it tends to throw the charge of maintaining a system which has the cordial 2. Gradual development of local resources without grave change of system.

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without a moment's hesitation, as I myself, as a parochial clergyman, learned to appreciate the system happily observed in the distribution of the Parliamentary Grant. By that system local effort was provoked, and by that system the paramount importance of religious training was distinctly manifested, a failure in the Scriptural examination being in every case considered a fatal delinquency. Is it, my brethren, because the clergy have, by their preserving self-denial, attracted to their parish schools and to their training colleges a larger share of the public subsidies? Is it, in other words, because alarm has been taken by the enemies of the Establishment, that it has been resolved, at all hazards, to subvert the educational apparatus which, when impartially directed, worked so powerfully in favour of the National Church? or, is it, because, irrespective of the proportion of aid, this vindication of the Church, which was inherent in our education, seemed likely to cover the land with a net-work of schools, in all of which distinctive religious training was recognised as a vital principle, and it was felt by the advocates of secular education, that now or never must a stand be made in behalf of their baneful theory? I do not affirm that to either of these causes is to be ascribed, directly or indirectly, the preparation and promulgation of the now suspended, but not rescinded, Code of the 29th July. But I may say that that Code seems to be as near an approach as the circumstances would permit to the result which these causes would naturally produce. At any rate, I find a very great difficulty in believing that the apologists seriously regarded the reasons alleged as sufficient to justify the substitution of a system questionable in principle, and confessedly requiring so much modification in detail, for one which had already proved so advantageous to the country at large. But, leaving these surmises, I might dwell on the serious diminution of pecuniary aid which must in almost every case be experienced. The clergy contribute, as already I have pointed out, far beyond their measure to their parochial schools. Will they suffer these schools to go down without an effort? And can that effort be sustained without serious increase of that disproportionate self-taxation? I trow not. But, again, I might advert to the heavy blow which the new Code deals to our infant schools—the most truly valuable of all educational appliances, whether in town or country. Further, again, I might call attention to the increased difficulty which our managers will have to contend with in their endeavour to keep pupils under instruction as they become older and more capable of profiting by the advantages of a good education; but I forbear, because it seems to me a duty of greater importance to warn you also in the cardinal matter of our religion, to which the Revised Code will be a double blow in our schools. In the first place, even as things are at present, a constant effort is required on the part of the managers to vindicate for Scriptural instruction and moral training their due prominence in the conduct of a school. Certificated masters have even now more inducement to look after intellectual display than spiritual tone, and they will have still more when the Bible is deliberately removed from the list of indispensable subjects of examination. The labour spent upon the examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic will leave the examiner little time to inquire into those higher subjects on which no pecuniary results depend. In the second place, the Revised Code will, as indicated by Sir James Kay Shuttleworth in his letter on the report of the Education Commissioners, expose in many cases schools, in which a high moral standard is nevertheless maintained, to a most trying competition. Let me illustrate my meaning by an example. We will suppose that as a parochial minister, after much forbearance, I am satisfied that the continuance in his place of the master of my national school will do positive mischief; his doctrinal opinions are unsound, and his moral standard is low. The managing committee concur in my view of the case, and unanimously dismiss him from his situation. But there are among the inhabitants a party in his favour; he sets up in the immediate vicinity of my own body what the Royal Commissioners call 'a private adventure school.' His benches are filled by a large secession from my school. There may be no *primâ facie* objections of a gross kind, or if the first inspector thinks so the second may reverse his decision. The Scriptures are learnt *pro formâ*, and, to comply with the terms of the Code, three persons are designated to guarantee the receipt of the grant on behalf of the school. The reading and writing and ciphering are good, the capitation grant is earned and paid—in other words, Government assistance is diverted from the school in which the true welfare of the children is consulted to one in which the selfish interest of the teacher is the only governing idea." In concluding this part of his charge, the Right Rev. Prelate exhorted his clergy to let full and fearless Scriptural teaching be given in all their schools.

* This will certainly not be possible in the manufacturing and mining districts, nor in towns, without taking a lower class.

† This will be inevitable, with a consequent loss of efficiency and lowering of the level of instruction in the school.

cordial approbation of the church and other religious communions more and more, in successive years, on the resources of Christian benevolence, and on the growing sense of the value of education among the parents of the scholars.

Result of Revised Code.

The Revised Code appears to proceed on the presumption that the first course is the best. Its abruptness and its provisions tend, in the opinion of the representatives of the great education societies, "to introduce into elementary schools a lower class of teachers, and to degrade the instruction in the schools."

One-third of annual grants might be charged on local resources in ten years.

But one-third of the annual grants might be, in ten years, derived from local resources without strain, if one-thirtieth part were deducted in each successive year, in order that it might be supplied by subscriptions, or school pence, as a condition of the payment of the remainder. A more rapid rate of reduction would cause more or less embarrassment, and would be less certain to secure the earnest co-operation of the clergy and laity in developing the legal resources of schools.

To disgust and discourage the managers of schools, who raise more than 1,250,000 *l.* annually, from local sources, towards the support of a system of public education the cost of which amounts to 2,000,000 annually, would be an act of gross impolicy, unless the intention of the Government were to sweep away what exists, in order to make room for something else.

Abruptness of change in position of certificated teachers.

The abruptness of the change in the position of the managers is not more sudden nor greater than in that of the teachers. The amount and conditions of their emoluments, and the sources whence they are derived—their relations to their pupil teachers as to authority, time and opportunity of instruction, and to the inspector of schools—are all gravely changed.

Their own conception of their position.

They have regarded their apprenticeship and studies in the training college—their literary position there, and the certificate awarded for that and for two years' good management of their schools—as parts of a system in which the Government had used the Parliamentary Grant as an instrument to create and sustain an improved machinery in schools, by calling forth local intelligence, exertions, and contributions. The cost of creating this machinery would be thrown away if it could not be sustained. It could be sustained only by stimulating managers of schools to give sufficient salaries, and encouraging the best scholars to become apprentices at low stipends, by the prospect of salaries rewarding seven years' ill-paid preparation,*—by giving the teacher as much security in his position as is consistent with his large dependence on local fluctuating voluntary resources. The whole machinery has been thus fostered. To have thus cherished its growth is now described as an error—as a system of "bounties and protection."

Their protected position now asserted to be contrary to principles of free trade.

But it is forgotten that this has been the history of all English, and of all national education whatever. Edward the Sixth and Elizabeth thus founded the endowed schools. The education at Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester, Birmingham, and in every other public school of celebrity for the middle and upper classes, is largely endowed. The colleges of Oxford and Cambridge are proprietors of estates with an aggregate annual value of probably half a million; and they further reward their most distinguished scholars and fellows by their patronage of large endowments ecclesiastical and scholastic—in livings and schools.

Principles of free trade inapplicable to the education of an ignorant people.

No fallacy is more transparent or more monstrous than that which assumes that knowledge, or whatever training is got in schools, is a natural want, certain to assert itself like the want of food, or clothing, or shelter, and to create a demand. The fact is the very reverse of this assumption. Otherwise an ignorant man's appetite for knowledge, a savage man's desire for civilisation, a heathen's thirst for revealed truth, ought to be in proportion to their destitution; whereas mental, moral, and religious destitution have no appetite—they have no desire—they make no demand. All statesmen who have wished to civilise and instruct a nation, have had to create this appetite. The desire for knowledge has been implanted in the population by founding schools. The demand for instruction has been called forth by middle class schools—by endowments for masters—by foundations for poor scholars—by bursaries and exhibitions, enabling those who are successful to go to college; and in colleges by sizarships, scholarships, prizes, fellowships, honours, rewards of every description. These honours open a career in the scholastic, legal, and clerical professions. That has been the practice both of English statesmen and the English people before and since the Reformation. That practice is the type, and par of the justification, of the education grant, and its administration hitherto.

Such notions inconsistent with all antecedent English statesmanship.

The teachers settled in elementary schools, therefore, did not expect that the arbitrary and indefensible application of a doctrine of political economy respecting supply and demand, bounties and protection, to a sphere of action in which it has never had any place in English statesmanship, to a sphere of moral action in which it is totally inapplicable, would cause an abrupt and total change in every element of their position.

Examples of similar fallacies.

Similar error in the application of doctrines of pure economy to questions in which moral elements greatly predominate, have been committed before. Thus because, at the time of the reformation of the relief of indigence, the children of independent labourers were either without schools, or in very bad schools, it was said that the pauper children in workhouses ought not to be well instructed, lest their better education should operate as an encouragement to pauperism. The fallacy here consisted not simply in a neglect of the consideration that education is the most efficient antidote to hereditary pauperism; but still more in a cynical and sceptical denial of all moral obligation on the part of the State to these children.

Education of pauper children resisted.

In

* In the cotton district pupil-teachers could, on the average, earn one-third more in factories.

In like manner, the protection of women and of children under 13, from excessive labour in manufactories and mines, has been resisted as a violation of the principles of free trade. Trade, it is said, should be free from all State regulation. If this were so, trade might exist in slaves, or workmen might be reduced to the condition of serfs or slaves, or the physical and moral condition of the people might be subject to any degree of degradation, while the interference of the Government for the interests of the commonwealth would be shut out by an inexorable abstract principle of political economy.

Protection of women and children from excessive labour resisted.

The fallacy in the application of the principles of free trade to the education of the people resembles these. The Parliament and the Executive Government are the guardians of our mixed constitution; they represent the nation, but they are collectively a power created by the people for the promotion and conservation of national interests. This central power is embodied in the word State. The central authority has a greater interest, collectively, in the intelligence and virtue of the people than any fragment of the nation can have. On that intelligence and virtue depend respect for the law, the right discharge of civil functions and political franchises, the due subordination to authority, the harmony of classes, the development of the natural resources of the country and its power, the increase of commerce, wealth, comfort, and national contentment, the public spirit of citizens, the valour of armies and navies, and the national patriotism in sustaining the constitution alike against invasion and against internal corruption or revolution. But the education of the mass is not a want to be so felt, when ignorance and coarse habits prevail among them, as to create a supply by the act of the uneducated classes. Education infiltrates from the upper and governing classes to the lower. All civilisation is primarily the work of inventive genius. The lesson such minds have to teach is first imparted to the upper and governing classes. Its benefits descend from them to the lower. These uncivilised classes are trained by example and discipline; they are, as minors are, the care of the governing classes in some form; they do not seek to be civilised and taught, as an original and irrepressible want, but they are sought by the missionary, by the teacher, by the agent of industrial progress, and they are rescued, not by their own act, but by that of the State and the upper classes, to whom their progress has become a social and political necessity. But the State, that is, the most able governing minds in the counsels of the Sovereign power, is more likely to perceive this want of the commonwealth than even the middle classes; for the collective dangers from national ignorance and barbarism are greater, and the cost of national pauperism, crime, and disorder, are more apparent to the Government than they can be to individuals. Consequently, the education of the people has, throughout Europe and in this country, originated in a great degree with the State. But if we were to suppose that education received no aid from the central authority, or the national resources from taxation, it would still be an error to speak of free trade in education. The several education societies certainly have a friendly rivalry in their efforts to found and support schools, and to attract children to them. The state in no way interferes with their freedom in doing this, but it is not trade. This work is not done for pecuniary profit; it is done under the influence of a sense of moral and religious obligation, and a conviction that the wealth and strength of states, and domestic peace and prosperity, depend on the moral and intellectual elevation of the people. There is the utmost amount of civil and religious liberty for such efforts; there is no lack of freedom in such work, which, however, is not trade. To pretend that it is trade, and on that pretence to invoke the application of an abstract principle to shut out the aid of the State, is by a fallacy to attempt to limit the power of the State to promote the intelligence and virtue of the people, in which it has a larger stake than any fragment of the people, even than the Church, established by law.

Fallacy of application of principles of free trade to the education of ignorant and uncivilised classes exposed.

Sources of true civilisation from original genius, and secondarily from governing classes and State.

Paramount interest of State in the civilisation of the people.

Education is not trade.

Civil and religious liberty in education are not free trade.

It is impossible, then, to justify any part of the Revised Code by an appeal to the principles of free trade. The teachers of elementary schools have not, under the Minutes of 1846, been so much the subjects of "protections and bounties" as the masters of the endowed schools of Edward the Sixth and Elizabeth, or the masters or presidents and fellows of colleges, and the professors of universities. The creation of an efficient machinery for elementary education, by the apprenticeship of pupil-teachers and the two years' training of Queen's scholars, and the security afforded to certificated teachers by a partial and conditional endowment of their schools, were in strict harmony with all English statesmanship since the Reformation.

Revised Code cannot, in whole or in part, be justified by an appeal to the principles of free trade.

It is a contradiction of all precedent English statesmanship as to education.

Were it possible to conceive that those who thus appeal to the principles of free trade had narrowed their conceptions of national education from the interests of the people to those of the schoolmaster, then their formula as to bounties and protection, though inapplicable to national interests, would at least be intelligible. They would say—It is inexpedient to protect by endowment the schoolmaster who has been reared by the influence and aid of the State,—it is better that he should be wholly dependent on the managers of schools.

Confusion of ideas involved in this notion of free trade.

But, in the first place, this—under the Revised Code—is not an accurate statement of the fact. Though the master is to make his bargain with the managers, they are to be aided by the State to pay him. The change, therefore, does not consist in the withdrawal of endowments.

There will be no free trade in schools under the Revised Code.

The annual grants are now made to the managers, though their apportionment is defined. The managers, under the Revised Code, are to have more discretion in this matter. The pretence of the absence of bounty and protection in the Code, therefore, arises from a confusion of ideas. The managers would receive a reduced bounty, and would still be thus protected, though in a less degree. There would, therefore, be no free trade in

The managers of schools will still

have a "bounty and protection," reduced two-fifths below the amount of annual grants.

schools. Those which had certificated masters and pupil-teachers would receive the bounty and protection of the capitation grant. The transference of protection would be at the expense of the certificated teacher. He would have to make the best bargain he could with managers at a time when one-third of their annual school income, viz., that received in annual grants, would be reduced two-fifths. This is the free trade of the Revised Code.

But if to regard the principles of all promotion of elementary education as identical with those of freedom in trade be erroneous, have the certificated teachers acquired any legal or moral claim to the continuance of their conditional grants in aid of local resources? The Royal Commission reports:—"It may be said that the State has excited expectations in the minds of the teachers by the system of augmentation grants, which give them a moral right to their continuance; but we do not think that this is really the case. The fact that the present system is supported by sums voted annually, and not by a permanent charge on the consolidated fund, shows that the State is not pledged to its permanence. Indeed, it is notorious that it has grown up by degrees, and that ever since its origin the propriety of replacing or altering it has been under discussion. The arrangement by which a certain portion of the grant is appropriated to the augmentation of the teacher's salary is an arrangement between the State and the managers, not between the State and the teachers; and it is for the benefit of the school, not for the benefit of the teachers. At present the average emoluments of certificated masters of all classes and denominations are 97*l.*, which considerably exceeds the amount which can be said to be in any sense guaranteed to the holders of certificates; nor is there any reason to believe that the managers of schools, under the modified system, would desire to reduce the salaries of their teachers."—(*Commissioners' Report*, vol. 1, p. 149.)

The position of certificated teacher under the Revised Code.

In order to ascertain whether the opinion thus given by the Commissioners is applicable to the position of the certificated teacher under the Revised Code, it is desirable first to define, as accurately as possible, what that position would be as contrasted with what it now is. The augmentation grants, and the gratuities for instructing pupil-teachers, hitherto conditionally paid to certificated teachers by the Committee of Council on Education, are withdrawn. The total annual reduction of these direct payments to them would be 98,171*l.* 5*s.* for the augmentation grants, and about 62,000*l.* for teaching 15,500 apprentices, calculated at 4*l.* gratuity for each. The number of certificated teachers actually teaching is said to be 7,711; therefore the grants withdrawn would amount to upwards of 20*l.* each. The reduction of direct grants would, however, be more than this sum for masters, and less for mistresses. Thus masters might have their salaries from all sources reduced from the average of 94*l.* to 65*l.* or 70*l.*; mistresses, from 62*l.* to 44*l.*; and infant mistresses, from 58*l.* to 40*l.*

Amount of the direct annual grants for teachers withdrawn.

What are the chances that this loss would be made up by school managers?

The "protection" thus afforded by the State being withdrawn, what are the chances that this reduction would be made up by the managers?

The amount of the the loss of school managers, and of their advances to pupil teachers.

School managers have, in the first place, to provide for a loss to their schools of 175,000*l.* in the annual grants. They have further to pay weekly in advance the stipends of 15,500 pupil teachers, or (15,500 × 15*l.*) 232,500*l.* annually, before they receive the capitation grant, which implies this reduction of 175,000*l.* from the sum which they have hitherto received in annual grants. This double operation is to occur in one year. First, 232,500*l.* are to be paid, in the hope of an uncertain return; and then, 175,000*l.* of the annual grants are to be withheld.

Amount of reduction in different districts.

In Appendix (A.) it will be seen that this would affect schools in very different degrees. The positive ultimate reduction in schools in different districts, would vary from nothing to one-fifth, one-third, two-fifths, one-half, three-fifths, or three-quarters of the grants hitherto annually received.

Schools closed; pupil teachers given up, or diminished in number.

In some cases, especially where the clergy had hitherto made up the annual deficiency in the school income from scanty personal resources, the school would be closed, or the teacher could receive nothing in lieu of his augmentation or gratuity. Often the aid of pupil-teachers would be given up. Very generally, if not universally, their number would be diminished.

Numerous embarrassments of schools, and certificated teachers.

The embarrassments in the finances of schools could not, however, be measured by these two elements. If pupil-teachers were not apprenticed to the teachers they would be much less amenable to discipline. Their motives for a steady perseverance in their engagements would be incalculably reduced by the great uncertainty introduced into the position of the certificated teachers. Bound only by an agreement with the managers, terminable on notice, they would soon become dissatisfied with stipends one-third below the market value of their labour in the manufacturing and mining districts. The caprice of youth would have its way. Not half of them, perhaps not above one-third, would persevere to the end of their five years' service. Consequently, as the Revised Code produced its inevitable results, the school would approach more and more to the condition of the monitorial schools superseded by the system of pupil-teachers. At every step of this decline, the efficiency of the school, for all purposes, would be impaired; the energies of the teacher would be taxed in proportion as his assistants were inexperienced, ill-instructed, unskilful, insubordinate, and childish. Even the number of these stipendiary monitors would often be reduced for want of school funds. At the time when his salary was both reduced and uncertain his task would be made intolerable. With the worse condition of the school, both subscriptions and school-pence would fall off.

Altered position, prospects, and conduct of pupil-teachers.

Subscriptions and school pence would fall off as schools became worse.

The

The position of the teacher, with respect to the managers, would become extremely irksome. The amount of the capitation grant, with his reduced and ill-paid staff of half mutinous assistants, would be dependent mainly on his personal exertions. Whatever his conceptions as to the most powerful agencies to civilise and Christianise his rude scholars, he would have to work like a horse in a gin-wheel, at the routine of teaching the elements according to the mechanical standard of the Revised Code. Reading would be taught with mechanical fluency, even if the children (like many Welsh and some Caffre and Indian scholars) understood little or nothing of what they read. Writing would be learned according to the Code standard, though lessons in dictation and composition were disused. Such last-named lessons would fall out of the observation of the inspector for want of time, while he examined the scholars' mechanical skill in forming letters. The religious instruction and the moral training of the scholars, which the Royal Commission declare to be so satisfactory, must yield to the paramount necessity of earning a larger capitation grant, by the success of the scholars in attaining the mechanical standard of the Revised Code.

Irksome position of teacher.

Alteration of instruction to mechanical drill.

These circumstances would altogether change the relations of the teacher with the managers. Every act of his school discipline and instruction might alter the annual result. Some managers would try to make the teacher's salary mainly dependent on this result; some would insist on his teaching an evening school, hitherto forbidden, in order to augment the grant. Then the five hours' instruction of the pupil-teachers would be a farce. The regulations which thus reduce the instruction of pupil-teachers from seven and a half hours weekly to five, and permit this to be given in the evening school, are utterly inconsistent with all the antecedent minutes of the Committee of Council. They look like a sneer at the care with which the teacher's health was "protected" from overwork, and at the solicitude with which the training and instruction of the apprentices were provided for by the minutes which they repudiate and contradict.

Altered position of teacher to school managers.

Code repudiates and contradicts prior protection of health of teacher, &c.

The theory of schools under the administration of the education grant, hitherto, has been that it was necessary to create a machinery of education capable of exerting considerable religious and moral influence in the civilisation of the people; that it was expedient to protect and encourage the teacher as the agent of this change, to place him in close relations with the religious organization of the country, and to uphold him in a position above that of a needy dependent; that the staff of unpaid or ill-paid monitors, under thirteen years of age, previously employed, should be displaced, and in their room apprentices introduced, who should be most carefully trained. There is the authority of the vice-president for saying, that these pupil teachers have more than earned their stipends by their services in the schools, when they do not enter the training colleges. The teacher thus aided was to be worn out prematurely by a coarse, ill-aided and ill-paid drudgery. That, however, would be his fate under the Revised Code.

Theory of schools under previous Minutes contrasted with that of the Revised Code.

Fate of the teacher under the Revised Code.

It is in the contrast of these two positions, that the breach of faith with the trained certificated masters consists, rather than in the exact technical form in which their engagements as pupil teachers and Queen's scholars, or students, have been assumed. Undoubtedly, the Revised Code would reduce the teachers' salaries; would load them with ill-aided work; and worsen, in all respects, that position in which it has hitherto been the object of the Government to place them. A large part of this evil is the simple and direct consequence of the abruptness of the change. Thus defined, the effects of the Revised Code would amount to an unexampled breach of public faith with a most meritorious class.

In what the breach of faith with the certificated teacher in the Code consists.

That the arrangement as to stipend was made between the State and the managers,* as pleaded by the Royal Commission, is unimportant, if it was made on the condition, and with perfect security, that the money should be paid to the teacher. Then also, it is for the "benefit of the school;"† but that benefit is to be derived through the teacher, whose remuneration was thus protected, not simply by the grants, but by all the conditions binding the managers. The last plea of the Commissioners, that the average actual salaries exceed those guaranteed as a condition of the augmentation grants, has no application whatever to an abrupt change, which would shake the stability of all school arrangements, and probably reduce their salaries below that level; nor does it apply to a scheme which worsens the condition of the teacher, not merely in income, but in the quality and number of his assistants; in the amount and value of his work; in his relations to the manager of schools; and, necessarily, in his social position: a scheme which converts him into an ill-paid and over-worked drudge.

Explanation of inapplicability of argument of Royal Commission to the Code.

"The fact that the present system is supported by sums voted annually, and not by a permanent charge on the Consolidated Fund,"‡ and that the arrangements have "grown up by degrees," and have been liable to changes moderate and harmonious in character, might be pleaded in favour of some change which would operate gradually, and thus give time for the development of those local resources which, if subjected to an abrupt and harsh blow, would rather dwindle under discouragement, or perish in panic.

The annual character of the subsidy may justify a gradual change made with care so as to protect the certificated teacher in his entire position.

The managers of schools, as the Royal Commissioners anticipate,§ have no desire to alter the social position, the duties, or the remuneration of the teachers of schools; and they will probably resist with a rare unanimity the disastrous revolution threatened by the

* Page 149. † Page 149, Report, vol. 1. ‡ Ibid. § Ibid.

the Revised Code. But the same solicitude and zeal would exhibit themselves, in harmony with the Committee of Council on Education, if they were called upon to augment by moderate annual increments the local resources of schools, so as to maintain in their present position the whole staff of teachers and apprenticed pupil teachers, with a corresponding reduction of the amount of the annual grants.

In what way this gradual change might be effected.

I have already stated, that one-thirtieth part of these annual grants to teachers and pupil teachers might be cut off every year, until in 10 years, one-third had been reduced. As each thirtieth part was reduced, the remainder would, on this plan, be granted, on condition that the fractions withdrawn, should be furnished from local resources. All the conditions of these grants would remain otherwise unaltered. The stipends of all classes of teachers, and their relative positions to each other, to the managers, the inspector, and the Committee of Council on Education, would remain unchanged.

Restraint upon the increase of the public grant desirable, and may be at once applied, and ere long be effectual.

This was one of those restraints on the growth of the education grant referred to in the letter which I addressed to your Lordship on the 24th of April 1861, when I anticipated that the "increase" of "the public grant" might, after providing for evening schools, and for the apathetic districts, "not only be arrested, but this annual aid might be converted into an instrument, in the hands of skilful administrators, by which all the rest of the work may be done in the most apathetic as well as in the most earnest districts."

The development of the whole scheme of such arrangements would require separate treatment. I allude to them now only, because the gradual change in the administration of the annual grants to schools, is an illustration of the principle which such a scheme would embody.

Effect of the Revised Code on the position and training of pupil teachers.

The effect of the Revised Code on the position and training of pupil teachers having been incidentally referred to, a brief recapitulation only is necessary here.

Reduction of average stipend one third.

1. The stipend of the pupil teachers is, as a direct consequence of clause 47 *b*, to be reduced from an average of 15 *l.* to one of 10 *l.* per annum.* Pupil teachers could not be obtained on these terms in the manufacturing and mining districts. For example, a girl can earn 12 *s.* per week in the cotton district, when she can manage two power-looms; at 16 or 17, by managing three looms, she can often earn 16 *s.*; at 18, she can gain 18 *s.* with four looms, and if working *barèges*, she can secure a guinea as weekly wages. Young men can, of course, earn as much. The reduction of the average stipend in such districts in itself amounts to the substitution of stipendiary monitors, on short engagements of one or two years, for pupil teachers, with an apprenticeship and training of five years. In rural districts and small agricultural towns and villages, the reduction of the stipend would at once preclude the realisation of the hope entertained, especially in the case of girls,† that apprentices might be derived from well-ordered homes of the middle classes. This hope is legitimate, if due care be taken to insist on every precaution to shut out those who have bodily defects, or are feeble in health or intellect. With a rigid examination of candidates, the realization of this hope would be an unequivocal advantage.

Reduction of time for instruction, and license to give it in the evening school.

2. The reduction of the time during which the certificated teacher is required to instruct his apprentices, from seven and a half hours to five, and the permission granted that this instruction may be conducted in an evening school, would lower the tone and amount of the pupil teacher's instruction, if the provision as to the evening school were practicable, which it is not.

Withdrawal of pecuniary value from certificate would cut off best candidates, and discourage pupil teachers.

3. The withdrawal of all pecuniary value from the certificate, would prevent the apprenticeship of the most desirable candidates, and greatly discourage the application of pupil teachers to their preparatory studies. Such of them as gained Queen's scholarships would rarely, if ever, remain more than one year in the training college. Many would not go to the training college at all, but would avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them by the Code,‡ to take charge of rural schools, and to get a certificate at 21 years of age by examination.

Taking all these provisions in connexion with the pecuniary embarrassments of the school managers, the Revised Code undermines the whole system of apprenticeship, if it does not, by the abruptness and harshness of the blow, at once destroy it.

Disallowance of grants towards salaries of lecturers in training colleges.

Royal Commissioners do not recommend any reduction of aid to training colleges. Their reasons.

The disallowance of the grants towards the salaries of lecturers in training colleges operates in the same direction. The Royal Commissioners§ "do not recommend any reduction of aid at present given to the colleges in various forms." ‖ "It may be asserted that, though the money is well spent, and though the relation between the Government and the training colleges is satisfactory, the assistance given discourages private liberality, and that the withdrawal of a part of it would be compensated by private subscriptions. We (the Commissioners say) do not agree in this opinion. It appears probable that considerable difficulty would be found in obtaining subscriptions enough for these institutions. Private benevolence usually operates rather to relieve the evils which directly excite sympathy and attract attention, than to prevent their occurrence by contributing to the removal of their remote causes." ¶ "Some conveniences are attached to the present state of

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* Revised Code, clause 47 *b*; also clause 80.
† See the Pamphlet of Miss Burdett Coutts, II., clauses 118 and 119.
‡ Clauses 118 and 119. § Report of Royal Commission, Vol. I, p. 143; and again p. 148.
‖ Ibid. p. 144. ¶ Ibid. p. 145.

of things. No other institutions stand so much in need of a permanent income and of a considerable degree of Government supervision, which, of course, can only be had at the expense of Government grants. To ascertain and to regulate the principles on which teachers should be trained is a difficult process, and requires the light of long and varied experience. If every training college was self-supporting, and was entirely regulated by its own subscribers or committee, they would vary far more than they do now, and would lose the great benefits which they at present derive from the common course of examination imposed upon the students by the syllabus, and from the experience which the inspectors derive from their annual visits, and make public in their reports."

Other reductions of aid to training colleges, and clauses of Revised Code, which indirectly cripple their resources.

The repeal of auxiliary grants by Revised Code, limitations and diminutions in the supply of students directly* and indirectly, and the reduction of the period of training all operate to cripple the resources of the colleges. Therefore, if the grants to lecturers be withdrawn, the whole, or most of the lecturers, will be removed. This result will be consistent only with a lower level of instruction. Such a result cannot have been foreseen without an intention to degrade the curriculum of study. The Queen's scholars and students would thus not merely remain in college only half the time hitherto occupied with their training, but would be taught by a less numerous and an inferior, because worse paid staff,—the work would be reduced, and a lower range of attainment would be required. This degradation of the level, and diminution of the time of the instruction of the Queen's scholars and students, is in harmony with the policy adopted towards the apprenticed pupil teacher. Together they must be accepted as signs of a deliberate intention to put the education of the poor, under the Revised Code, into the hands of teachers whose knowledge, experience, aptitude, and skill, are all of a much lower order than those of the present certificated teachers and their assistants.

Consequences—degraded curriculum and inferior instruction.

Signs of an intention to give the poor a worse education.

Royal Commission approve plan of rearing apprentices; and of training Queen's scholars in colleges.

Yet the Report of the Royal Commission supports the present scheme of rearing the apprentices in schools, and of training the Queen's scholars in colleges. It shows (p. 65) "the great popularity of the certificated teachers, and especially of the certificated mistresses." Uninspected schools are said to be not so liberally supported as the inspected schools (p. 64):—"To lower the standard of popular education throughout the country by discouraging the employment of trained teachers, would be fatal" (p. 155). "The training given in the colleges is, on the whole, sound" (p. 138). "We have expressed a favourable opinion of the intellectual training of the students. The moral condition of the colleges, especially of the female colleges, appears to be satisfactory (p. 168). "In these opinions we were fortified by the evidence as to the moral and intellectual character of those who, having passed through the training colleges, were found by our witnesses in the actual charge of schools. We cited from that evidence abundant proof that the trained teachers not only are comparatively far superior to the untrained, but are in every respect but one positively good" (p. 168). That defect is the teaching of the three lowest elements, and the Commissioners attribute it "not to want of power, but to want of motive."

Their opinion of the intellectual and moral training in the colleges.

Their opinion of the pupil teachers, and their beneficial influence on the schools.

Concerning pupil teachers, the Commissioners say—"Almost all the evidence goes to prove that the effect of the presence of pupil teachers upon the condition of the schools is very beneficial, especially when it is compared with the influence exercised over the schools by monitors" (p. 102). "The evidence of the Assistant Commissioners is unanimous as to the superiority of schools in which pupil teachers are employed" (p. 103). "Of the whole number of pupil teachers, 87·32 per cent. successfully complete their apprenticeship; and 76·02 per cent. become candidates for Queen's scholarships, which most of them obtain. The 11·3 per cent. who do not become candidates for Queen's scholarships include those who either adopt other pursuits or follow the calling of a schoolmaster without going through the course of instruction given in the training colleges" (p. 107). The Commissioners then show that this 11·3 per cent. have rendered, "year by year, services for the salary received," and "that this salary is presumably not excessive, inasmuch as they might earn more in other callings" (p. 107). The Commissioners in their recapitulation (section vi., art. 2) further say—"We have shown that the pupil teachers' action on the scholars is eminently beneficial, but more on the higher and middle classes than on the lower" (pp. 166, 167). Yet the overthrow of the whole of this machinery is certain under the Revised Code. The financial embarrassments of school managers are interwoven with those of the teachers and pupil teachers in such a way as to operate with a most pernicious, if not fatal, effect on elementary schools. The lower social and moral condition of future Queen's scholars,—their inferior capacity and attainments,—the cutting off of 10 per cent. in the number allowed to each college,—the reduction of the duration of their training one-half,—the repeal of auxiliary grants, and the limitations and diminutions of the supply of students, directly and indirectly,—all form elements of a fatal disorder in the training colleges. A lower curriculum will be adapted to the inferior training of the Queen's scholars. One-half the colleges must be shut up, or a double supply of teachers poured upon the country not half trained, yet to compete with the well-trained certificated teachers, by taking lower salaries, and so to aid that competition in driving them to better remunerated occupations.

The overthrow of this machinery a consequence of the Revised Code.

Queen's scholars.

These changes would cause the present system to be displaced by that discredited system which preceded it.

These changes could not occur without the ruin of the present system of elementary education. They would cause it to be displaced by one closely resembling that which preceded it. What are the advantages which it is conceived would be purchased by this disastrous revolution?

It

* Revised Code, Clause 97.

The administration in Central Office said to be complicated and cumbersome.

It is said that the administration in the central office is so "complicated and cumbersome," that the system threatens "to break down at the centre." If it were so, the Revised Code would only give it partial relief in one way—in the annual grant department—to bury it under an angry storm of controversial remonstrance against the inspector's awards of the capitation grant.

This would not be remedied by the Revised Code.

The relief which the Revised Code gave in the central office would be purchased, as the Vice-president says (p. 31), by an "unavoidable" increase in the number of assistant inspectors. In other words, the clerks of the Education department would be replaced by inspectors, whose emoluments and expenses would in each case be three or four times as great. The duties of the inspectors would not be simplified; they would be degraded into a complicated and cumbersome daily drudgery, as wearisome as picking oakum.

How the system of the Code would break down.

The system would then break down in its limbs. Scholars and gentlemen would scarcely spend their lives in examining nearly a million of poor children in their imperfect skill in what is purely mechanical in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The work of Central Office infinitely less complicated and heavy than that of the Post Office.

But when it is asserted that the work of the office is too complicated and cumbersome, I reply—that one day's work in the General Post Office involves more complication, and is encumbered with more details, than one whole year's work in the Education department. That which is most complained of—the payment of individual teachers and assistants by money-orders—is in fact mainly effected by the post-office money-order department, and is an insignificant part of its enormous load of work; yet the Chancellor of the Exchequer is now wisely attempting, at the expense of an immense increase of this complication, to convert the money-order department into a national savings bank of shillings. In like manner, it might be shown that the complaint of complication and burthen of work will bear no comparison with the administration of the Admiralty, with a navy scattered over the whole world.

Or of the Admiralty.

The reserve, the coast-guard, the dockyards, arsenals, hospitals, pensions, courts-martial, promotion, and the whole theory of naval construction in a state of transition,—certainly cumber the Admiralty with a complicated burthen.

Or of the several War Departments.

Nor could the work be for one moment compared with that of the office of the whole war departments; directing the regiments of the line and militia; inspecting the new battalions of volunteers; with the ordnance; the citadels of Great Britain and the Mediterranean; with the forces scattered through the colonies; the examinations for commissions; the recruiting department; the depôts; hospitals; the pension list; normal and model schools, and barracks'-schools; and the colleges of staff engineer, and artillery officers.

How the administration in the Central Office may be simplified and the work lessened.

An addition to the present buildings of the Education department is needed, in order conveniently to concentrate the work under one roof: the examiners' department may be simplified by being reduced to a system of checks; an inspector-general is required to hold the inspection well in hand, while more discretion is given to experienced inspectors; a permanent vice-president is needed, to preserve intact the traditions of the office, and give unity of principle to all changes. The labour of making individual payments of money, which seems a great bugbear, may be minimised by transmitting the annual grant in one sum to the correspondent of each school, provided each recipient to whom its portions are allotted sign a receipt in the schedule of the annual grants awarded.

The complaint of complication and load of work is to be met by an enlargement of the building adapted to this national work; the concentration of the responsibility for the inspector's work in an inspector-general, might relieve the office of a mass of details; the money payments may be simplified; the examiners' work greatly reduced. No doubt many other like changes might be made.

The plea of the expense of the present system, and its tendency to increase.

2. The expense of the present system, and its tendency to increase, might be pleaded in favour of a system of economy of the public grant. I have already shown that the reduction projected under the Revised Code is so ill contrived that it would simply disorganize and ruin the schools which now exist. But it is desirable to ascertain on what principle, and in what way, the growth of the education grant can be restrained so as to avert such disastrous results as the catastrophe prophesied by Dr. Temple. Of those who are alarmed at the tendency of the public grant to increase, the Royal Commission are the most moderate and reasonable representatives.

The estimate of the Royal Commission as to the ultimate amount of the public grant for education.

They say—"According to the most careful estimate we have been able to make, which is based upon a calculation of an increase in the number of pupil teachers, and in the augmentation grant, the extension of the general system to the whole country would cost about 1,300,000*l.*, if the unassisted public schools alone were brought under it. If the scholars in private schools were added, the sum would amount to about 1,620,000*l.* And supposing an increase in the number of scholars of 20 per cent., in consequence of an improvement in attendance, it would be increased to about 1,800,000*l.* yearly. To this sum, if the present system were unaltered, would have to be added a capitation grant for 2,300,000 children; and at the present rate of attendance, which is an increasing one, at least 800,000 of these would earn 6*s.* a head. This would make the whole grant amount to nearly 2,100,000*l.* a year. (Commissioners' Report, p. 314.)

The Royal Commission contrast this estimate with that given in my own evidence.

The Commissioners contrast this estimate with my own, that with a full provision for aid in the creation and support of evening schools, and in the spread of the whole system to the apathetic districts, the public grant for education might be kept within 1,000,000*l.* per annum, or at the utmost, 1,200,000*l.* I expressed this opinion in my letter to your Lordship of the 24 April 1861, in the following words:—

Estimate in Letter of 24th April 1861, and principles of administration to be

"The force which will ultimately transform the whole, will be the result of education itself. When the people know that they have even more interest in the education of their children than their rulers have, they will more and more take charge of it. They now bear

bear two-thirds of the burthen; but that third which they do not pay has given value to what before was of little worth, and has thus created a transient power destined to pass from the Government into the hands of those who will take the charge. The transference of administrative power to the local managers and the parents will attend the gradual assumption by them of the payment of the pupil teachers, and of the whole of the stipends of the certificated teachers, consequent on the effects of education on some generations of parents, and on the middle classes.

adopted to restrain the growth of the public grant.

"The Parliamentary grant has hitherto been so administered by the Committee of Council as to stimulate the investment of large sums in school buildings, by giving about one-third of their value. Between 1839 and 1860, grants amounting to 1,076,753 *l.* have caused an investment of subscriptions amounting to 2,360,226 *l.* in school buildings, or altogether of 3,436,226 *l.* The grant has also promoted the rapid growth of the annual income of schools, by subsidies at a similar rate of one-third the whole annual outlay, so that probably two millions annually are now expended in the support of schools. The public grant may in a few years increase with corresponding results to 1,000,000 *l.*, or 1,200,000 *l.*, making in its progress adequate provision for the education of youth, from school-age to manhood; but at that point, by well-devised antecedent expedients, its increase may not only be arrested, but this annual aid may be converted into an instrument, in the hands of skilful administrators, by which all the rest of the work may be done in the most apathetic as well as in the most earnest districts. That result attained, a new series of operations may commence, by which the charge of public education may be gradually transferred from the Consolidated Fund to the local sources of income, school-pence and subscriptions."

Now, what are the alternatives to the adoption of such a system?

The alternatives: *1. The Revised Code; or the overthrow of the existing system, and the adoption of one like that which preceded it.*

First, we have the scheme of the Revised Code. *This may be briefly described as an* attempt to reduce the cost of the education of the poor, by conducting it by a machinery —half trained and at less charge;—to entrust it to a lower class of ill-paid teachers, and generally to young monitors as assistants;—to neglect the force of a higher moral and religious agency in the civilization of the people—and to define national education as a drill in mechanical skill in reading, writing and arithmetic. The State would pay less, and be content with a worse article. The cheapness of the result would, however, be no measure of its value,—it would be almost worthless. There is too clear and faithful a sense of duty in the Church and religious communions to acquiesce in such a scheme. It comprises impracticable details. It is an abrupt revolutionary change from all the traditions of the departments, and is destined to fail.

2. Rate-supported system of education has proved to be impossible.

Successive measures for education rates described—causes of failure.

Secondly. The notion of the practicability of a rate-supported system has been refuted by repeated careful investigation and experiment. Sir James Graham's Education clauses in the Factories Regulation Act failed in consequence of the united opposition of non-conformists. These clauses were framed on the basis of toleration,—they gave as much authority to the Church as was consistent with complete civil and religious liberty within the school. Churchmen reluctantly assented to them, and they were almost universally rejected by dissidents from her communion. The subsequent Bills, for the partial support of education from the rates, were intended to operate in harmony with the Minutes and administration of the Committee of Council on Education. They failed from two causes: from the suspicion with which all the religious communions shrink from giving even the shadow of authority in schools to the representatives of the ratepayers; and secondly, from the indisposition of the town councils, and other representative bodies, to permit the total or partial transference of the burthen of public education, with only limited authority over its administration, from an assessment of 550 millions on which the Consolidated Fund is charged, to that of 86 millions, from which the local taxes are raised. The proposal of the Royal Commission, as to county rates, was also wrecked upon this rock.

3. Measures for restraint of public grant consistently with efficiency of present system, and with such extension of it as is still required.

Limited capitation grant, and mode of reducing annual grants one-third, previously described.

The operation of this scheme, and the effect of its extension to all the grants.

Thirdly. There remains the expedient of devising measures for the restraint of the growth of the public grant without destroying the efficiency of the existing system; while due provision is made for the extension of the system, with necessary modifications of detail, to rural parishes with very limited population,—to districts apathetic on account of the non-residence of proprietors, and the humble intelligence and means of the tenantry, and to the worst parts of great towns and cities.

I have already given a statement with respect to the mode of administering a limited capitation grant, so as to secure attention to the three lowest elements, and another as to the mode of reducing the annual grants to schools one-third, so as to cause a supply from local resources of the money thus withdrawn.

This reduction of the annual grants was proposed to be effected in equal annual instalments in 10 years. In like manner the whole of the grants might be reduced gradually by equal annual diminution, on condition that the sums withdrawn should be supplied from local resources. Thus, in 15 years, the proportions of the whole grant to the whole money raised locally might be changed from the present ratio of one-third grant and two-thirds private funds, to the proportion of one-fourth of Parliamentary aid to three-fourths of voluntary contributions. Applying this ratio to the extension of education to the whole of England and Wales, the Commissioners say that, "in round numbers, the annual grants in 1860 promoted the education of about 920,000 children, while they leave unaffected the education of 1,250,000 others of the same class." Accepting this statement as the basis of calcu-

lation, let us suppose that in 15 years the present system could be extended so as to include these 2,170,000 children. The annual cost of this education, at 28 *s.* per scholar, would be 3,038,000 *l.* annually. The present Parliamentary grant of 750,000 *l.* would provide for the whole of this extension, if the proportions of all the grants were altered from one-third to one-fourth gradually, by equal annual reductions, which would proceed *pari passu* with the whole phenomena of extension. Two millions and a quarter would thus be raised locally, to meet three-quarters of a million of public grants. One great source of the increase of local funds would consist in a gradual growth of income from school-pence. This would arise both from somewhat larger weekly payments and more regular attendance. If the average attendance of each scholar became 30 weeks annually, an advance of 1 *d.* per week in the school-pence of 2,000,000 of scholars would produce 300,000 *l.* This result may be attained without doubt in 15 years. Three-halfpence advance, weekly, would produce 450,000 *l.* annually.

The principle of restraint so ordered as to proceed *pari passu* with the growth of local resources, is the only alternative to the scheme of lowest kind of education for the poor.

The principle of the change by which the growth of the public grant might be restrained, is sufficiently indicated in these arrangements. There is but one alternative. Either the education of the poor must be worsened, in proportion as it costs the State less; or the restraint on the growth of the public grant, and the reduction of its proportions to private contributions must be so ordered that Christian benevolence and the sense of duty in parents may have time to step in, and gradually sustain, by increased subscriptions and school-pence, the efficiency of schools.

Government invented and is responsible for the existing system.

The Government is responsible for the present character of schools in all their details. It invented the pupil teacher apprenticeship, and the training colleges. It convinced the religious communions, by the earnest advocacy of its own authorised agents, that the education of the poor ought to be raised to its present standard. It has vigilantly superintended the execution of its minutes by its own inspectors. At any moment it might have required more drill in elementary subjects by schoolmasters. One circular letter would have insured the closest attention to the subject. It even neglected to carry into execution the last clause of the Minute of the 2d of April 1853, devised for this express purpose, in schools which might obtain that capitation grant. The whole curriculum of study has been regulated by its examinations of the training colleges, of certificated teachers, and of pupil teachers. This curriculum might have been modified at any time. The Government is therefore identified with what exists. The present level of popular instruction has been the result of its administration. The work is confessedly incomplete, but for its condition in this stage of progress, the Committee of Council is primarily, in all respects, responsible. It has, however, contributed only one-third of the cost. The 4,800,000 *l.* expended by the Government have been met by double that sum raised locally. The total outlay in building, enlarging, and improving 27 training colleges has been 334,981 *l.*, of which 101,641 *l.* were derived from the Government, and 223,339 *l.* from other sources. Yet the State, as the contributor of only one-third, arrogates to itself the right to say that all that is done is wrong, though the education societies, the diocesan and archidecanal Boards of Education,—the committees and principals of training colleges cling to the principles of the existing system, and to the great majority of its details. Especially, when the State has thus invented and stimulated a system which has cost its promoters 9,600,000 *l.*, by an outlay of one-half of that amount of public money, it has incurred obligations to those who have expended nearly 10,000,000 *l.* in the confidence that the executive was not a mere abstraction, but a power capable of contracting moral obligations. The character of a system of public education thus created ought not to be abruptly and harshly changed by the fiat of a Minister, without the consent of the great controlling bodies and communions who have expended twice as much as the State. Even were Parliament to make such a change, it would be a national dishonour. It would be an act of repudiation ever to be remembered with shame.

Government has caused an outlay of nearly 15 millions by expending five in the creation of this system.

The outlay of nearly 10 millions locally raised has been made in dependence on the good faith of the State.

To overthrow the system thus created without the consent and against the will of those who have spent nearly 10 millions would be an unjustifiable act of repudiation.

But not only would such an abrupt change be disgraceful, it would be short-sighted statesmanship; it would be a present saving, with the certainty of an ultimate disastrous loss. Otherwise, all those who have depended on the growth of Christian civilisation for the diminution of pauperism and crime have been dreamers. The protection of the public peace from tumult—of private property from depredation,—the detection, pursuit, trial, and punishment of crime,—cost the nation 9,000,000 *l.* annually, without taking into account the loss of wealth by robbers, incendiaries, and rioters. Pauperism, which is the hereditary consequence of generations of ignorance, superstition, and the slow and partial emancipation of the people from a previous state of serfdom, costs 6,000,000 *l.* annually. This relief of indigence is simply a measure of police. The life of the indigent is protected, as at the very foundation of laws for the protection of property and the public peace. The alternative would be a vast increase of vagabondage, crime, and tumult.

The change also would be an act of short-sighted statesmanship.

Cost of crime.

Cost of pauperism.

Police of crime and relief of indigence not curative agencies.

But this system of police for the restraint of crime and pauperism, has little or nothing in it that tends to cure those disorders. All curative agencies are of a totally different character. They are purely moral agencies. Their operation is gradual; it is felt only in a generation of men, or in successive generations. Such agencies appeal to the faith of great statesmen, who are alone capable of guiding nations. A statesman who foresees the necessity of providing for a great though remote danger, threatening the independence of his country, trains the population to arms; inspires them with a martial spirit; year by year strengthens citadels, and erects batteries on the coasts; accumulates the munitions of war, and creates a great navy. The arsenals and dockyards, the citadels and forts, after years of preparation, contain a vast accumulation of the means of national defence.

Curative agencies have a moral character.

They operate gradually.

Other national exigencies require foresight and preparation.

defence. The nation, too, is armed, disciplined, and filled with a patriotic spirit. That conception of the necessity of thus meeting a great emergency is the result of the experience which history records. In like manner, a confidence in the efficacy of moral agencies in the diminution of crime and pauperism, results from a careful study of the history of the emancipation of the humblest classes of any European nation from serfdom, helotry, and villenage. The primary agent in this has been Christianity, which has taught the moral equality of all men in the eye of God. This idea, notwithstanding inferiorities of race, renders the slavery of accountable human beings ultimately impossible in Christian nations. It is equally impossible that responsible moral agents should be allowed to be the victims of mere animal instinct,—of ignorance,—of the want of moral and religious and mental culture,—in any Christian people. Crime and pauperism are—in the degree in which they now exist—the heir-looms of the state of serfdom. They are the signs of the partial nature of the emancipation of the people from a brutish condition in which they were used like more intelligent beasts of burthen. But that statesman who refuses to make an immediate outlay on the religious education of the people, in order to humanise their manners, correct their habits, increase their intelligence, and raise their moral condition, or prefers to cripple such an outlay for the sake of some immediate paltry economy, is not only shortsighted, but he must in his heart disbelieve the efficacy of moral and religious agencies as antidotes to pauperism and crime.

Confidence in moral agencies derived from history.

Influence of Christianity on slavery and serfdom.

Short-sighted policy of niggardly supplies to national education.

The force of the confidence in these agencies which exists in the nation, may be measured by the fact that the education grant is the only part of the fund derived from national taxation which, by its expenditure, now produces a voluntary contribution twice as great, and which by a gradual change, extending over 15 years, may be made to produce from local sources, contributions thrice as large as the public grant. Would a Chancellor of the Exchequer be farsighted who should put this result in peril, if not render it impossible, by an abrupt and harsh change?

Strength of national confidence in education of the people.

Recently proposals have been submitted to successive Parliaments for a reduction of the county franchise to a rating occupation of 10*l.*, and the borough franchise to one of 6*l.* Nothing tended to defeat these measures so much as the alarm excited in the middle classes by the proceedings of the trades unions. These combinations often attempted to regulate labour so as to interfere with the freedom of workmen, and dictated to capital so as to usurp the authority necessary to successful enterprise. The domination of the unions was generally without the violence and vindictiveness of former times. But it was arbitrary—was often directed to objects so mischievous or impracticable, as to inspire a deep-seated aversion to the extension of the franchise by the reduction of the property qualification. That proposal for including a larger number of the most intelligent and morally deserving portion of the working classes within the pale of the constitution is indefinitely postponed. But all parties agreed in the importance of devising the means of sifting out the best representatives of the classes supported by manual labour from the mass, and conferring the franchise on them. The effect of a steady perseverance in a system of national education, such as is at present in operation, would be to raise such men within the pale of the constitution. The 23,000 teachers and pupil teachers will certainly all possess the franchise. They are nearly all children of parents supported by manual labour, or of persons not possessing the franchise. Their elevation is a type of the true and certain influence of the same kind of training on the mass. The fifty-eight millions annually expended on beer, spirits, and tobacco will be reduced. The money thus saved will be devoted to the rent of more comfortable houses, to better household management, to the education of the children. A better-housed population will soon have many heads of families within the pale of the present franchise.

How education helps the solution of the representation of the working classes.

The 23,000 teachers and pupil teachers will all obtain the franchise.

Elevation of mental and moral condition of pupil teachers, a true type of the results of the present system.

To give the people a worse education from motives of shortsighted economy, would be, in these respects, utterly inconsistent with all preceding national policy. The idea that an ignorant, brutish people is either more subordinate or more easily controlled than a people loyal by conviction and contented from experience and reason, is exploded. The notion that the mass of the people are the sources of national wealth merely as beasts of burden; that the nation has no interest in their intelligence, inventive capacity, morality, and fitness for the duties of freemen and citizens, is a doctrine which would find no advocates. No Chancellor of the Exchequer would dare to avow that their sensuality was a prolific source of revenue which he could not afford to check. Why, then, is education to be discouraged by regulations which cut off all aid to children under seven and after eleven years of age? Why are the annual grants to be reduced two-fifths at one blow? Why are the stipends, training, and qualifications of schoolmasters to be lowered? Why is instruction in the school to be mainly concentrated on the three lower elements? If these scholars are in preparation for confirmation in the church, why are the following instructions to inspectors, of August 1840, to be rendered practically nugatory by the individual examination of scholars in the lower elements imposed by the Revised Code, viz.,—"That no plan of education ought to be encouraged in which intellectual instruction is not subordinate to the regulation of the thoughts and habits of the children by the doctrines and precepts of revealed religion?" Why is this formidable, if not insurmountable, impediment placed in the way of the order that "in the case of schools connected with the national church, the inspectors will inquire with special care how far the doctrines and principles of the church are instilled into the minds of the children?"

To give a worse education to the people because it costs less, is contrary to national policy.

Why are the instructions to Church inspectors of August 1840, as to religious examination, to be made nugatory?

Prospects for founding evening schools and extending education in small rural parishes, and in apathetic districts, under the Code, both frustrated by the details.

3. One of the pleas for the Revised Code is, that it was necessary to reduce the annual grants to inspected schools and training colleges, in order to provide for the establishment of evening schools, and for the extension of education in the apathetic districts.

But the plan proposed for both of these objects in the Revised Code is impracticable, or nugatory in some of its essential features.

Evening schools.

For example, as to evening schools; the master could not teach in them without the ruin of his health and the neglect of his pupil teachers; for to mix them with these rude evening scholars, struggling with the lowest elements, is an utterly indefensible proposal. The proposed payments to the evening schools are not such as to be a motive for exertion to establish them. The Code therefore provides no available machinery for evening schools, and no motive for founding them.

Apathetic districts.

Small rural schools.

As to the apathetic districts, there are only two provisions in the Code which seem to afford them any practical aid; they are—the creation of the fourth-class certificate, and the permission to pupil teachers who have successfully completed their apprenticeship, to serve as teachers in small rural schools until their twenty-fifth year.* But these arrangements would be frustrated by the want of resources in such schools under the Revised Code. They are, as will be seen by a reference to Appendix A, exactly the schools in which the capitation grant of the Code would be often the least productive.

Much experience has been accumulated as to the organization of evening schools, which is quite without influence on the regulations of the Code. The employment of raw apprentices (youths of only 19) in sole charge of rural schools, is open to the gravest objections.

The public grant never need exceed one million or 1,200,000 *l.*, and in 15 years may be reduced to 750,000 *l.*, educating then more than two millions of scholars.

I shall not venture now to enter further on the plan of administration to be adopted on these two important questions, but I have no doubt whatever that an effectual impulse might be given to the general introduction of good evening schools, and that the present system might be extended into the smallest rural parishes, and the most apathetic districts, without any considerable temporary increase of the parliamentary grant. I have already quoted the passage in which I deliberately stated my conviction that the public grant, under a wise and provident restraint, would at no time exceed 1,000,000 *l.* or 1,200,000 *l.*, and that above two millions of scholars might, in 15 years, be well taught and trained in inspected schools, under certificated teachers, at an expense to the State then reduced to 750,000 *l.* per annum.

Then two millions and a quarter would be raised by local voluntary contributions, of which 1,125,000 *l.* would be in school pence.

This result might be attained with certainty in 15 years.

Can Parliament refuse this outlay, when it would represent three millions of annual expenditure, of which two millions and a quarter would be derived from local voluntary resources, and at least 1,125,000 *l.* from the school pence paid by the parents of the scholars? I should feel the utmost confidence that the co-operation of the education societies representing the church and the religious communions would be given to produce this result. Under a wise, faithful, and sympathising administration, strenuously striving with the education societies to attain it, there would be the utmost moral certainty of its accomplishment.

It is impossible in this letter to submit to your Lordship observations on numerous matters of detail, which would only encumber and obscure the drift of the general observations which I have felt it my duty to lay before you. But I hope your Lordship will give me credit for not having overlooked them, though I have found it impossible even to allude to them in this argument.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James P. K. Shuttleworth.*

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
President of the Council and of the Committee
of the Privy Council on Education.

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* 118. Pupil teachers who fulfil the conditions of Article 84, may, upon special recommendation by the inspector, and upon consideration of their last examination papers, be provisionally certified in the lower grade of the fourth division for immediate service in charge of small rural schools, but after the holder's 25th year of age (completed) such provisional certificates must have been exchanged for permanent certificates (Article 60), or are *ipso facto* cancelled.

119. Rural schools, in order to fall under Article 118, must not contain more than 1,200 square feet of superficial area in the whole of the school-rooms and class-rooms, or they must be certified as not needing nor likely to be attended by more than 100 scholars.

Pupil teachers who have successfully completed their apprenticeship.

84. At the close of the apprenticeship pupil teachers are perfectly free in the choice of employment. Any person properly interested in knowing the character of a pupil teacher may apply to the Committee of Council for a testimonial, declaring that the pupil teacher has successfully completed an apprenticeship; or the pupil teacher, if willing to continue in the work of education, may become an assistant in an elementary school (Article 85), or may become a Queen's scholar in a normal school (Articles 92-107), or may be provisionally certified for immediate service in charge of small rural schools (Articles 118, 119).

APPENDIX A.

THE inequalities in the operation of the capitation grant scheme in the Revised Code exhibited in different districts.

Rev. John Menet, chaplain of the Hockerill Training School, Bishop's Stortford, in a letter to the "Guardian," dated 21st October, 1861, gives the following results of his inquiries:—

1. That infant schools could not in the great majority of cases be kept open.
2. That new schools and schools in shifting populations would suffer enormously.
3. That boys' schools in particular parts of towns would suffer the least, and that some might gain more than they receive now.
4. That the largest grants would be earned where they are least needed, and that therefore the assistance given would be in inverse proportion to the need.

No.	Last Annual Grant under Old Code.	Estimated Grant under New Code.
	£.	£.
1. Boys' school in very shifting London population	133	97
5. Boys' school in a manufacturing town	96	48
11. Boys' school in a shifting London population	132	76
7. Boys' school long established, and including farmers' and middle-class children	38	39
14. Boys' school, with very close approximation to Her Majesty's Inspector's standard	28	11
17. Girls' school (ditto as to standard)	58	22
20. Girls' school in a large town (ditto as to standard)	134	38*
5. Mixed under a mistress, scattered country population	30	13
2. Infant school, very successful (average attendance, 150)	80	21
9 Infant school, established a year, in a very low town population	61	8
8. Infant school, London population	97	15

The returns which have been furnished to me by school managers, teachers, and others, give the following results:—

	Rate of Loss in Annual Grants under Revised Code.
Schools with semi-barbarous, migrant population in manufacturing districts—Villages	From 2-5ths to 3-5ths.
Towns	From 2-5ths to 2-3rds.
Schools in dense and corrupt parts of old cities and large towns	From 2-5ths to 2-3rds.
Schools in pauperised rural districts, where the children are employed in numerous harvests, &c.	From 2-5ths to 2-3rds.
Schools on wild moorland, with scattered population	From 2-5ths to 2-3rds.
Schools closely connected with a wealthy congregation in long settled and prosperous parts of a town	The whole previous grant would be obtained, or only one-fifth loss suffered.
Schools of a settled, well employed rural population, in which the influence of the proprietors and tenantry are beneficially exercised	One-fifth loss.
Schools in rural parishes, intermediate between those with wealthy and vigilant patrons, and schools in pauperised and apathetic districts	From 1-4th to 1-3rd loss.
Schools in rural parishes with bad roads, a scattered population, non-resident proprietors, tenantry indifferent, much harvest work, and ill-endowed benefice for clergyman	Will either be closed, or will become "Adventure Schools."

Appendix B.

Schedule of Scholars to be Examined, with Preliminary Information.

_____School for Boys, Girls, or Infants.

Population of School District _____ Chief Occupation of Parents _____

Number of Years' Service of any Certificated Teacher in School _____

Ditto ditto of Pupil Teachers _____ Number of Pupil Teachers in each of Four precedin Years _____ or Assistant Teachers in ditto _____

Names of Scholars arranged in their Classes in the following Sections, and in each Section in the order of seniority: Class Section (1.) Those Scholars in the Class who have attended 120 days at least in each of two preceding years. (2.) 100 days at least in last year, or 80 days in each of last two years. (3.) Scholars who have attended a shorter time than preceding Sections.	Age at last Birthday.	Number of Days' School Attendance in each of Two preceding Years, or of last Year.	No. of Days' School Attendance in each Quarter of last Year.				Approximate Number of Days spent in any other School having a Certificated Teacher in each of Four preceding Years.				Marks awarded to each Scholar examined :—60 highest Merit, 40 Merit, 20 Competency.			Marks awarded to each Scholar examined in other Subjects.					Here the Inspector will record his opinion on the work done in each Class. He will, on the Summary of the whole work done, recommend one-third, two-thirds, or the whole Capitation Grant to be given.
			1st Quarter.	2d Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.	Reading.	Writing.	Ciphering.	Religious Instruction.	Dictation and Composition.	Grammar.	Geography.	English History.	
Class 1, Section I. -																			
Class 1, Section II.																			
Class 1, Section III.																			

To the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, K.G., the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education, &c., &c.

The Memorial of the undersigned Mana gers of the Wesleyan Infant school, Bilston:

Humbly showeth,

1. That your memorialists, having considered the provisions of the New Educational Code, are of opinion that the fundamental and sweeping changes which it proposes, are calculated seriously to check the progress of education among the labouring classes.

2. That while the new Code undoubtedly simplifies the plan of making grants for educational purposes, it so cuts down the sums hitherto received, as to make it impracticable for many schools, our own we fear among the number, to continue their operations.

3. That in taking away the money value of the teacher's certificate, and withholding the usual allowance to pupil teachers, under the pretext of paying only for results, the policy of the new Code will be found to be as unwise as it is unjust.

4. That the regulation which requires that infants should read, write and count, or be struck out of the number on which money can be obtained, as well as the one which excludes children who are upwards of eleven years of age, together with the many deductions and contingencies arising out of the inspector's report, are calculated to make the local managers of schools (such as the one we represent), to shrink altogether from the augmented financial responsibility which the acceptation of the new Code would necessarily involve.

5. That the proposed method of grouping children according to age, instead of the principle hitherto adopted, would, in our judgment, introduce the utmost confusion, and render efficient teaching altogether impracticable.

6. For these and other reasons your memorialists regret the sudden and unexpected abandonment of a system which has worked well for many years, and which was generally acceptable to the country at large; and very respectfully and earnestly pray that the new Code may not be adopted.

(signed) *Thomas Kent*, Minister.
Robert Bew, Treasurer.
(And 11 others.)

Rev. Sir *Lovelace T. Stamer*, Bart., to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K.G.

The Rectory, Stoke-upon-Trent,
My Lord, 24 October 1861.

AT the request of the clergy and managers of schools within the two rural deaneries of Stoke and Newcastle, I have the honour to forward to your Lordship the accompanying memorial relative to the new Educational Minute. I venture to hope that its moderation of tone, and the purely practical suggestions to which its framers (many of them men of considerable experience in the work of national education) have confined themselves, will secure for it, from your Lordship, some little measure of attention.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Lovelace T. Stamer*, Bart.,
Rector of Stoke-upon-Trent, and Rural Dean.

To the Right Honourable the Earl *Granville*, K. G., President of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

May it please your Lordship,

WE, the managers of National Church of England schools, within the rural deaneries of Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield, beg most respectfully to state to your Lordship, that we have had under our most anxious consideration the recent "Minute of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, establishing a Revised Code of Regulations;" that we have weighed the said document with all that attention which we are ever disposed to pay to any suggestion emanating from Her Majesty's Government; and, that it is with the most real feelings of regret and disappointment, that we have arrived at the conclusion that the aforesaid minute, if carried into operation in its present form, will act very injuriously upon the cause of National Education, for the following reasons as well as others:—

Firstly. Because that, in infant schools, very few children, under the most favourable circumstances, could attain the knowledge which is required to secure even the lowest amount of capitation.

Secondly. Because by imposing so low a limit as eleven years of age after which a second grant may not be claimed, the attendance of scholars beyond that age is positively discouraged.

Thirdly. Because the classification of scholars according to age instead of by attainments would, in our opinion, act injuriously upon them, and unfairly to our schools, by causing children of the highest attainments, who had been long and regular attendants at school, to be examined with a class in every way their inferiors; and, on the other hand, by bringing children out of the lower classes who, through neglect of their parents, have never been regular attendants at any school, to be examined, on account of their age, with the very highest.

Fourthly. Because we believe that the highest amount of capitation which any of our schools could obtain would not enable the managers to meet the expectations which trained teachers have been hitherto (not unreasonably) accustomed to entertain of an annual grant in augmentation of their salaries, according to their certificates.

Fifthly. Because we foresee that the valuable institution of pupil teachers must suffer from the indisposition which managers of schools will naturally feel to guarantee, and even pay beforehand to them, stipends which the capitation grant may, after all, fail to realize.

Sixthly. Because from the great prominence given to purely intellectual acquirements, and the absence of any distinct instruction given to the inspectors to report, as heretofore, upon the religious knowledge of the scholars in our Church of England schools, we apprehend that this first great element of sound education will be in danger of being neglected, or altogether overlooked.

Your Lordship will observe that we have confined our remarks entirely to the working of this new Code upon elementary schools, in which we are most immediately interested; and that these remarks have proceeded upon the assumption that the principle of a large capitation grant to be awarded upon an intellectual test (which is the form in which all state aid is for the future to be given) is a wise and wholesome one. We would not, however, conceal from your Lordship that we have very serious doubts about this: and we venture most respectfully to entreat your further consideration of this important subject. But if the principle laid down in the new Minute shall seem to your Lordship and to the Committee of the Privy Council on Education such as ought to be adhered to, then we humbly pray your Lordship's attention to the following suggestions of detail, corresponding to the several objections which we have urged above:—

First. That, in infant schools, the recommendation of the recent Education Commission be carried out, namely, that, "scholars under seven years of age need not be examined; but that the amount of the grant shall be determined by the average number of children in daily attendance." (*See* Report, page 330).

Second. That the claim for capitation on account of scholars above eleven years of age, be allowed in each successive year that they continue to attend school, and fulfil the conditions required in Group IV.

Third. That regard be had by the inspectors in their examination of any child to the length of time he has been in regular attendance at the school.

Fourth. That, however it may be ultimately decided to deal with teachers hereafter to be certificated, the claims of teachers already holding certificates to augmentations be not overlooked.

Fifth. That a certain fixed sum be guaranteed annually by the Committee of Council to the managers of every school under inspection, in respect of the pupil teachers employed therein, who fulfil the conditions of their apprenticeship.

Sixth. That the inspectors be instructed to make a special report on the religious knowledge of the children.

In conclusion, we would express to your Lordship, and to the Committee of the Privy Council over which you preside, our deep feelings of thankfulness for the very valuable and successful aid which you have hitherto rendered to us, and to the country at large, in the promotion of education amongst the poor and labouring classes of our population; and we do assure you that it will ever be our most earnest desire to assist you, to the utmost of our power, in still further developing your benevolent intentions, so far as our judgment, experience, and consciences will permit.

We have, &c.,
(signed) *C. P. Wilbraham*, R. D.
Manager of Audley, &c. School.
Lovelace T. Stamer, R. D.
Manager of Stoke-upon-Trent School.
And 32 others.

Mr. *W. Earl* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

BIRMINGHAM UNITARIAN DOMESTIC MISSION SCHOOLS.

Sir, Bristol Road, Birmingham, 5 November 1861.

I BEG to forward for the consideration of my Lords, a memorial which has been unanimously adopted and signed by the managers of the above schools.

I beg also to state that since the memorial was agreed to, a careful examination of the schools has been conducted as under the Revised Code.

In the first place, I beg to say, that calculating the attendance for the past year which was at least equal to any other school in Birmingham), on the scale of the foot note to Article 40, Revised Code, even "before the deductions consequent upon examination and inspection," the product would be 27 *l.* less than the grants received; but that taking into consideration the numerous conditions (useless for any other purpose than to save money) imposed by the Revised Code, the deficiency would be 134 *l.*, and considerably more after the first year.

To require managers to provide pupil teachers and pay them weekly under such circumstances, I beg respectfully to submit is "too bad."

I am, &c.
(signed) *Will. Earl*, Hon. Sec.

The Secretary,
Committee of Council on Education.

To the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Managers of the Birmingham Unitarian Domestic Mission Society's Schools, Hurst-street:

Showeth,

THAT since the above schools were placed under inspection in the year 1849, the number of pupils has increased from 262 to 630, with 30 candidates now waiting for admission.

That encouraged by the annual grants of the Committee of Council on Education for the payments of stipends to pupil teachers, and in aid of teachers' salaries, your memorialists have met the increased demand for education in the densely populated district in which the schools are situated, by providing additional accommodation at a cost of nearly 2,000 *l.*, raised entirely by voluntary contributions.

That 11 pupil teachers (exclusive of one paid by the managers) are now engaged in the schools, whose appointment has been sanctioned, and whose stipends (on passing their examinations) have been guaranteed by the Committee of Council on Education.

That your memorialists shrink from assuming the heavy responsibility of meeting these recognised claims on the annual grant, especially before the amount of that grant can be ascertained; as, after duly considering the probable deductions from the proposed capitation grant (in the infants' school at least one-half), on account of the non-fulfilment of the numerous conditions imposed by the Revised Code, over many of which neither managers nor teachers can have any control, a very considerable annual deficiency must inevitably ensue.

That

That your memorialists have been most anxious to extend the blessing of education to those who are least able to provide it for themselves. With this view they have invariably kept the school fee as low as possible, never demanding more than two-pence weekly. That to aid in carrying out this, in the opinion of your memorialists, most important object, a large amount is annually raised by voluntary contributions.

That it will be impossible to provide adequately for the expenses of the schools under the Revised Code, without a considerable addition to the school fee, which will exclude many of the very class of children whose mental and moral training the interests of society demand should be specially provided for, in order to check the progress of juvenile delinquency.

That with a view of carrying out this object to the fullest extent, your memorialists have done all in their power to prolong the period of school attendance; they therefore view with regret the announcement in the Revised Code, that no grant after the first will be allowed for children above the age of 11, which, practically, may be considered as a notice of dismissal from school at that age.

That great injustice will be caused in the girls' school by requiring the same degree of attainments as in the boys' school, although the necessary instruction in needlework occupies one hour and a half daily, or about the whole of the winter's afternoon, and although from the continual demand upon their time and labour at home, girls are much less regular than boys in their attendance at school.

That a still greater injustice will be caused in the infants' school by the standard of attainments required, seeing that children of four, five and even six years of age are admitted, who cannot even tell the letters of the alphabet; an evil which must continue until, by some compulsory action as to school attendance, the responsibility is removed from the managers and teachers, and fixed upon the parents.

That your memorialists therefore respectfully submit that the imposition of an arbitrary mental test in the infants' school is an error in principle, and must operate most injuriously on the finances without producing any satisfactory mental result.

That your memorialists would rejoice in the adoption of any effectual mode of ascertaining the true results of school teaching, and of rendering those results more satisfactory, but are decidedly of opinion that the extraordinary proposition of grouping the children according to their age can by no possibility prove a reliable and satisfactory basis for testing their intellectual attainments. That it will force many of the children into a false position, and by rendering the work of the teacher more irksome and difficult, create a necessity for a larger staff of assistants.

That your memorialists regard with feelings of deep regret the severance of existing engagements with certificated teachers, as calculated to impair their energies, to discourage others from entering the profession, and to destroy that confidence in future arrangements so essential to the faithful and successful discharge of duty.

That your memorialists regard with serious apprehension the provision in the memorandum of agreement between the managers and pupil teachers, that "the engagement shall be terminable on either side by a written notice of six months, or in lieu of such notice, by the payment of 3 *l.* in the first year, 4 *l.* in the second year, &c.," as, from a variety of causes, the schools may be suddenly deprived of the requisite teaching power.

That the announcement of the Revised Code has already seriously increased the difficulty (always considerable in manufacturing districts) of obtaining suitable candidates for the office of pupil teacher, and has caused some of those who are just completing their apprenticeship to decline competing for Queen's scholarships.

That in consideration of the serious objections generally felt throughout the country to the regulations of the Revised Code, your memorialists most respectfully but earnestly suggest a re-consideration of its provisions.

(signed) *Francis S. Bolton*,
Merchant and Manufacturer, Birmingham.
Charles Clarke,
Minister of the Old Meeting House.
And 14 others.

To the Honourable the Lord President and the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Certificated Teachers and Teachers of Inspected Schools of Manchester and Neighbourhood:

Humbly showeth,

That your memorialists have had under their most careful consideration your Lordships' new Code, the operation of which, they are happy to learn, is now suspended.

That your memorialists, being animated by an earnest desire to see their profession rescued from the odium incurred by incompetency and pretence, very gladly see the principle of payment on results introduced by your Lordships, as tending to distinguish and secure the faithful teacher and to promote sound instruction, so long as those results are fairly ascertained.

That your memorialists view with surprise your Lordships' proposal to abolish the grants in augmentation of teachers' salaries, which, together with retiring pensions for long and efficient services, were originated by your Lordships' Minute of 1846, and in terms indi-

cating the permanency of both. The promises your Lordships held out of a stable addition to the teacher's income, and of a provision for his old age, contributed in a very important degree to allure men of superior ability into the profession, as they shared the common confidence in the promises of a British Government. Your Lordships now propose, without explanation, without warning, and without any guaranteed and definite equivalent, to withdraw both augmentation grants and retiring pensions. This act your memorialists cannot but regard as essentially unjust to themselves and as a violation of all British usage.

Your memorialists respectfully submit that all teachers now in receipt of augmentation grants, according to all constitutional precedent and usage, have a right to the continuance of them. Your memorialists therefore respectfully ask your Lordships so to modify the changes you propose to make as to respect the claims your former action created.

Your memorialists beg to draw your Lordships' attention to the principle of grouping by age adopted in your new Code as the basis of examination, and to point out its injustice and the disastrous results it must bring. Instances are numerous in every school where, through the carelessness or culpability of parents, children are not brought for instruction till beyond the age which your Lordships' regulations allow to pass, and no effort on the part of the teacher can prevent such children failing at the examination. Your Lordships therefore mulct the teacher for the fault of the parent. Further, there are children in every school scantily endowed with mental power, and though such are the special care of every faithful teacher, no instruction he can give will, within the prescribed age, bring them up to the standard your Lordships require. Both these classes are balanced, it is true, by children of more than average capacity, who would always exceed the standard of the new Code. Its regulations mulct the teacher where nature obliges him to fail, but with singular injustice neglect to balance the act by extra reward where she enables him to exceed the required standard.

The injustice of the grouping by age culminates, however, in the half-time schools, where, as the general experience of teachers proves, the attainments are at least two years behind the average in ordinary day schools, and where in consequence the scholars must fail at the examination, the grants will be lost, and the school must be closed for want of funds.

In proof of these statements, your memorialists have very carefully calculated the effect of grouping by age in 33 schools in Manchester and the neighbourhood, having 6,868 scholars, with an average attendance of 5,439. Of these certainly not more than 2,498 could pass the new Code examination. The grants now received by these 33 schools amount to 3,629 *l.*, and the sum calculated to be realised on account of these 2,498 scholars estimated to pass would be 1,962 *l.*, being a loss of nearly one-half. This estimated sum would be still subject to the various incalculable conditions the new Code imposes; and whilst the grants would certainly not exceed, they might come much below the estimated sum of 1,962 *l.*

Your memorialists submit that the only fair and practicable way of testing a school is to see whether a sufficiently high standard is attained in its highest class, and that the scholars are equally and fairly graduated down to its lowest; and they adduce in proof of this the fact that the attempt to group children according to age in the Australian Colonies, as your memorialists are credibly informed, failed and was abandoned. Your memorialists are no apologists for a low standard of attainments, as the progress of popular education during the last 10 years in the hands of the present race of teachers fully testifies; but they do respectfully yet energetically protest against the adoption of a fanciful, uncertain, impracticable standard of judgment in their schools, such as grouping by age.

Your memorialists think that the limitation of grants to children under 12 is a mistaken and unfortunate regulation. Large numbers are now found at school over this age, and great efforts are made to induce children to stay longer; but the action of this regulation will be to discourage all such efforts, and to point to an early leaving of school as a thing recognised and approved. Your memorialists beseech your Lordships to withdraw a regulation so pregnant with grave and hurtful consequences.

Your memorialists beg leave to inform your Lordships that already your new Code has created such feelings of dissatisfaction and distrust amongst pupil teachers and candidates for that office as promise most seriously to embarrass the working even of the best schools. Pupil teachers are abandoning their calling, because they believe the educator and his work are alike in process of degradation. Candidates are, for like reasons, withdrawing from their engagements; and your Lordships will doubtless have to fine many schools for having a short number of pupil teachers, because the new Code has driven them away.

That your memorialists are convinced that the new Code will do much to reverse the educational progress of the last ten years; that it will reduce the education offered in all public schools to the merest modicum of mechanical knowledge; and that it will degrade the office of the schoolmaster just when it was emerging from the odium and neglect of ages. Your memorialists, therefore, feel called upon by every sentiment of patriotism, and by their attachment to their profession, to beseech your Lordships to reconsider the changes you have proposed.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

(signed) *George Selden*,
Hurst British School, Ashton-under-Lyne.
William Salisbury,
British School, Heywood.
And 354 others.

NORTHAMPTON and Northamptonshire Church of England Schoolmasters' and Schoolmistresses' Association.

To the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords, Courteenhall Grammar School, 8 November 1861.

ON behalf of the above society I am directed to lay before you the following resolutions, which were passed at a very recent meeting held at Northampton; and at the same time I am to request most earnestly but respectfully that your Lordships will be pleased to reconsider the subject of the augmentation grants, and other emoluments, the announced withdrawal of which having caused great uneasiness and a want of confidence on the part of all certificated teachers in this neighbourhood.

I have, &e.
(signed) *Wm. Thos. Haskins,*
Vice-President, Northamptonshire Schoolmasters' Association.

COPY of Resolutions, 26 October 1861.

I. THAT in the opinion of this meeting the attempt to cancel all the Minutes of the Committee of Council, and to bring into operation a new Code during the recess of Parliament, was contrary to the spirit of the constitution of the country, inasmuch as it prevented the opinion of Parliament from being expressed.

II. That this meeting considers that the Revised Code, if acted upon, will prove injurious to the religious education of children in our national schools. For, by paying for reading, writing and arithmetic alone, a prominence is given to those subjects, and teachers are given to understand that they must be attained at the expense of all others. In the opinion of this meeting, this will be the natural tendency of the above regulation.

III. That the nominal* payment for results according to the proposed test is unjust alike to managers and teachers. The results depend upon the ability of children, their regularity and length of attendance, no less than upon the industry of the teacher. The first three of these are beyond the control of managers or teachers, and therefore the regulation is unjust.

IV. That this meeting regrets to find that masters and mistresses are not to be parties to the indentures of pupil teachers. In its opinion, the effect will be to diminish the authority hitherto held over a pupil teacher by the old indentures, and it also considers that it is unjust to diminish the time given to a pupil teacher's tuition so as to arrange for the introduction of night-school work, in addition to a teacher's hitherto arduous duties, and at the same time to require an equal amount of proficiency at the end of the respective years of apprenticeship.

V. That this meeting regrets to notice, that while the Royal Commission on Education specially recommended infant and night schools to the fostering care of the Government, the new Minute, by various provisions, tends to discourage the same.

VI. That the appointment of pupil teachers to rural schools, immediately on the completion of their apprenticeship, is calculated to impair the efficiency of such schools to a very great degree.

VII. That the proposed withdrawal of the augmentation grants conditionally due to certificated teachers, without the substitution of any certain equivalent, will, if effected, be such a gross breach of faith on the part of the Committee of Council towards all who have entered the scholastic profession under the present system, that the confidence with which teachers have hitherto regarded the operations of Government will be seriously impaired, if not destroyed thereby.

Rev. *John Levett* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

SWINTON NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Swinton Parsonage, Rotherham,
Sir, 12 November 1861.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 9th instant, informing me that under the Revised Code, managers will be required to forfeit 10 *l.* for every pupil teacher who fails to pass the requisite examination at the end of the year, although they, their heirs and assigns, have been required previously to advance the salary of the pupil teacher in weekly payments throughout the year.

If

* The results are here called nominal, because there are so many restrictions applied, such as no second payment beyond eleven years of age; no payment for children below three; no payment for children not present on the day of examination; no payment for those who are not present 16 times in the month preceding the date of examination, and so on. It is believed that by these innumerable regulations, one half the results, or more, will be entirely ignored.

If Her Majesty's Government were to require the President and Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education to prepay all the clerks in their department, in weekly sums, according to the usual rate of remuneration for such services, under the promise that Parliament would repay the sums so advanced, if, at the end of the year, the general state of education throughout the country were found satisfactory—who would be willing to accept the Office of President or Vice President: and what discipline could be maintained in the Council Office?

The managers of the Swinton schools were unwilling to believe that Her Majesty's Government would have made such a proposal to them as that contained in the Revised Code, which will place all the power over the discipline, &c. of the school, in the hands of the children, the parents, and the pupil teachers, and punish the managers for the faults of those for whose benefit they have hitherto been willing to give their time and their subscriptions.

It is certain that in many cases the children and parents will claim part of the 10 *d.* per week offered by the Revised Code; and disaffected pupil teachers, being well versed in the Revised Code, which they may purchase for 2½ *d.*, will have but too ready an opportunity of becoming ringleaders in sedition among the children and parents, as they will have obtained their stipend, and may set teachers and managers at defiance with impunity; for it will be of no consequence to them whether they pass the examination or not; but on the contrary, they may require a douceur from the master for "obliging" him by presenting themselves at all before Her Majesty's inspector, or from the managers even, for not persuading the children to absent themselves on the day of examination.

A more democratic measure could scarcely have been conceived; and it is the earnest and unanimous hope of the managers of the Swinton National Schools, that such a measure as that now proposed to come into operation on the 1st of April next, may never be approved by Parliament; for they believe it to be godless, democratic, and unjust; they can never sanction its adoption in the Swinton schools, and they beg me to add that they would prefer resigning their office on the 31st of March 1862.

The godless tendency of the proposed plan is best illustrated by the results of the Oxford middle class examination, as it was recently conducted: and which have been found so unsatisfactory as to lead to the adoption of the Cambridge system in its place.

"The results" of the Old Code at Swinton have been, the building of two excellent school-rooms and teachers' houses, at a cost of 1,700 *l.*, the improvement of the Kilnhurst school at considerable expense; and, if the reports of Her Majesty's inspector are worthy of credit, three bad schools have been transformed into three good ones.

"The result" of the New Code will inevitably be, that these three good schools will gradually relapse towards their previous condition, and one of them be closed very speedily.

After ten years of unremitting and anxious daily labour in this place in connection with the schools, it is painful to contemplate such a termination of what has been thus far a good and progressive work; and I cannot believe that my Lords wish such a result to be brought about, as that to which the new Code must certainly lead.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Levett*,
Incumbent of Swinton.

The Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Mr. *Cross* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

BRENTFORD BRITISH SCHOOLS.

Sir, 11 November 1861.

I AM directed by the managers of the above schools to forward the accompanying "memorial" relating to the Revised Code, and to request that you will do them the favour to lay the same before their Lordships at the earliest opportunity.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Chas. G. Cross*, Esq.,
Hon. Sec. B. B. S.

To the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

This Memorial showeth,

THAT your memorialists are managers of the British schools at Brentford, in the county of Middlesex.

That they have for many years conducted their schools with great success, as may be seen by the reports made to your Lordships by Her Majesty's inspectors.

That they have seen with disappointment and alarm the recent "Minute of Council" relating to the distribution of the educational grant.

That though there may have been some parts of the arrangements hitherto in force requiring modification and improvement, they cannot look at the ignorant condition of a large

large portion of the population (particularly in the district in which their own schools are situate) without feeling that any limitation of the means for education would be disastrous to the community, and that that would be a false economy which would lessen the outlay now made by the Government on behalf of national education.

That they deem the abolition of the augmentation of teachers' salaries, of the direct payments to and for pupil teachers, and of lecturers in normal colleges, a departure from those principles which have hitherto dictated the prompt fulfilment of all engagements made by your Honourable Council. They would venture to suggest that many of those concerned have entered upon their duties with the understanding that such payments were to be permanent.

That they consider the proposed division of the schools into groups according to age, is unwise in principle, as it affords no criterion as to the previous opportunities of the children, and that the result of any examination made on this basis must of necessity be false, and therefore unjust and useless for any educational purpose.

That they also consider the restriction of the inspectors' examination to the subjects of reading, writing and arithmetic, will have a serious effect on the cultivation of general intelligence, will lamentably interfere with the conscientious labour of the true educator, and will consequently tend to lower the essential character of the education of the country.

That the discouragement given to school attendance after 11 years of age, by the withdrawal of all grants from those who have once passed in "Group 4," will be a serious blow to many parents who are making self-sacrificing efforts to enable their children to stay at school long enough to make their earlier education of real value to them in after life.

That with these views, they fear that those interested in the work of educating the poorer classes will be greatly discouraged by the introduction of the new "Minute," and that while your memorialists feel pleasure in observing that its operation has been suspended until after March next, they would earnestly pray your Lordships to reconsider the proposals contained therein, with a view to their entire modification, to the end that the friends of national education may be assured that the efforts of Government will not degenerate, nor the funds hitherto granted for the purpose be diminished.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

(signed) *John Carpenter.*
Salem Cross.
And 15 others.

To the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

The respectful Memorial of the undersigned Managers, &c., of St. Paul's Schools, Sculcoates, Hull,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your memorialists desire to express the deep concern which "the Revised Code" has occasioned them, its tendency being, as they conceive, to retard rather than to advance the education of the working classes.

Their objections to it, briefly stated, are—

That moral training is scarcely recognized, and that the Revised Code holds out a direct temptation to neglect religious teaching, by removing it from the examination upon which the Capitation Grant depends.

That large sums of money have been expended in erecting new schools, under the firm persuasion that the essential integrity of the present system would be maintained.

That the reduction of the Capitation Grant by its excess above local subscriptions, and the school pence will be a great discouragement to education in those districts which require it most, but are the least able to assist themselves.

That the payment of pupil teachers weekly will withdraw the check upon their good conduct, and upon their leaving without notice, which now exists.

That the mode of determining the Capitation Grant by examination in groups, according to age, is unfair:

1. Because it takes no account of attainments—the fruits of industry and talent.
2. Because it makes no allowances in the cases of those whose education has been retarded by accidental circumstances, or in the case of schools newly established.
3. Because infant schools will, to a great extent, be deprived of pecuniary aid.

That the withholding the Capitation Grant, in respect of all children who have not attended 16 times in the 31 days immediately preceding inspection is unjust—

Because it takes no account of illness, epidemic diseases, or of those occupations, which, at certain seasons of the year, in country places, invariably withdraw the children for a few weeks from school, and which may happen to occur immediately before the inspection.

That whereas managers and inspectors have hitherto constantly complained of the short continuance of children at school, under the Revised Code there will be a pecuniary

 interest

interest in causing children to leave school soon after they have reached 11 years of age, while the children so dismissed cannot be admitted into a night school until they have entered their fourteenth year.

That the withdrawal of the annual grants from certificated teachers, and making them dependent upon the managers for an equivalent for their grants, is most unjust:

1. Because, upon the implicit faith of such grants, recognized as they have been by Parliament, and by the successive Governments, they have been induced to adopt tuition as their profession, and qualify themselves for it by a special training.
2. Because the Capitation Grant must necessarily be precarious in amount, nor will it be possible for managers, in the majority of cases, to give teachers from it an emolument equal to what they now receive.

That while your memorialists allow that the permission of night schools would be a decided advantage, and while they confess that the existing system, so successful on the whole, requires improvement in its application to rural and poor districts, and also in regard to its more stringent requirements of accurate teaching in elementary subjects, they earnestly pray that the Revised Code may be rescinded so far as relates to the objections hereinbefore submitted to your Lordships.

(signed) *R. Kemp Bailey*, M.A., Incumbent of St. Paul's.
Robert Baines, Treasurer.
And six others.

Rev. *William Wood* to the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

St. Paul's Parsonage, Warrington,
12 November 1861.

My Lord,

I AM directed by the managers of the Heath Side National Schools, situate in the district parish of St. Paul, Warrington, and in connection with St. Paul's and Trinity churches, to forward the accompanying memorial relating to the "Revised Code of Education," recently issued by your Lordships, and respectfully to request that you will be so kind as to bring the same before the notice of the Privy Council.

I shall feel greatly obliged if your Lordship will do me the favour of acknowledging the receipt of this memorial.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Wood*,
Incumbent of St. Paul's, Warrington.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Managers of the Heath Side National Schools, situate in the District Parish of Saint Paul, and in connexion with Saint Paul's and Trinity Churches, in Warrington, in the county of Lancaster,

Sheweth,

THAT your memorialists having read with some apprehension the Revised Code lately issued under your Lordship's sanction, beg leave respectfully to submit an account of the origin, progressive working, and present condition of the above schools, which will show the great benefit they have conferred in a very poor neighbourhood on the children of the working poor.

In May 1852 the managers having in hand a sum of 86 *l.* 19 *s.* 5 *d.*, the residue of a former collection made for erecting a school, obtained other contributions, amounting to upwards of 300 *l.*, purchased a convenient site, containing 1,325 square yards, and prepared and submitted to the Privy Council plans for a school and proper playgrounds, which shortly afterwards received the approbation of the Privy Council and the National Society, and a building was shortly afterwards erected at the expense of 830 *l.* The building is two storeys high, contains on each floor a large room, 42 feet 6 inches long, by 30 feet wide, and 20 feet high; and affords accommodation for 150 children; and a smaller room, 30 feet square and 14 feet high, capable of accommodating 100 children, or 120 infants. To complete and furnish the schools, they raised the sum of 179 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d.* At their first commencement there were 90 scholars, but at the end of the first year the number had increased to 326; and there was an average weekly attendance of 290, showing the want which previously existed for such a school, and the readiness of the working poor of the district to avail themselves of it. In the following year the number of scholars increased to 400, and in the next year the attendance having risen to 430, the two upper rooms were thrown together, and galleries were erected in the rooms appropriated to the boys' and girls', which increased the efficiency of the school. In 1857 the numbers again increased to 500, and two spacious class rooms were added to the school. In 1858 the number of scholars rose to 660, and the managers were compelled to make a large outlay for additional books and furniture. At the annual inspection in 1859 there were 819 scholars present, whose average attendance in the last quarter amounted to 750; and the managers found it necessary

sary to engage an additional master. With his assistance, they were enabled to open a night school, which was attended by 70 scholars. In 1860 the good attendance of the school was still maintained, and Her Majesty's Inspectors when examining the school gave a very favourable report of it. They say of the night school, "it is doing much for the youths of this district, who are engaged all day in making files and glass. Mr. Holland, the assistant master, has a certificate. The youths are carefully classified and taught, and no boys are admitted to the night school who frequent the day school." Much good, your memorialists believe, has been produced in the neighbourhood by the above school, the effects of which are to be traced in the increased order of the place, the regular attendance of so large a number of children, where the temptations to absence are so numerous, and in their cleanliness and submission to discipline.

These effects, though in part the result of the superior character of the masters, both of whom are certificated, and of the pupil teachers instructed by them, your memorialists believe owe some portion of their success to the attendance of the managers. That to raise means to build the school, your memorialists made great efforts; and to maintain it they are obliged annually to raise a considerable sum by subscription, the whole of which, with the Government aid, is absorbed in carrying it on; and at this moment they owe a debt to the treasurer. That the efforts your memorialists have made, have been made in reliance on the Privy Council Minute of 1846, and under these circumstances your memorialists view with apprehension the Minute by which it is proposed to supersede it, and which, in addition to their gratuitous labours, and the sums they contribute or collect, will throw on them a pecuniary responsibility they dare not undertake, and the effect of which will almost certainly be to close the school, which under the present system has been so successful, and has done and is doing so much good.

Your memorialists therefore pray that the new Minute may not come into effect, but that the old Code, with such modifications as may not affect its principle, may be continued, and acted upon.

William Wood, Incumbent of St. Paul's.
Robert Rolleston, Incumbent of Holy Trinity. } Trustees.
And 22 others.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President and the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Educatio

The Memorial of the Members of the General Associated Body of Church Schoolmasters in England and Wales,

Sheweth,

THAT very many of your memorialists have gained certificates of merit from the Committee of Council; some of them by an apprenticeship and training of seven years; some by entering training schools at their own sole expense, having first relinquished their former employments; and others, by long and successful labour in conformity with the provisions of various Minutes of the Privy Council.

That they were induced to seek these certificates by the following statement at the commencement of the official "Broad Sheet" and the foot-note which is appended: "Their Lordships will grant in aid of the stipend of every schoolmaster and schoolmistress appointed to a school under their inspection, annual sums according to the conditions set forth in the following table"—(that is, the table of augmentation grants upon certificates of merit.) "The amount of the grant will depend, in each instance, primarily upon the class of the certificate." "These grants will be made by Post Office orders payable to the teachers themselves; they belong exclusively to the teachers, not to the general funds of the school. Their Lordships cannot sanction corresponding reductions in the previous salaries of the teachers, even though more than sufficient to fulfil the conditions of the particular grant."

That many of your memorialists with great labour qualified themselves to teach drawing, under the promise of an additional allowance, varying in amount up to 8 *l.* annually.

That the Minutes of 1846-7 secured to your memorialists sums varying from 5 *l.* to 15 *l.* annually, for giving special instruction 7½ hours in the week to pupil teachers.

That your memorialists, as well as the managers of schools, under whose advice most of them entered upon the profession of elementary teachers, had no doubt that these engagements were binding and permanent, and that their certificates would always carry a specific money value, so long as the teachers fulfilled the prescribed conditions; and this was no mere understanding on their part, it having received the strongest confirmation by the construction which your Lordships have put upon the transaction, namely, that the teachers, having been in part trained at the expense of the State, are bound to a life service, and are thereby precluded from obtaining public employment, excepting on condition of refunding the amount so expended upon them.

That the Minute of 29 July 1861 professes to cancel all these definite engagements, and thereby destroys altogether the specific money value of the certificates, while it gives no definite claims upon the managers of schools to any of the payments heretofore made to them.

That the new Code will be very injurious to most, if not to all, of your memorialists, will

lower their position and influence, and probably constrain many of them to leave the profession altogether.

That your memorialists venture respectfully to express their fears that other alterations in the new Code will prove detrimental to elementary education; but as this falls more properly within the province of managers of schools, they will not intrude their opinions on the subject.

Under the above circumstances, your memorialists earnestly request your Lordships to reconsider the subject of their augmentation grants and other emoluments, the withdrawal of which they cannot regard in any other light than as an act of injustice, which they could never have looked for at the hands of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council or Government.

Signed on behalf of the Members of the General Associated Body of Church Schoolmasters of England and Wales,

John Daly Briscoe, Bolton, Lancashire, President.
Thomas Hales, King Edward School, Southwark, S., Treasurer.
John J. Graves, Lamport, Northampton, Honorary Secretary.

Mr. *W. Alexander* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Ipswich British School, 16 November 1861.

The managers of this school have had the alterations proposed in the "Revised Code" under their serious consideration, and after going very fully into the subject, have agreed to the following resolutions, which are nearly identical with those adopted by the Committee of the British and Foreign School Society:—

1st. "That this committee, having given their best attention to the Revised Code issued by the Committee of Council, feel themselves called upon to express their regret that a change so radical as that proposed should be contemplated, and their conviction that its operation would be to increase, rather than remedy, any defects or inequalities that may attach to the present mode of administration."

2d. "That while recognizing the soundness of the principle of a test of the state of elementary instruction in the school, as one basis of the pecuniary aid rendered by the Committee of Council, this committee regard the proposal to make this the only basis of such aid, coupled with the prescribed details of application, as most unsatisfactory to school managers; they especially consider the classification by age to be unsound in principle, and virtually to cut off all infant schools, while the restriction of a pecuniary claim to one examination of the same children above 11 years old, discountenances what has justly been deemed most important, viz. the lengthened retention of children at school."

3d. "That in the opinion of this committee, the changes proposed in relation to training colleges are not only unjust to the several classes affected by them, but are alike impolitic and prejudicial to the true interests of popular education."

4th. "That this committee learns with satisfaction that the operation of the Minute of 29 July 1861, is to be suspended until after the 31st of March 1862, and that they are convinced of the wrong which, if carried out, it would inflict on teachers, of the position of uncertainty in which school managers would be placed, and of the serious extent to which it would retard the progress of elementary education."

A copy of these resolutions will also be handed to Messrs. J. C. Cobbold and H. E. Adair, the Members of Parliament for the borough of Ipswich.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Alexander*, Secretary.

To the Secretary of the Committte of Council on Education.

Mr. *T. Thomas* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Lewin's Mead British Schools, Bristol.

2, Redland Parade, near Bristol,
21 November 1861.

Sir,

Enclosed is a memorial from the managers of the above-named schools, addressed to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

The memorial is a consequence of the issue of the Revised Code on Education, and has been drawn up with as much brevity as the importance of the subject would permit.

On behalf of the managers, I beg you will oblige them by laying the memorial before their Lordships.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Tho. Thomas.*

The Secretary, Committee of Council on Education, &c. &c.

To the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

The MEMORIAL of the Managers of the Lewin's Mead United (British) Schools, Bristol,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT we, your memorialists, have had long experience in the management of elementary schools, which were established in 1826, and have been under Government inspection since 1848, and which have always been favourably reported on by the inspector.

That we have carefully considered the Minute issued by your Lordships on the 29th day of July 1861, containing a revised Code of Regulations for the distribution of the Government grant for education.

That we approve of the two main features of the new Code, viz.: (1) payment according to results, as tested by examinations in reading, writing and arithmetic. (2) The payment of all Government money directly to the managers of schools, leaving the managers and teachers free to make all arrangements between themselves concerning payment for services, &c.

We believe that the first of these regulations will tend to promote the more thorough education of the children of the working-classes in the essential elements of all knowledge; and that the second will tend to increase the feeling of responsibility on the part of the managers, and quicken their interest in the schools under their charge.

But while viewing favourably these features of the new Code, we would respectfully urge the strong objections we see to several of its regulations which, if carried out, would, we believe, most seriously discourage and hinder the cause of popular education.

(1.) We consider the provision a highly objectionable one which is contained in Article 22 *b*; by which it is enacted, that aid shall not be given to build new elementary schools, unless "the religious denomination of the new school is suitable to the families relied upon for supplying scholars." We object to this clause as opening the door for narrow, sectarian opposition to the establishment of schools in districts where they might be much wanted, but where the religious views of those who were desirous of establishing them might be looked upon with disfavour; and we are confirmed in our view of the injustice of such a regulation, by the almost unanimous testimony of the Education Commissioners to the indifference of parents of scholars as to what the religious denomination of the school may be. On these grounds we pray, therefore, that the clause in question may be omitted.

(2.) We object to the distribution of all the children in schools into groups solely according to age, as unsound in principle, and certain to be unjust in its results, because no allowance is thereby made for the differences which exist in the natural powers of children's minds, the length of time they may have attended school, or any of the other varied conditions of their education; and we therefore pray that some plan of grouping may be devised, which shall correspond more nearly with the ordinary division of classes in the schools.

(3.) We have moreover to observe, that the individual examination of children from three to seven years of age is opposed to the whole experience of managers of infant schools, and also to that of the recent Commissioners on Education. The habits of attention, obedience and order are the only definite and constant results that can be looked for; the test of attendance is therefore a sufficient guarantee of results; and we pray that children under seven years of age may not be required to pass any special examination.

(4.) We consider that the regulation which debars a pupil from obtaining any further grant, after having passed the examination required of children of 11 years of age and upwards, will be injurious to the interests of popular education, as discouraging the continuance of children at school after the age of 12; whereas the early average age at which they now leave school is one of the greatest hindrances to the carrying out of any efficient plan of teaching. We pray, therefore, that children who have passed such an examination as that appointed for Group IV., may be allowed to obtain a further grant on passing a higher examination.

(5.) We object to Article 47 *b*, by which it is required that there shall be one pupil teacher for every completed number of 30 scholars, after the first 50 in average attendance. As the grants are to be made solely according to results, we consider that such results are the only test that need be demanded of the efficiency of the staff of teachers; the mode and style of teaching being sufficiently guaranteed by the fact of the master or mistress having passed through the established training system. We therefore pray that the number of teachers may not be prescribed who shall be employed under the master or mistress of each school.

(6.) On Article 75 *c*, which allows a female pupil teacher to receive instruction from the master of a mixed school, on condition that the mistress be invariably present during the whole time that the lessons are being given by the master, we observe, that the remainder of the clause, requiring the master to be the husband, father, son or brother of the mistress, is unnecessary, and likely to prove inconvenient; and we pray that this portion of the clause may be omitted.

(7.) By the 4th clause of the memorandum of agreement in the same Article (75), a pupil teacher is allowed to be taught as one of the scholars in an evening school; this would prevent the pupil teachers, when receiving their special instruction, from having the undivided attention of the master or mistress; and we pray, therefore, that the portion of clause 4, which we refer to, may be omitted.

(8.) On clause 5, in the same memorandum of agreement, we remark, that we deem it to be most undesirable that the pupil teachers should have the power of terminating their

engagement at any time, by giving six months' notice, or on payment of a sum of money. The managers, on their part, should be required, on dismissing a pupil teacher, to satisfy the inspector that there were sufficient grounds for such dismissal.

(9.) We are of opinion that the course of study which is required of pupil teachers by Article 82, is such as to over-task their powers, and is more than is requisite to secure a due amount of attainment and general culture. We therefore pray that the list of subjects for examination may be revised and simplified to some extent.

(10.) With regard to the change produced in the prospects of the teachers, by the new Minute, we would respectfully urge that, although the Committee of Council on Education have never pledged themselves to the permanence of their regulations, the teachers who entered on their profession under the Minute of 1846, must have done so with a reasonable expectation of the continuance of a system of grants paid to them directly by Government; and we pray that some provision may be made, by which an annual amount shall be guaranteed them by your Lordships, equivalent to the augmentation grants hitherto received, provided that their schools continue to be reported on favourably by the inspectors.

In conclusion, while addressing your Lordships on the subject of the new Minute, we cannot avoid expressing our strong regret, that the conditions of the new Code entirely preclude a large class of the population from partaking of the benefits of the Government system of education, a class which does not come under the provision that is made for either industrial, pauper, or elementary schools, and which has hitherto been assisted by Government in the free day-schools. And we pray that some provision be introduced into the new Code, by which that assistance shall be continued, and we would express our hope that, as the new Regulations are based chiefly on the results of an inquiry into the working of the plan hitherto adopted, so the results of the new scheme, if carried out, may be most carefully considered, and its success be made the condition of perseverance in the course decided upon.

Signed on behalf of the managers.*

To the Right Hon. the Earl *Granville*, K. G., Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

May it please your Lordship,

We are directed by the Northern Association of Church Schoolmasters to lay before your Lordship the following statement:

We have carefully studied the Minute of 29 July 1861, establishing a Revised Code of Regulations, together with the Report of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of popular education.

We, for ourselves, beg most respectfully to repel the charge made against elementary schools in general, namely, that the lower classes are neglected; on the contrary, we think there is sufficient evidence to show that elementary schools are making very satisfactory progress under the operation of the old Code; that the standard of attainments is gradually rising, and that the character of the education given is very suitable to the wants of those for whom it is intended. (*See* Minutes 1860-61, Table 2, p. 7; also pp. 40, 54, 130, 143, 321, 325, 335, 338, 340. *See* also, Report Education Commission, 1861, pp. 150, 151, 229, 237, 238, 264-7, 273, 274.)

We perfectly agree with Her Majesty's Government, that the old Code admits of improvement; but we would submit to your Lordship, that all changes made should have due regard to existing engagements.

We would most respectfully express our decided opinion, that it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government to guarantee the augmentation grants and other emoluments to all who at present hold certificates, or those conditionally entitled to do so, as having passed the recognized examination.

We would further submit to your Lordship, that care should be taken that the changes made do not impair the efficiency of our schools, nor lower the standard of attainments.

Under the old Code, the grants received were not more than sufficient to keep our schools in healthy working order. Any diminution of these grants must of necessity decrease the efficiency of our schools, and therefore lower the standard of attainments. We have severally examined our own schools, and find that in most cases, according to the regulations of the Revised Code, it will be utterly impossible, under any circumstances, to obtain the requisite amount of grants.

We consider the principle of paying for results to be perfectly legitimate, except in the case of the Augmentation Grant, for which we have passed the recognized examination. But we submit to your Lordship, that the scheme laid down in the Revised Code, namely, to group the children according to age, and to examine them in reading, writing and arithmetic, is open to serious objections. It will not, in our opinion, test the result of the teacher's labour. Our objections are,—

First. Age is no criterion of mental ability. We have children in our schools, at nine of years of age, who could with credit pass the examination prescribed for those in Group IV.; and on the contrary, we have many children in school over 11 years

* No signature follows.

of age who would have some difficulty in passing the examination prescribed for those in Group III., because their previous education had been neglected.

Secondly. To require infants under seven years of age to pass an examination in reading, writing and arithmetic, is to destroy altogether the true function of the infant school, which is, by parent-like discipline, gently to open the mind and develop the faculties, and to train the children to habits of obedience, attention and observation, with due regard to their tender years. (*See* Report Education Commission, 1861, pp. 30, 31, 32.)

Thirdly. To allow children over 11 years of age to pass only once in Group IV., is practically to dismiss our best scholars from school, and this too at a time when our teaching is beginning to be most effective. For many years the question with us has been, "How shall we retain our elder children at school?"

Fourthly. The failure in the three elementary subjects ought not, we think, to carry with it the total withdrawal of the grant claimed on account of any particular child; for the dullest children, those most likely to fail in the examination, are precisely those for whom the teacher must spend the most part of his time and energies. For these dull children no grant will be received; thus there will be a strong temptation to dismiss from school the indolent and dull, the very children who most require an education.

Fifthly. The exclusion from the examination of those who have not made 16 attendances during the past 31 days, preceding "the date of returns," will operate most injuriously upon those country schools whose date of examination falls due during the potato season, hay-time, fruit-gathering, or harvest.

Sixthly. We think the standard of examination for girls, ought not to be so difficult as that prescribed for boys, since girls devote a great portion of their time to sewing.

We beg also to draw your Lordship's attention to the specimen calculation of the amount that might be received from Government by a school with an average attendance of 100 children, according to the regulations of the Revised Code (*see* p. 8).

The results there obtained, apparently so satisfactory, to a school of the size and character of that selected, will mislead many who are not conversant with schools as they are in reality. The calculation is made on the visionary supposition that all children presented for examination will pass in the three required subjects, and so secure for their schools the whole amount claimable on their behalf. Such a state of things, however desirable, can never occur. When the reductions on account of failures in the examination are made, and when the grant is still further reduced by the amount claimable for children over 11 years of age, as will be the case in all years after the first, without noticing the many reductions to which the grant is liable, there is every probability that for a school of the specimen size, instead of 64*l.* odd, the grant would not exceed 40*l.*

We would further remind your Lordship, that after the care which has been taken by Her Majesty's Government on the one hand, and by teachers on the other, to cultivate a taste for drawing, and to introduce it into our elementary schools, any new Code would be incomplete without some notice of this most important subject.

In conclusion, we have to express our regret at the very great changes which are to be made in the apprenticeship of pupil teachers. We believe the changes are such as to deter many young persons who might otherwise be disposed to enter upon the profession of a teacher. We are afraid also that in many cases managers will be unable to pay to pupil teachers their salaries weekly. We further are of opinion that it would be subversive of the discipline of our schools if the apprenticeship be terminable by a six-months' notice, or if the schoolmaster be not a party to the indenture.

Wherefore we would most respectfully and most earnesly express a hope that your Lordship and Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council will reconsider the Minute of 29 July, and not allow it to come into operation in its present form.

We have, &c.
(signed) *William Lawson*, Chairman.
John Fisk.
And four others.

St. Oswald's Schools, Durham,
15 November 1861.

Mr. *Morrison* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Free Church Training College, Glasgow,
22 November 1861.

Sir,

I HAVE transmitted, by this post, a memorial from the schoolmasters of Glasgow and its neighbourhood, and I am instructed to request that you would have the goodness to submit it to the Committee of Council on Education.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. Morrison.*

Unto the Right honourable the Lord President and Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the undersigned Schoolmasters in Glasgow and its neighbourhood,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your memorialists are of opinion that the Committee of Council on Education has committed an act of injustice to Scotland by extending to it the Revised Code, based as it has been, upon the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners for England, without, by Royal Commission or otherwise, having first inquired into the state of its elementary education; and that no new extensive arrangements ought to be forced upon the people of Scotland until it has been ascertained whether they are required or adapted to its educational state.

That your memorialists, deeply impressed with the importance of maintaining a high standard of education amongst elementary teachers, are of opinion that the Revised Code, if carried into effect in its present form, cannot fail to lower the qualifications of such teachers; inasmuch as it shortens, by one-third, the time given to the instruction of pupil teachers, permits that instruction to be given along with an evening class, and from their being apprenticed to the managers, renders them to an undue extent independent of the authority of the master, makes no provision for the recognition of superior scholarship on the part of candidates for certificates of merit, and thereby tends to limit attendance on normal schools to one year.

That your memorialists, while approving of the principle of paying for results, in so far as they can be measured in elementary schools, are of opinion that the Revised Code will have a very injurious effect upon elementary education; inasmuch as it proposes a system of classification by age, which experience has proved to be unsound in theory and pernicious in its effects, will tend to introduce an unnatural system of teaching in infant schools, to arrest the education of children at 11 years of age, and to lower the whole character of the instruction communicated, and will especially be destructive to schools in poor districts, where Government aid is most needed, thus defeating the objects which the grants had in view.

That your memorialists are of opinion that the Revised Code will have the effect of paralyzing educational effort, inasmuch as it compels managers to come under legal money engagements, while the amount of income is uncertain and dependent upon circumstances over which the most vigilant superintendence on their part can exercise no control.

That your memorialists are of opinion that the Revised Code is unjust to certificated teachers, inasmuch as it violates the terms on which they submitted themselves to examination for certificates of merit, and is contrary to the practice hitherto pursued by your Lordships, more particularly in destroying the special nature and money value of their certificate, and exposes them to diminution of income and loss of professional character for failing to secure results contingent upon the children's attendance, capacity, age, health, home training, and the circumstances of their inspection.

That your memorialists are of opinion that the Revised Code is specially unjust to many teachers who were required to resign offices of considerable pecuniary value before being permitted to share in your Lordships' grants, which offices they resigned on the distinct understanding that the money value of their certificates was to be permanent.

Under the above circumstances your memorialists earnestly request your Lordships to reconsider the regulations under which it is proposed henceforth to distribute the Parliamentary grant for public education.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

(signed) *Wm. Sewell*, Schoolmaster of Eastwood.
Thos. Morrison, Rector Free Church Training school.
And 165 others.

To the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, President of the Council.

The Memorial of the undersigned Clergy and Lay Managers of Schools in the town of Birmingham,

Respectfully sheweth,

THAT your memorialists have given their careful and impartial attention to the Minute of the Committee of Council on Education, establishing a new Code of Regulations; and they beg to lay before your Lordship the result of their examination of this new educational measure.

Your memorialists recognise with thankfulness that the conditions of all grants allowed by the Committee of Council on Education prescribed by the Minutes of 1846 are retained in the Revised Code, namely,

That every school assisted from the grant must be,

(*a*). "A school in connexion with some recognised religious denomination, or,—

(*b*). A school in which, besides secular instruction, the Scriptures are read daily from the authorised version," but at the same time they feel it needful that the inspectors be still instructed

instructed to inquire specifically into the results of such Scripture reading and religious instruction in all elementary schools assisted by Government under the above conditions:

And that in schools connected with the national church the special instructions to inspectors contained in the Minute of 10 August 1840, may be retained in full force.

Your memorialists are prepared to concur in the principle laid down in the new Code, of measuring the value of the instruction given in elementary schools by the result of an individual examination of the pupils in reading, writing and arithmetic; but they believe that the mode of testing those results by means of the grouping proposed in the new Code is unjust and unreasonable, because the experience of your memorialists, is that age is no test of intellectual power or cultivation, and under such a provision the backward and neglected children might be rejected as an unprofitable burden upon the school, inasmuch as managers would be tempted to exclude such children because of the impossibility of their passing the required examination. And in reference to the exclusion from a second examination (under 41 *a* in the new Code) of all children above 11 years of age, they consider that it will operate most prejudicially in removing from school a class of children whom it is desirable to retain under instruction for a longer period of time than is too often usual, and from whom almost exclusively the supply of pupil teachers is obtained.

Your memorialists beg to express their deep conviction that the clause 47 c. 1, in the new Code, by which the Government grant would be reduced "by its excess above the amount of schoolfees and subscriptions" is unjust, unnecessary, and prejudicial to the cause of popular education.

Unjust, because when the principle has been laid down that payment shall be made for certain defined results, it is not right by the introduction of a fresh element over which the managers have no control, to withhold the payment when the required result has been obtained.

Unnecessary, because the further limitation to a certain sum per scholar in average attendance is a sufficient protection against an extravagant or improper outlay on the part of managers of money provided by Government, and prejudicial to the cause of popular education, because the limitation will be most severely felt in proportion to the poverty of a district. In such cases school fees are necessarily low and irregularly paid, whilst voluntary assistance is of the most limited character.

The operation of this restriction would probably be to close the schools of our poorer districts in towns, whilst the disastrous results would probably be still more extensive in country parishes.

Your memorialists have no hesitation in saying that the responsibility thrown upon the managers of schools by the new Code is such, that few, if any, will be found ready to undertake the office. They are required to advance by weekly payments a sum averaging 15 *l.* per annum to each pupil teacher, that is in a full school of 12 pupil teachers, 180 *l.* per annum, and this upon the contingency of a certain number of scholars passing the required examination. The continuance therefore of the present arrangements for annual payments to pupil teachers appears to your memorialists to be indispensable.

Your memorialists observe with deep regret the absence from the new Code of all provision for grants to industrial schools, such as were made under the former Minutes and Regulations (*see* No. 151), inasmuch as it will be prejudicial to instruction in branches of education most needful for children of the labouring classes.

Your memorialists are apprehensive of the effect of the new Code upon the status and prospects of a most valuable and deserving body, the masters and mistresses of elementary schools, who have obtained their certificates under the system as hitherto administered, and who hoped that they had good reason to rely upon the faith of the Government of England, that the profession to which they had been encouraged to devote themselves, would not be lowered either in position or emolument. And to lower the position of the body of school instructors would in the opinion of your memorialists tend to deteriorate the character of the schools entrusted to their charge.

In conclusion, your memorialists beg to state that in their candid and unbiassed judgment the bearing of the provisions of the new Code upon training colleges will most seriously and prejudicially affect the supply of masters and mistresses for the education of elementary schools by lessening the number, and lowering the standard of their attainments.

For these reasons your memorialists pray that either the Revised Code of regulations may be withdrawn, or that its provisions may be greatly modified.

(signed) *Grantham M. Yorke*, M.A.,
Rural Dean and Rector of St. Philip's.

John C. Miller, D.D., Rector of St. Martin's,

(And 67 others.)

Rev. *Gilbert C. F. Harries* to the Right Honourable *Earl Granville*, K.G.

Brecon Archdeaconry Church of England School Teachers' Association, Diocese of St. David's.

My Lord, Llandefaelog-fach Rectory, Brecon, 22 November 1861.

I AM desired by the members of the above association, assembled at Crickhowel, on Saturday, 16th November 1861, to forward to your Lordship the accompanying memorial on the subject of the Revised Code.

The meeting was attended by 29 members of the association.

I may add, that in the Welsh districts a further difficulty is encountered. Many children when they first come to school, understand only the Welsh language; the teacher has therefore to make himself intelligible to them in quite a foreign tongue, which proves a very serious obstacle to the children's progress.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Gilbert C. F. Harries*,
Honorary Secretary.

To the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

Memorial from the Members of the Church of England School Teachers' Association, for the Archdeaconry of Brecon and Diocese of St. David's, assembled at Crickhowel, on Saturday, 16th November 1861, on the subject of the Revised Code.

My Lord,

YOUR memorialists, having carefully considered "the Revised Code" of the Committee of Council on Education, with respect to elementary schools, and fully admitting the desirableness of simplifying the complications of the old Code, and of making better provision for small rural schools; of giving encouragement to night schools, and of enforcing attention to the more elementary subjects of reading, writing, and arithmetic, are nevertheless of opinion, that the Revised Code, as laid before Parliament, is open to the gravest objections, and specially they object—

I. To the very subordinate position assigned to religious teaching.

II. To the grouping of children according to age, which they consider to be an unfair test of the attention and skill which the teacher may have bestowed upon them.

III. To submitting children between the ages of three and seven to any examination, upon the results of which a grant of money is made to depend.

IV. To a standard of arithmetic, which in the case of girls is rarely, if ever, attained.

V. To no second grant being given in respect of children over 11 years of age, who have once passed in Group IV.

VI. To the requirements of 16 half days' attendance in the 31 days preceding the inspector's visit.

VII. To the subjecting managers and teachers to the caprice of parents, who may choose to withhold their children from school on the day of inspection.

VIII. To the withdrawal of the augmentation grant, to which they have always considered the teachers to be, morally at least, entitled, so long as they fulfil the prescribed conditions.

IX. To the proposed mode of payment and apprenticeship of pupil teachers, and to the period henceforth to be assigned to their special instruction, of five hours, instead of 7½ hours weekly, which they consider to be insufficient, and to the withdrawal of the teachers' gratuity in respect of such instruction.

X. To the giving a provisional certificate to pupil teachers on the completion of their apprenticeship, without requiring them to pass any time at a training college.

XI. To the withdrawal of the provision made under the Minutes of 1846, and confirmed by the Code of 1860, for the pensioning of incapacitated and deserving teachers.

We remain, &c.

Signed at the request and by the desire of the Members of the above Association, and in their behalf,

Gilbert C. F. Harries,
Honorary Secretary of the Association.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Managers of the St. Stephen's District National Schools, Upper Surrey-street, Norwich, receiving aid from the Parliamentary grant.

Showeth,

That in the judgment of your memorialists the Revised Code of Education is calculated to inflict serious injury on elementary education throughout the country, especially in a religious point of view.

That after the declarations in Parliament, in the month of July, by the Lord President, to the effect that the proposed new Minute "would be laid on the table as soon as possible, without any intention of taking immediate action thereon;" and by the Vice President, "we hope by the kind assistance of the House, to give greater efficiency to the present system," and "it leaves the whole present system of the Privy Council intact;" it is taking the country by surprise, to lay on the table, on the last day of the Session, and bring into immediate operation a new Code which effects such extensive alterations in every branch of elementary education, as will cause an entire revolution in the present system.

Your memorialists therefore pray, that the operation of the new Code may be altogether suspended, until there shall have been time for the discussion of the subject in Parliament.

Sam. Bignold, President.
Edward Evans, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Norwich.
(And 5 others.)

Rev. *J. H. Neill* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Fulbourn National School.

Sir, Fulbourn Vicarage, Cambridge, 26 November 1861.

I beg to forward to you the memorial of the National School Committee in this parish to the Committee of Council on Education, with reference to the Revised Code of Minutes, and to ask you to lay the same before their Lordships.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *James H. Neill.*

The Secretary,
Committee of Council on Education.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

We, the undersigned, being the managers of the Fulbourn National School under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations; viz.:—

1. That, according to the best judgment we can form, the effect of the new Code will be, materially to reduce the amount of your Lordships' grants; in dependence upon which, we have been induced to enter into engagements, which, under any diminution of your grant, we should be unable to fulfil.

2. That we consider the measures proposed by the new Code to be unjust to the body of certificated teachers, which have been raised up under your Lordships' Minutes of 1846, and following years, and likely, at no distant time, if carried into effect, to cut off the supply of students at the training colleges, and therefore of such well qualified masters and mistresses as have been raised up under the Minutes of former years.

3. That we consider the proposal of payment for results to be impossible in practice, inasmuch as many of the highest results of a good school in a village are inappreciable by an annual inspection, and many of the most hardly achieved results would, in particular under the system of grouping by age, proposed in your Lordships' Revised Code, never be paid for at all.

4. That the Revised Code appears to us to give undue prominence and value to the secular education of the school, and tends to discourage the teacher's efforts for the religious and moral instruction of the children.

For these reasons, we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

Fulbourn, 19 Nov. 1861.

C. W. Townley.
Frs. R. Hall, Rector, & D.D.
(And 10 others.)

From the Managers of the National Schools, Sandgate, Kent, to their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

We the undersigned, being managers of schools under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination, such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty, and consequent unfairness into the distribution of grants.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children, to the neglect of those, who from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.

5. Because the money-value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination, will put both managers and teachers in a false position with reference to the children and their parents, which will tend, especially in the latter part of the school year, to the subversion of discipline.

6. Because the Revised Code draws, for the first time, a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend (as we believe) to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

7. Because, while in our view the provisions of the new Code will be injurious to the schools which we represent, we see no probability of any counterbalancing advantage, such as the fostering of schools which at present receive no public aid. On the other hand, we believe that the new Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools, which at present it is most difficult to support; and in the cases of infant schools, schools recently established, and schools in shifting populations, its pressure may amount to absolute destruction.

8. Because, according to the best judgment we can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present; and the proposed agreement between the pupil teachers and managers appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

9. Because we are strongly of opinion that a measure productive of such large and sweeping changes as those contemplated by the new Code, ought not to be introduced without due notice and preparation. We do not think that the new Code, which amounts to an entire subversion of the existing system, is such a measure as ought to follow from the Report of the Royal Commissioners for Education; and we are persuaded that the interests of education require that there should be no sudden shock or revolution in the manner of its administration, but that those engaged in it ought to be able to have confidence in the steadiness and consistency of the course which will be pursued.

For these reasons, we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

J. D'Arcy Preston, Incumbent of Sandgate, Kent.
Lucy J. Papillon, Member of Committee for Management of Sandgate National Schools.
(And 3 others.)

27 November 1861.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President, and Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the undersigned National and British Teachers of North Wales, who hold certificates of merit, or are conditionally entitled to do so, as having passed the prescribed examination:—

Showeth,

That each pupil-teacher on apprenticeship received from your Lordships a printed document, setting forth the advantages they would derive as certificated teachers, namely, augmentation

augmentation to their salaries, varying from 10*l.* to 30*l.* annually. That document contained the following words:—

"These grants will be made by Post Office Orders, payable to the teachers themselves. They belong exclusively to the teachers, not to the general funds of the school. Their Lordships cannot sanction corresponding reductions on the previous salaries of the teachers, even though more than sufficient to fulfil the conditions of the particular grant."

That many of your memorialists, with great labour, qualified themselves to teach drawing, under the promise of an additional allowance, varying in amount up to 8 *l.* annually.

That the Minutes of 1846-7, secured to your memorialists sums varying from 5*l.* to 15*l.* annually, for giving special instruction 7½ hours in the week to pupil teachers.

That by the Minutes of 1846 it was intimated that pensions would be allowed to incapacitated and deserving teachers, and by the Code of 1860 a sum of 6,500 *l.* is fixed upon as a limit to the amount, which is to be appropriated annually for that purpose.

That your memorialists, as well as the managers of the schools under whose advice most of them entered on the profession of elementary teachers, had no doubt that these engagements were binding and permanent, and that their certificates would always carry a specific money value so long as the teachers fulfilled the prescribed conditions; and this was no mere understanding on their part, it having received the strongest confirmation by the construction which your Lordships have put on the transaction, namely, that the teachers having been in part trained at the expense of the State, are bound to a life service, and are thereby precluded from obtaining public employment, except on condition of refunding the amount so expended upon them.

The new Code professes to cancel all these definite engagements, and thereby destroys altogether the specific money value of the certificates, while it gives no definite claims upon the managers of schools to any of the payments heretofore made to them.

That the new Code will be very injurious to most, if not all, of your memorialists, lower their position and influence, and probably constrain many of them to leave the profession altogether.

That your memorialists venture respectfully to express their fears, that other alterations in the new Code will prove detrimental to elementary education; but as this falls more properly within the province of the managers of schools, they will not intrude their opinions on the subject.

Under the above circumstances your memorialists earnestly request your Lordships to re-consider the subject of their Augmentation Grants and other emoluments, the withdrawal of which they cannot regard in any other light than as an act of injustice, which they could never have looked for at the hands of Her Majesty's Government.

John Edmunds, Bangor British School,
Thomas Francis, National School, Dwygyfylchi.
(And 109 others.)

Wilburton National School, Ely, November 1861.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

We the undersigned, being the managers of the above-named school under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination, such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty and consequent unfairness into the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty we would specify the following:—

(*a.*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.

(*b.*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads, or inclement seasons.

(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.

(*d.*) The nervousness of children, especially those of a very tender age.

(*e.*) The grouping of children by age, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children, to the neglect of those who from dulness, irregularity of attendance or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because managers cannot fairly be expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.

5. Because the money value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination, will put both managers and teachers in a false position in reference to the children and their parents, which will tend, especially in the latter part of the school year, to the subversion of discipline.

6. Because the Revised Code draws for the first time a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend, as we believe, to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

7. Because while, in our view, the provisions of the new Code will be injurious to the schools which we represent, we see no probability of any counterbalancing advantage, such as the fostering of schools which at present receive no public aid. On the other hand, we believe that the new Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools which at present it is the most difficult to support; and in the cases of infant schools, schools recently established, and schools in shifting populations, its pressure may amount to absolute destruction.

8. Because, according to the best judgment we can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present; and the proposed agreement between the pupil teachers and managers, appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

9. Because we are strongly of opinion that a measure productive of such large and sweeping changes as those contemplated by the new Code, ought not to be introduced without due notice and preparation. We do not think that the new Code, which amounts to an entire subversion of the existing system, is such a measure as ought to follow from the Report of the Education Commissioners; and we are persuaded that the interests of education require that there should be no sudden shock or revolution in the manner of its administration, but that those engaged in it ought to be able to have confidence in the steadiness and consistency of the course which will be pursued. For these reasons we respectfully request your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *R. P. Pritchard,* Incumbent.
M. L. M. Pell.
Oliver Claude Pell.

To the Most Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

The respectful Memorial of the undersigned Certificated Teachers of Forfarshire, Fifeshire, and Perthshire,

Humbly showeth,

THAT your memorialists have seen with the utmost surprise and regret the code of regulations lately issued.

Your memorialists beg must humbly to submit that so sweeping a change in the system of grants should not be forced on the people of Scotland without an investigation as to the desirableness or necessity of a change.

That after carefully and maturely examining the provisions of said Code, they are of opinion that if carried out it will have a most injurious effect on the education of the country.

That its tendency is to lower the standard of education, seeing that payments are to be made for results in reading, writing, and arithmetic only, and that children above eleven years of age cannot be presented for examination more than once.

That it involves a breach of faith with certificated teachers, who were led to look upon their augmentation grants as permanent so long as the required conditions were fulfilled, or that in the event of changes, the almost uniform protection given by Parliament to existing interests could not be denied to them.

That it places managers of schools in a position so precarious that few, if any, will be willing to incur its responsibilities, and thereby the improvement in education, which has been effected by Government grants, will be arrested, and the interests of education seriously damaged.

That the system proposed by the Revised Code is so complicated as to be unworkable, and the grouping of children according to age utterly impracticable.

That it will be unequal and unjust in its working, as the grant will rise or fall according to circumstances over which neither teachers nor managers can possibly have any control.

May

May it therefore please your Lordships to take the premises into your careful consideration, and make such alterations in the Code as shall meet the just expectations of the educationists of the country.

And your memorialists shall ever pray.

Alex. Hood, Free St. Andrew's School, Dundee.
John Birrell, Princes-street Chapel School, Dundee.
(And 63 others.)

Mr. *Joshua Bolton* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

15, Chapel-street, Bradford, Yorkshire,
Sir, 20 November 1861.

I AM directed by the Committee of the "Bradford District Association of Teachers of all Denominations," to respectfully request you to lay before the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education, a memorial which I forward by to-day's post to the Council Office, and which is signed by the certificated teachers of this district.

I beg, &c.
(signed) *Joshua Bolton,*
R. R. W. Lingen, Esq. Hon. Secretary to the Bradford District Association.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President and Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the undersigned Elementary Teachers of the Bradford District, holding Certificates of Merit, or conditionally entitled to do so, as having passed the prescribed examination,

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists have gained certificates of merit from the Committee of Council, some of them by an apprenticeship and training of seven years; some by entering training schools at their own sole expense, having first relinquished their former employments; and others by long and successful labour, in conformity with the provisions of the former Code: That they were induced to seek these certificates by the following statement at the commencement of the official "Broad Sheet," and the foot note which is appended:

"Their Lordships will grant in aid of the stipend of every schoolmaster and schoolmistress appointed to a school under their inspection annual sums according to the conditions set forth in the following Table. The amount of the grant will depend in each instance primarily upon the class of the certificate.

"These grants will be made by Post-office orders, payable to the teachers themselves. They belong exclusively to the teachers, not to the general funds of the school. Their Lordships cannot sanction corresponding reductions in the previous salaries of the teachers, even though more than sufficient to fulfil the conditions of the particular grant."

That many of your memorialists, with great labour, qualified themselves to teach drawing under the promise of an additional allowance, varying in amount up to 8 *l.* annually.

That the Minutes of 1846-7 secured to your memorialists annual sums of 5 *l.* and upwards for giving special instruction 7½ hours in the week to pupil teachers.

That by the Minutes of 1846 it was intimated that pensions would be allowed to incapacitated and deserving teachers, and by the Code of 1860 a sum of 6,500 *l.* is fixed upon as a limit to the amount which is to be appropriated annually for that purpose.

That your memorialists, as well as the managers of schools under whose advice most of them entered on the profession of elementary teachers, had no doubt that these engagements were binding and permanent, and that their certificates would always carry a specific money value, so long as the teachers and managers fulfilled the prescribed conditions; and this was no mere understanding on their part, it having received the strongest confirmation by the construction which your Lordships have put on the transaction, namely, that the teachers having been in part trained at the expense of the State, are bound to a life service, and are thereby precluded from obtaining public employment except on condition of refunding the amount so expended upon them.

The new Code professes to cancel all these definite engagements, and thereby destroys altogether the specific money value of the certificates, while it gives no definite claims upon the managers of schools to any of the payments heretofore made to them.

That the new Code will be very injurious to most, if not to all, of your memorialists, lower their position and influence, and probably constrain many of them to leave the profession altogether.

That your memorialists, after full discussion and careful consideration, venture respectfully to express their firm conviction, and deep regret, that other alterations in the new Code will prove seriously detrimental to the cause of elementary education; and your memorialists quite concur in the opinions expressed in the resolution passed at a meeting of clerical and lay managers of schools in this rural deanery, a copy of which has been forwarded to your Lordships.

On these grounds your memorialists humbly and earnestly request your Lordships to reconsider the subject of their augmentation grants and other emoluments, the withdrawal of which they cannot regard in any other light than as an act of injustice, which they could never have looked for at the hands of your Lordships.

Joshua Bolton, Bradford, Messrs. Walker's School.
Catherine Jenkinson, Bradford Model Factory School.
(And 85 others.)

To the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lord,

We, the managers of the Tavistock British Schools, would urge the withdrawal of the Revised Code, for the following among other reasons:—

I. Because the proposed plan will not really test the work done in the school, not even so far as the elementary subjects are concerned: for to do this thoroughly, the examiner must know, in addition to the age of each child, his actual acquirements at the time of entering the school, his aptitude for learning, together with the time he has been in the school.

II. Because the Government Grant will depend so greatly on circumstances over which managers and teachers can have no control; such as caprice of parents, claims of the household, sickness, bad weather on the day of examination, &c.

III. Because managers cannot possibly engage to make considerable weekly payments to pupil teachers when their income will be so uncertain.

IV. Because while the expenditure will be the same (if our schools are to be maintained in their present efficient state), the school income will be suddenly reduced without any possibility of meeting so sudden a reduction by local efforts.

V. Because the proposed plan of administering the grant is not an economical one, as, though the amount paid to schools will be considerably reduced, the saving in this direction will be absorbed in the increased cost of inspection.

VI. Because the Revised Code is very objectionable in many of its details; such as classification by age—requiring girls to pass the same examination as boys in addition to needlework; allowing pupil teachers to leave by giving six months' notice, or immediately on the payment of a certain sum of money, &c.

VII. Because the objects sought may be effected by less sweeping measures, such as the modification of the present plan, suggested by Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, in his letter of 4 November 1861.

VIII. Because, as far as our experience goes, we believe the present plan to have been successful in securing for the working classes the education they require, and that it would be unwise to substitute for it a totally different and untried scheme.

We are, &c.
(signed) *John Benson*, *Henry Tenell*, *C. H. Daw*, Managers of the Tavistock British School.

Archdeacon of *Northumberland* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K.G.

My Lord, The College, Durham, 28 November 1861.

I have been requested to lay before your Lordship the accompanying Memorial of managers of schools in connection with the Church of England, in the county of Durham.

I beg leave to inform your Lordship that the signatures have been annexed by the authority in writing of the several managers.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Bland*,
Archdeacon of Northumberland, and President of the Committee of the Blue Coat Schools, City of Durham.

The Memorial of Managers of Schools in connexion with the Church of England, in the County of Durham, to the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

Showeth,

That your memorialists have had under their consideration the Revised Code of Education lately issued, and while they admit that certain improvements might be made in the present system, they feel great anxiety about the possible results that might follow from any sudden changes in its operation.

They

They therefore most respectfully, but most earnestly pray that no change whatever in the old Code shall be made until Parliament shall have had full opportunities for discussing the subject; and more especially your memorialists desire to represent that no change whatever should be made in the amounts now paid to certificated masters and mistresses, or to pupil teachers, unless some satisfactory expedient can be devised for preventing the smallest appearance of want of good faith with a large body of deserving persons.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

(signed) *George Bland*, Archdeacon of Northumberland, President of the Committee of the Blue Coat Schools, Durham, Chairman.
Rowland Burdon, Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, Durham,
And 173 others.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords, Ramsgate, 8 December 1861.

We, the undersigned, being managers of the Ramsgate Christ Church National Schools, under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object, for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination, such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty, and consequent unfairness, into the distribution of grants.

Amongst the elements of such uncertainty, we would specify the following

(*a.*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.

(*b.*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads, or inclement seasons.

(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.

(*d.*) The nervousness of children, especially those of a very tender age.

(*e.*) The grouping of children by age, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children to the neglect of those who from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.

5. Because the money-value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination will put both managers and teachers in a false position with reference to the children and their parents, which will tend, especially in the latter part of the school year, to the subversion of discipline.

6. Because the Revised Code draws for the first time a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend (as we believe) to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

7. Because, while, in our view, the provisions of the new Code will be injurious to the schools which we represent, we see no probability of any counterbalancing advantage, such as the fostering of schools which at present receive no public aid. On the other hand, we believe that the new Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools which at present it is most difficult to support; and in the cases of infant schools, schools recently established, and schools in shifting populations, its pressure may amount to absolute destruction.

8. Because, according to the best judgment we can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present; and the proposed agreement between the pupil teachers and managers appear to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

9. Because we are strongly of opinion that a measure productive of such large and sweeping changes as those contemplated by the new Code, ought not to be introduced

without due notice and preparation. We do not think that the new Code, which amounts to an entire subversion of the existing system, is such a measure as ought to follow from the Report of the Royal Commissioners for Education; and we are persuaded that the interests of education require that there should be no sudden shock or revolution in the manner of its administration, but that those engaged in it ought to be able to have confidence in the steadiness and consistency of the course which will be pursued.

For these reasons, we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *E. Ward Davies*, M.A., Chairman.
A. J. Manson, B.A.
And 5 others.

To the Lord President and Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

We, the undersigned, being managers of the Church of England school of the parish of Lowick, in the county of Lancaster, under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object, for the following reasons:

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment we can form, be a large and immediate diminution to our school of public aid, which has flourished beyond all anticipation under the existing regulations. While grateful for the liberal support we have received from grants, both towards the erection of this school and master's house, and the subsequent maintenance thereof, we cannot but view with dismay the altered circumstances in which the school will be placed, if the Revised Code be adopted. Pecuniary responsibility will be greatly increased, and much uncertainty will exist how the school is to be maintained in its present efficiency. The serious diminution of aid from Parliamentary grants that will hence arise will be a hardship to us, who have made our arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, to our certificated teacher.

2. Because the amount of aid thus furnished will, to a considerable extent, be made to depend upon circumstances and contingencies over which we have no control; the results of an examination to be conducted as the Revised Code specifies being liable to great variation and uncertainty.

(*a.*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.

(*b.*) Children may be kept away for various reasons.

(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.

(*d.*) The nervousness of children, especially those of a tender age.

(*e.*) The grouping of children by age, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching now so successfully pursued. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children, to the neglect of those who, from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because, according to the best judgment we can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil teachers under the new Code, are greatly inferior to those already existing; and the proposed agreement between the pupil teachers and managers appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

5. Because, as we conscientiously believe the Bible to be the word of God, it ought to be the basis of all school instruction, and have a prominent place in the examination, as well as in the daily routine of all school exercises, which it is much less likely to have if the new Code come into operation, than it has had under the old Code.

For these reasons, we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *Isaac Gasharth*, Incumbent of Lowick.
Joseph Forrest Cheetham, Cotton Spinner, Lowick.
And 6 others.

To the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Teachers of the Derby British schools,

Humbly sheweth,

That your memorialists have witnessed with astonishment and regret the recent publication of the "Revised Code," and that while recognizing the soundness of the principle of paying for results, they seriously object to the following details of the new regulations.

I. The

I. To the classification by age, which they consider to be positively absurd in principle, and thoroughly impracticable.

II. To the discontinuance of the grant to children over eleven years of age after the first examination.

III. To the new regulations respecting the apprenticeship of pupil teachers, your memorialists believe that the proposed plan of cancelling the engagements between pupil teachers and masters or mistresses, will be a sure means of introducing insubordination into schools; and further, that the facilities afforded for closing the engagements of pupil teachers will be exceedingly prejudicial.

Your memorialists therefore hope that the "Revised Code" will either be abandoned or greatly modified.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

(signed) *William Cooper*, Teacher of Boys' School,
Jane Belcher, Teacher of Girls' School.

Devon and Exeter Central and Exeter National Schools.

Rev. *S. Lee* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Exeter, 6 December 1861.

I AM desired by the committee to forward the accompanying extract from the annual Report of this year, read at the annual meeting of the subscribers to the above schools.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Sackville Lee*, Hon. Secretary.

To the Secretary of
Committee of Council on Education.

EXTRACT from the Annual Report of the Devon and Exeter Central and National Schools.

THESE statistics and records of the year's proceedings call for no particular remark; your committee, therefore, will avail themselves of this opportunity to express their opinion upon the "Revised Code of Regulations" lately put forth in a Minute by the Committee of Privy Council on Education, in so far as these regulations concern National Schools.

I.—*Change of Inspection in Religion.*

1. The first point to which your committee call attention is the difference which exists between the present system of inspection in schools connected with the Church of England and that which would take effect under the new regulation in the important subject of religion. As at present conducted, the inspection of Church of England schools embraces the subject of religion, and the children are examined in the Catechism, the Prayer Book, and the Bible; and your committee can bear witness to the direct and collateral advantages derived from this part of the examination; advantages of which the proposed minute would deprive our schools. The inspection in the subject of religion gives a character to the whole inspection, and impresses the children with the truth that education is a religious work; whereas, were this omitted, their school education, the foundation of their life's education, would necessarily suffer in their eyes, and fall to the level of an apprenticeship to a mechanical calling or profession. For children look naturally to results; and should they see that no result was looked for at the inspection in the subject of religion, religion will in their eyes fall below the level of those subjects in which they are examined. Your committee are loath to believe that there would be any tendency in the minds of managers or teachers to neglect this branch of education; such, however, would be the tendency of the system, a tendency which the result of the Oxford Examination of the middle classes shows to be more than likely to bear its natural fruit.

II.—*Children Grouped by their Age.*

2. In the next place, your committee would notice some points in the manner in which it is proposed to conduct the inspection of schools, and which appears to them to be objectionable. For the purpose of inspection, the school is to be arranged in four groups: Group I., consisting of children between the ages of three and seven; Group II. of children between seven and nine; Group III. of children between nine and 11; and Group IV. of children of 11 years of age and upwards. This grouping of the school according to age will cause an entire re-arrangement of the school on the day of inspection, and every child who is thus, by virtue of his age, made to occupy a higher position in the school than

than that which he held by virtue of his ability or attainments, must necessarily fail in the examination, and the school suffer on his account both in repute and in pecuniary aid. But as this child's failure is owing either to natural dulness or to the neglect of his parents, and as he really takes more out of the teaching power of the school than an ordinary child, your committee think it hardly fair that the school should suffer on his account. If it be said that the public money can only be paid for actual result, your committee ask what is a result? And in this instance they are disposed to answer, that to lift a dull and neglected child out of the mire of ignorance, to teach him something; to impart to him some elements of knowledge before he oversteps the boundary of childhood, is a result for the furtherance of which the public money ought not to be withheld while any portion of that money is spent on education.

III.—*Examination of Children* Per Capita.

3. Another element in the Revised Code is the examination of children *per capita*. In so far as it is thus sought to attain certain actual results, your committee offer no objection to it. To ascertain by this means how many children in a school can read, write, and cipher well or fairly, is no doubt desirable. But that one uniform standard should be applied to each group, or even class; that all children in all parts of the country should be required to arrive at a given standard at a certain age—that no allowance should be made for the shortness of the time during which a child has been at school or in a class—that these necessary accidents of school-life should all be passed by, as it appears to your committee that they are passed by in the proposed system of inspection, they regret, not merely on the ground that thereby the grant-in-aid will be diminished, but also, and still more, on the ground that teachers and children will thereby be discouraged when they least deserve it.

IV.—*Substitution of Examination for Inspection.*

4. Your committee further consider that the proposed system of examination by groups, involving as it does a re-arrangement of the school for the day, would prevent the Inspector forming any fair estimate of the actual working and discipline of the school; and they fear that one result of the new system will be to turn a useful and salutary inspection into a mere examination of the children.

V.—*Absence on Day of Inspection, or on previous Days.*

5. It further appears to your committee that the condition by which all aid is forfeited in the case of any child who, from sickness or any justifiable cause, may be absent on the day of inspection, or has not completed the number of 16 attendances within the preceding 31 days, would often deprive the school of money which it has fairly earned; and, in the event of the inspection falling soon after the holidays, or at an unlucky time, would occasion serious and unmerited loss.

VI.—*Grammar and Geography.*

6. Your committee have further to remark on the virtual withdrawal of grammar and geography from national schools; for that such will be the effect of the Revised Code it is difficult to doubt. Considering how valuable in a day like the present a knowledge of geography must be to every class of society, and how important a foundation of all true knowledge is laid in accuracy of language, your committee cannot but regret the retrograde step which has been taken in making the pecuniary grant depend solely upon the three subjects of reading, writing, and ciphering.

VII.—*Discouragement of Efforts to retain Children at School.*

7. Another cause of regret to your committee is the refusal to make more than one grant for a child after he is 11 years of age. For the effect, if not the object of this regulation, must be to fix 11 as the age at or about which it is desirable for a child to leave school; whereas the aim of every recent well-devised scheme has been to retain children at school as long as possible after that age; and thereby secure, as far as may be, the fruits of the child's previous education, and make an impression on the child which he may carry with him into his future life.

They also fear that the proposed system of making the grant would lead to undue attention being paid to children likely to obtain it, to the neglect of those who, from their being recently admitted, or from their being certain to leave before inspection, or from being too old, or from natural dulness, or from early neglect, would not be entitled to it.

VIII.—*Dependence of Grant on One Day's Examination.*

8. It appears also to your committee, on comparing the system of payment adopted under the old and proposed under the new minutes, that the distribution of grants to teachers, pupil teachers, and managers for the capitation grant, depending as these grants did on work done in different ways and at different times, was a fairer mode of rendering assistance, and one on which managers could rely with greater certainty than the proposed plan of making all payments depend on the result of one day's examination.

IX. *Change*

IX.—*Change in Pupil Teacher's Indenture.*

9. Your committee further regret that pupil teachers are no longer to be bound to the teacher as well as to the managers of the school, as from experience they are led to believe that this will interfere seriously with the authority of the teacher over the pupil teacher. They regret also the withdrawal from the present indentures of all conditions of a religious, and of the lowering of those of a moral character, which formed part of the late indentures, and were calculated to impress the pupil teacher with a sense of responsibility in these important duties.

X.—*Summary of the above.*

10. Looking, then, at the system as a whole, your committee cannot but regard the change as a backward movement in the cause of education, and as likely to encourage a mechanical rather than an intelligent mode of instruction in National Schools. Under the operation of the Minutes of 1846, great progress has undoubtedly been made in popular education. Reading has been advanced from a dull recitation of words to a fair understanding of what is read; and, instead of being made to cipher by means of formulas learnt by heart, children are taught to understand the process by which they work their sums; in a word, the child learns to exercise its mind and intelligence, a result which the proposed system does not seem to contemplate.

XI.—*System impracticable.*

11. But let it be granted that these objections do not fairly lie against the Revised Code, your committee do not even then see how it is possible for managers to undertake to work it out, owing to the uncertain amount of the grant which they may receive. Under the late system the Council Office dealt at once with the teachers and pupil teachers, so that no responsibility rested with school managers beyond what was due; but under the proposed system the only grant to be made to the school is that which is founded upon the examination of the children, the entire of which is to be paid to the managers, with whom it rests to make their own terms with the teachers and pupil teachers. The proposed mode of calculating the grant is as follows:—For every attendance at school after the first 100 attendances, 1 *d.* may be claimed for each child who passes in the three subjects of examination; but of the entire sum, which might thus be claimed on a child who was successful in all the subjects, one-third, two-thirds, or three-thirds will be forfeited, should the child fail in one, two, or all three of them. When it is remembered that the examination is to be conducted with children grouped, out of the usual course, according to age, and that one uniform standard is to be applied to each group, it is not too much to say that an element of failure is introduced into the examination which must render the amount of the grant very uncertain. Thus, while a heavy responsibility is laid upon managers, an element of uncertainty is introduced into the grant, which renders it very undesirable for them to undertake the responsibility. If the present scale of payments to these schools, the Central and the National Schools, to teachers and pupil teachers, is to be sustained, it would amount to above 300 *l.* a year. The payment this year was 350 *l.* For this payment the managers are not responsible; but, under the proposed system, with the certainty of a considerable reduction in the grant, they must either be wholly responsible for it, or reduce the payments made to teachers and pupil teachers. To reduce the payments made to pupil teachers is tantamount to giving up the system of apprenticeship, and returning to the former monitorial system, so happily superseded by that of the pupil teacher. To reduce the salaries of masters and mistresses is to oblige them to seek other means of employment, and to fall back upon teachers of an inferior standard. On the other hand, to take upon themselves to maintain the present scale of payments, and to include therein the grants made by the Council Office, is a course which your committee are not prepared to adopt, and for which they feel assured none of the managers would make themselves personally responsible.

XII.—*Time for Consideration.**

12. Under all these circumstances, it is well for your committee that they are not called upon at this moment to accept the Revised Code, as by one of its provisions all schools whose inspection falls due before the 31st of March 1862, will be inspected under the late minutes, unless special application be made by managers to have their schools brought at once under the new system. Your committee need hardly add that such is not their intention, nor are they without hope that in the meanwhile the very general opposition which has been offered to the Revised Code will have its effect, and that some system will be devised, based on the Minutes of 1846, which shall supply whatever may be wanting in them, and amend whatever may be wrong, without however disturbing their main principles, under the effect of which, as it appears to your committee, the cause of national education has in a short time been greatly improved.

XIII.—*Hardship*

* All action of the Code has been suspended until the 31st of March 1862.

XIII.—*Hardship towards Certificated Teachers.*

13. But your committee cannot close their review of the new regulations without expressing their deep regret at the contemplated withdrawal of the augmentation grant from those teachers who are at present in receipt of them. They cannot but feel that a real obligation was entered into with them to continue to them these grants for so long a time as they should continue to discharge efficiently their duties as teachers of National Schools. On the faith of this their life has been devoted to the cause of education, nor can it now be diverted to any other course without manifest inconvenience. On the faith of this, managers have enlisted the services of the best and most promising children in their schools as pupil teachers, holding out to them the prospect of the training college, and of the certificate, with its pecuniary value. This they did without any misgiving on their part, regarding the augmentation grants in the light of vested rights, and with the full conviction that, whatever changes might be introduced into the system, those grants would continue to all those who had once obtained them for so long a time as they should come under the terms of the original compact.

Regarding, then, the present as an eventful moment for the cause of national education, your committee feel that they can in no better way close their report than by committing this really sacred cause to the guidance and mercy of God, whose fostering hand they thankfully acknowledge in its advance hitherto.

To the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, Education Department.

The Memorial of the Managers of the Derby King-street and Canal-street Wesleyan Schools,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your memorialists have witnessed with regret the recent publication of the "Revised Code." They see increasingly large sums voted by Parliament for the detection and punishment, and the reformation of criminals, and they do seriously deprecate anything like a retrograde movement in regard to the chief means employed for the prevention of crime; viz., religious education.

Your memorialists object,—

1. To the new financial burdens thrown upon managers, for they know well that the teachers will naturally look to them to make up that portion of their income, which the "Revised Code" takes away; and the managers are satisfied that the provision for that purpose is, to say the least, most uncertain.
2. To the change of relations now subsisting between the pupil teachers and the Government, and especially to the facilities given for closing pupil teachers' engagements; And,
3. To the proposed system of examination and payment, which your memorialists believe will frequently operate very unjustly, they being convinced that the character of the various sections, and not the attainments of individual scholars, is the true criterion for the formation of a correct judgment on the merits of a school.

Your memorialists, therefore, sincerely hope that the "Revised Code" will either be abandoned or greatly modified, their conviction being that its influence upon the schools it professes to benefit, will be in very many respects of a prejudicial character.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Signed on behalf of the managers,

W. Turner Shaw,
Correspondent for the King-street Schools.
George Beswick,
Correspondent for Canal-street School.

MEMORIAL respecting the Revised Code, most respectfully presented to the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, Lord President of the Privy Council, by the Managers of St. Mark's National Schools, Lakenham, Norwich.

1. THAT your memorialists, being the managers of National schools containing upwards of 450 children, and being convinced of the great good done to the neighbourhood, regret that their efficiency is in danger of being impaired by a diminution of Government assistance.

2. That

2. That your memorialists regard the provisions of the Revised Code, if enforced, as a manifest breach of faith with the existing certificated teachers.

3. That your memorialists feel that great difficulty will be found in procuring pupil teachers under the proposed arrangements, and that the supply of teachers will fall below the demand, even more than at present.

4. That your memorialists feel that it would be impossible to find persons willing to undertake the heavy responsibilities thrown upon school managers by the Revised Code.

5. That your memorialists regret to observe, that all assistance to be given will depend upon the results of examinations in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and that thus religion will be practically ignored; that they also beg to suggest that such examinations as proposed could scarcely be carried out by the existing staff of inspectors.

6. That your memorialists feel that the classification of children, and especially of the children of the poor, according to age, is impracticable, and contrary to all experience.

7. That your memorialists feel that the Revised Code would have a fatal effect on infant schools, and that the withdrawal of grants to children who have once passed in Group IV. seems to give a Government sanction to their leaving schools at 11, and must seriously shorten the period of attendance at school.

9 December 1861

(signed) *Nicholas J. Garry*, M.A., Incumbent.
Anthony S. Moore, B.A., Curate,
And six others.

To the Lord President and Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

We, the undersigned, being Managers of the Tavistock National School, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the Revised Code will be, according to the best judgment that we can form, a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools, particularly in reference to infant schools; and this diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system; and an especial hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the Revised Code, when the payment of the grant depends on the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.

3. Because the grouping of the children by age is an arrangement that appears to us to be utterly inconsistent with the efficient working of our schools, and to operate as a temptation to our teachers to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children, to the neglect of those who, from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or backwardness, have little prospect of passing the examination.

4. Because the withholding of the capitation grant from any child of the age of 11 years and upwards who has already received it, is a direct discouragement to the prolonged attendance of such child at our schools, and therefore a serious blow struck at the interests of education.

5. Because the Revised Code draws for the first time a line of demarcation between the religious and secular instruction, and will tend, we believe, to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

6. Because we consider that the arrangements for the instruction of the pupil teacher under the Revised Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present, and the proposed agreement between the master, mistress, and pupil teacher appears to us very much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

7. Because we do not think that the Revised Code, which amounts to a subversion of the existing system, is such a measure as ought to follow from the report of the Royal Commissioners for Education; and we are persuaded that the interests of education require that there should be no sudden shock or revolution in the manner of its administration; but that those engaged in it ought to be able to have confidence in the steadiness and consistency of the course which will be pursued.

For these reasons, we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

Osborne J. Tancork,
Chairman of the Committee, and Vicar of Tavistock.
Frederick B. Dickinson,
Curate of Tavistock, and Secretary of the Committee,
And six others.

To the Right Honourable Lord *Granville*, President of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

We, the undersigned, being clergy of the town of Cambridge, and governors of the "Old Schools" for the education of the children of the poor of the town in the principles of the Established Church, beg leave to address your Lordship on the subject of the "Revised Code," lately put forth by the Committee of Council on Education.

We have under our management 10 schools, viz., three for boys, three for girls, and four for infants, in which we are educating, on an average, about 1,300 children. These schools have been placed under inspection from the commencement of the operations of the Committee of Council. We have received considerable grants of money, and have endeavoured to carry out the intentions of the Committee to the utmost of our power: the result has been most beneficial; the schools have greatly advanced in efficiency, and the children are now receiving a degree of moral and intellectual training far superior to any that they could obtain before.

This being the case, we have looked on the proposed change with much anxiety, and have examined its provisions with care; and we now beg your Lordship to allow us to point out several particulars, in which we feel strongly of opinion that the provisions of the "Revised Code" would disappoint the expectations of its promoters, and damage, instead of improving, the working of the schools.

1. The religious character of our schools will suffer. Hitherto the public money has been granted to us, because, as a religious body, we were educating the children of the poor; and the inspectors, being themselves clergymen, have been instructed to report as to whether religious instruction is really and efficiently given. In the new Code no mention is made of this; but the main stress is laid on reading, writing, and arithmetic, and these are the only subjects which are specifically mentioned as subjects for examination, and as those on which the amount of the grant is to depend. The effect of this must be, as far as the teacher is concerned, to throw religious teaching into the background, as a thing of minor importance.

2. The withdrawal of the Augmentation Grant will tend to diminish the heartiness which the teachers have hitherto shown in their work; they feel, and we think justly, that they suffer from a breach of faith, and that feeling must act injuriously. The same provision will make it difficult to obtain pupil teachers, and will force us to take them from families of a lower class than hitherto.

3. The pecuniary loss which the school funds will suffer from diminution of the amount of the grant, will be such as to damage the schools seriously. We have looked into this matter with care, and we are persuaded that the amount received under the proposed regulations will not nearly reach the sum mentioned as probable, in the foot note of the Code, page 8.

4. The uncertainty of the amount of the grant will increase our difficulty. We shall be forced to make large payments in advance; but the amount that we shall receive will depend on circumstances over which we have not any full control, such as:—

(*a.*) The regular attendance of the children. Irregularity is mostly the consequence of the poverty or ignorance of the parent.

(*b.*) The pupil teachers passing their examinations. In case of failure, the loss will fall, not upon the pupil teacher who fails, but upon the managers, who have already paid in advance.

(*c.*) The standard of proficiency set by the individual inspector. Of this we have no knowledge, and against his decision we have no appeal.

5. The age classification is objectionable on several grounds:—

(*a.*) The extreme difficulty of working it. Every school to work well, must be classified according to the proficiency of the scholars, and not according to their age. By the new regulations, we shall either be forced to adopt a very faulty organization, or else on the day of inspection the whole ordinary arrangement must be changed, in which case, all order will be lost; the inspector will not be able to judge of the efficiency of the discipline, and the children will not be in a state to pass an examination fairly.

(*b.*) The injustice of its effect. Many children with whom much pains has been taken, and who have made good progress, and obtained great benefit, will be excluded from the grant, because, through circumstances independent of the school, they cannot reach the standard fixed for their age.

(*c.*) Its tendency to discourage the education of the poorest classes. The poorest parents are the least able to send their children regularly; hence a large proportion of their children always must be too backward for their age to obtain the grant. The teacher then will feel, that neither credit nor money can be gained by them; he will look on them as a dead weight in the school; and thus, those who are too poor to come regularly, he will be induced to discourage coming at all.

(*d.*) Its effects on the energies of the children. It will damp the energy of those who are backward, and know they cannot reach the standard; and will keeep back the

the quick and intelligent, who could reach a higher position than their age will allow them to occupy.

(*e*) The discouragement that it puts in the way of children who would remain at the day school after the age of 11, by withholding the grant from all who have once passed in Group IV.

(*f*) The high standard for children from three to seven years of age will prevent all infant schools from obtaining any benefit from the grant.

6. Managers and teachers will find great difficulty, from the position in which the proposed mode of payment will place them, with regard to parents, because of the pecuniary value, which will attach to the child's regularity and progress.

7. The good feeling at present existing between Her Majesty's inspectors on the one hand, and managers and teachers on the other, will be much lessened. Hitherto, the inspector has been looked on as one whose main object was the improvement of the school; his advice has been gladly received, and often followed with most beneficial results; but now, he will be viewed as an officer armed with full power, from which there is no appeal, to cut down the amount of the grant to any extent he may please; and of course his proceedings will be watched with jealousy, and often his decision will be received with dissatisfaction.

We would earnestly but respectfully request, that the above objections may be seriously considered; for we are confident that they have weight, and that they are felt strongly by many others interested in the work of education, as well as ourselves.

We are, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Howes*, Treasurer,
Incumbent of St. Mary's-the-Less,
Fellow of St. Peter's College.
John Scott, Secretary, Incumbent of St. Paul's.
And 14 others.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of Managers of Schools connected with the Church of England in Bristol and its neighbourhood,

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists have viewed with surprise and dismay the Revised Code of Regulations recently issued by the Committee of the Privy Council on Education; the fundamental changes introduced by its provisions appear to them utterly irreconcilable with the assurance given to Parliament by the Vice-President, that it would "leave the whole present system of the Privy Council intact."

They regard it as a very objectionable and pernicious measure, and calculated directly and indirectly to be most injurious to the progress of popular education in Great Britain:—

First. Upon elementary schools, religiously, intellectually, and financially.

Secondly. Upon the pupil teacher system, as tending to impair its efficiency, and ultimately to destroy it.

Thirdly. Upon the training schools, as crippling their resources, and practically discouraging students from availing themselves of their advantages.

Fourthly. And, in addition, they regard the repudiation of engagements with lecturers in training colleges, and certificated teachers, as an act of injustice without precedent in this country.

In support of these allegations, they offer the following brief observations:—

The educational test is limited to reading, writing, and arithmetic; and failure in any one of these forfeits one-third of the grant earned by attendances; failure in two of them, or in all three, forfeits respectively two-thirds, or the whole. Pecuniary pressure will necessarily cause so much time to be given to these subjects that the moral and religious training of the children must greatly suffer.

Whereas it is the essence of good organization to arrange scholars according to their attainments, it will now be necessary, in order to prepare for the educational test, to class them according to age.

The test is unjust, having regard to existing facts. Many children enter school at eight years of age and upwards, scarcely knowing their letters, and utterly ignorant of figures. They may be well taught, and make good progress for a year, but on the inspector's visit, being nine years old, nothing is allowed for them, because they cannot write from dictation, and work compound rules.

No second payment being allowed for a scholar over eleven, all such scholars will become a dead weight upon the finances of the school. They will increase the number in attendance, and thus create the necessity for a pupil teacher. Managers therefore cannot afford to keep them, and they must be dismissed from school at the very age that they would

would derive the greatest benefit from its instruction, and when it has been universally considered most important to retain them.

The effect of the Code will be to cut off nearly all Government assistance from infant schools. Nothing is allowed for any under three years of age; and the standard in reading, writing, and arithmetic, is such as experience proves to be generally unattainable by any under five. All these, therefore, are virtually excluded from the capitation grant.

From a careful examination, too, of the largest and best regulated schools in this district, and under the most favourable circumstances, little more than half the amount of grant now made to them can be earned under the new Code; whilst the schools in poor districts, with migratory populations, though under the best management, must suffer in a twofold ratio.

The new Code makes it the interest of managers to dispense with pupil teachers.

The taking away the money value of the teachers' certificates, and the reduction of all students to the level of a fourth class certificate, will deter the better class of pupil teachers from entering the profession, and injuriously affect, first, the training colleges, and then the elementary schools.

For these reasons the memorialists pray that great alterations should be made before the Revised Code of Regulations be put into force, otherwise schools specially adapted for working under the old system, and built at great expense, under compulsion from the Council Office, who required conformity with their plans, will be seriously crippled, and in many cases must be closed, or revert to the old monitorial system.

A. Rogers, M.A.,
Incumbent of St. Paul's, Bristol,
Geo. R. Woodward,
High Sheriff of Bristol,
And 124 others
} Managers of St. Paul's Parochial Schools.

To the Lord President and Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords, Bredbury, Stockport, 11 December 1861.

We, the undersigned, being managers of St. Mark's National Schools, Bredbury, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination such as that which is prescribed, will, of necessity, introduce uncertainty, and consequent unfairness, in the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty we would specify the following:—

(*a*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.
(*b*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, and roads, or inclement seasons.
(*c*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.
(*d*) The nervousness of children, especially those of a very tender age.
(*e*) The grouping of the children by age—an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children, to the neglect of those who from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.

5. Because we believe that the new Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools which at present it is most difficult to support; and in the cases of infant schools, schools recently established, and schools in shifting populations, its pressure may amount to absolute destruction.

For these reasons, we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *James Whittaker*, B.A.,
Incumbent of St. Mark's, Bredbury.
Jeremiah Clay.
W. C. Vaudrey.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of *Granville*, K. G., the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the undersigned Members of the South Staffordshire and North Worcestershire Church of England Schoolmasters' Association,

Humbly showeth,

1. THAT your memorialists have for many years been associated for the purpose of mutual improvement and encouragement in the performance of their responsible duties as managers and teachers of schools, and have under their charge upwards of 9,000 children.

2. That your memorialists have read and carefully considered the Revised Code of Regulations contained in the Minute of 29 July 1861.

3. That your memorialists consider the fundamental and sweeping alterations proposed in the Code are calculated to produce a serious revolution in the education of the poor, and materially to check its progress. Convinced as your memorialists are, that the pecuniary interests of school teachers will be seriously affected by withholding the money value of their certificates and grants for the instruction of the pupil teachers, they are willing for the present to waive the consideration of personal interests, and respectfully to draw your Lordship's attention to the momentous consequences of practically carrying out the proposed alterations.

4. That the omission of religious knowledge from the subjects of examination in the new scheme will tend to discourage religious and moral teaching and training in schools which are dependent on the annual grants. They are the more astonished at this alteration, because they have hitherto been warned by the inspectors that proficiency in the secular branches of instruction would be insufficient to obtain a satisfactory report of the school, or the payment of grants, unless the religious knowledge and moral discipline of the schools were satisfactory. They would suggest that the spirit of the Order in Council of 1840, on the subject of the religious teaching in Church schools, would be adhered to if it were specifically required that the inspector should examine into the religious and moral condition of the school, and that the grants may be diminished if his report of that examination is unsatisfactory.

5. That your memorialists regret to find that the classification of children in the proposed groups is to be made on the principle of age, rather than attainment. They consider this a most impracticable regulation, which must throw their schools into the utmost confusion. The facts of the neglect of early education, in many cases the unavoidable irregularity of attendance, above all natural mental inequality, will make this arrangement impossible.

6. It has been the careful endeavour of your memorialists to arrive at some probable estimate of the annual sums they might be expected to receive according to the method proposed by the Revised Code. The result of the inquiries and examinations extending over schools of every grade in numbers and attainments, does not justify any reasonable hope of an adequate grant; and, moreover, they do not believe that any managers, clerical or lay, will consent to involve themselves in increased, and, perhaps, overwhelming pecuniary responsibilities, in the prepayment of pupil teachers, &c., without a sufficient guarantee of reimbursement. They, therefore, object to the proposals of the new Code in both these respects.

7. That your memorialists cannot but fear that the rule which provides for no grant after the age of 11 years, beyond the first year's payment, will be fatal to the success of the prize schemes, and generally to the remaining of the elder and more advanced scholars at school. Experience has proved that the supplementary evening school does not supply the remedy, inasmuch as the instruction given in it must, for some time to come, be very elementary, and the attendance is, and must be, very irregular; moreover, the school cannot, from the nature of the case, be conducted with the same discipline.

8. That your memorialists regard the Revised Code as a hasty abandonment of a well-digested system of educational grants, matured by long experience, adapted to the wants of the country, and generally acceptable and successful; and they believe that the past success of the scheme may be mainly ascribed to the persevering and faithful co-operation of managers and teachers.

9. That the repudiation of engagements with certificated teachers is arbitrary and unjust; especially the sudden and entire withdrawal of their augmentation grants and other payments, which they had been led to consider as permanent sources of income as long as they shall fulfil the appointed conditions.

10. That your memorialists, on these grounds, humbly entreat, and respectfully urge, that the Revised Code may be modified to a very great extent, if not withdrawn, after the full and impartial discussion which it is hoped it will receive in the approaching Session of Parliament.

Richard B. Hone, M. A., Manager of Halesowen School, President.
Hugh Sherrard, M. A., Manager of Stourbridge School.
And 57 others.

Rev. *E. Woodland* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Stone Parochial Schools, Staffordshire,
12 December 1861.

Sir,

I am very apprehensive of the operation of the new Code. It will very injuriously affect the resources of new schools, especially in those districts which have the most need of education, that is, those where it is least appreciated, as in this case; and those schools in districts where the local resources are scarcely adequate to their support under the present Code, as in this case, it will be ruinous to. I venture to express my hope that some modification of the new Code will be made in favour of schools which, like this, may be in an experimental state, where the status of the locality evidently justifies a hope that a little time will produce more satisfactory results. I think seven years the minimum of time from which a conclusion ought to be derived of what may be done. Since the engagement of a female pupil teacher these schools have most satisfactorily improved. The children's payments have increased to 26*l.* a year, exclusive of the payments by night schools, which are now opened four times a week, and are attended in the gross by more than 70 young persons.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Eldred Woodland.*

Archdeacon *Bickersteth* to the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, K. G.

The Prebendal, Aylesbury,
11 December 1861.

My Lord,

I AM requested by the Vale of Aylesbury Church Schoolmasters' Association to transmit to your Lordship the enclosed memorial upon the subject of the "Revised Code."

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Bickersteth.*

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville,
&c. &c.

To the Earl *Granville*, &c. &c., Lord President of the Council.

The Memorial of the Vale of Aylesbury Church Schoolmasters' Association,

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists, being clergymen, managers of schools, and schoolmasters, members of the Vale of Aylesbury Church Schoolmasters' Association, have given an attentive consideration to the Revised Code of Regulations established by a Minute of the Committee of Council on Education, bearing date 29th July 1861.

That your memorialists desire to represent to your Lordship certain objections to which they believe the new regulations are open. It appears to your memorialists,

1. That Article 43, which defines the four groups into which scholars are to be classified, would have the effect,

(1.) Of depriving infant schools, generally, of all share (except a very small one) in the annual grant, by imposing upon children between three and seven years old an examination which only a very small minority can be expected to pass.

(2.) Of introducing a new and impossible organization into schools by requiring that the scholars be classified according to age, instead of according to attainments.

(3.) Of shutting schools against the admission of children whose backwardness or dullness makes them unlikely to pass the examination in the group to which their age must consign them.

(4.) Of discouraging the attendance of the best scholars after 11 years of age.—*See* stipulation in Article 41.

(5.) Of discouraging evening schools by offering them assistance on conditions of an impracticable kind.

2. That Article 44, which (in connexion with the last clause of Article 40) sets forth the "results" upon the production of which the payment in respect of each scholar is to depend,

depend, gives an undue prominence to results which are far from being the most important results that a good school ought to show.

Your memorialists desire that the thorough teaching of reading, writing, and arithmetic in all the classes should be insisted on, but they regret that the grant should be made to depend, in the first instance, upon these results alone, while the most important result of all, the general well-doing of the school, as judged by its intellectual, moral, and religious tone, is put into the background.

3. That the withdrawal of the augmentation grants which have hitherto been paid to certificated teachers while employed in inspected schools, which are favourably reported of by Her Majesty's inspector, would disappoint the just expectations of a large body of persons to whom the Regulations of the Committee of Council have hitherto appeared to guarantee an additional annual payment in respect of certificates held by them.

Your memorialists are unanimous in the opinions which they have stated, and they respectfully request your Lordship that the new Code may be withdrawn, or that, at least, before it be put in force, it may be modified in these respects:

(*a*) That the classification of scholars according to the groups of Article 43 may be altered.

(*b*) That the principle of "paying for results" may not be applied mainly to less important results; and,

(*c*) That the interests of teachers who have obtained certificates under the existing Code may be guarded.

Your memorialists beg your Lordship to receive the assurance of their high consideration and great respect;

And have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Bickersteth,*
Archdeacon of Buckingham,
On behalf of the Vale of Aylesbury Church Schoolmasters' Association.

To the Committee of Council on Education.

The Humble Petition of the Managers, Subscribers, Teacher and Pupil Teacher of the Chinnor National and Infant School,

Showeth,

THAT your petitioners earnestly express a hope that the new Code of Minutes may be withdrawn, and the old Code may be renewed; and they beg to offer some reasons in behalf of their prayer: —

1. That they have found the old Code work well and beneficially in their own case, and they have to express their thanks for the help that has thus been afforded to their school.

2. That your petitioners fear that the new Code will not suffer them to continue to give the same amount of good instruction as they have been doing, and they fear that their school, which has for the last six years been steadily improving in numbers and instruction, will again, under the new Code, sink to its old level.

3. That your petitioners think that a breach, if not of contract, yet of tacit agreement, has been made with them, they having recently erected, at considerable expense, new school premises, on the supposition that they would have a continuance of existing grants, and that with regard to the teacher of this school (and other certificated teachers), it is a most unfair proceeding to deprive them of the fixed and almost covenanted reward of their exertions, and to put them on the precarious footing of sharers in the capitation grant.

4. That it appears to your petitioners both unwise and unfair that elder children over 11 years of age should be excluded from the capitation grant; and in the case of infant schools (the increase of which has been strongly recommended by the Royal Commission), and of the nature of which our school largely partakes, the exclusion of all scholars under five years of age from such grant would be almost fatal to their prolonged existence.

5. That the proposed method of paying teachers out of the capitation grant will be a strong temptation to them to falsify the entries in the register, in order, by a fictitious attendance, to increase the amount of the grant.

6. The relaxation of the pupil teachers' indentures, and the exclusion of any necessary religious behaviour and practices, and due subordination to managers and teachers, is unnecessary, and fraught with danger.

Lastly. That your petitioners see, with great alarm, that no provision is made in the new Code for the religious instruction of the children (a point on which the Royal Commission

mission dwelt with great emphasis); and they cannot but feel (what would be much to be deplored), that, with a few honourable exceptions, teachers would be led to neglect the religious and non-paying part of education for that which, though far inferior in importance, would be the means of increasing their own salaries.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

W. A. Musgrave, M.A., Rector of Chinnor.
Aubrey Wenman Wykeham,
And seven others.

Mr. *J. M'Murchy* to the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, K.G.

Free Grammar School, Campbeltown,
My Lord, 12 December 1861.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's consideration, the accompanying resolutions in reference to the Revised Code on Education, agreed to at a meeting of the teachers of the district of Kintyre, Argyleshire, held in the burgh school of Campbeltown, on Thursday, the 21st November last.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John M'Murchy*, Chairman.

A MEETING of the Teachers within the bounds of the Presbytery of Kintyre was held in the Burgh School of Campbeltown, on the 21st November last, to consider the provisions of the Revised Code, lately issued by the Committee of the Privy Council on Education.

Present:—Messrs. Duncan Stewart, rector of the Grammar School of Campbeltown; Alexander Ross, rector of the Free Grammar School, ditto; John M'Murchy, mathematical master, ditto; William Grierson, Dalintober School, ditto; Alexander Menzies, Oatfield School, ditto; Malcolm Campbell, Free Church School, Lochend, ditto; John Reid, Glenbreckrie School, Southend; William Connor, Barr School, Killean; Neil Fleming, Peniver School, Campbeltown; and Archibald M'Conochie, teacher, ditto.

Letters of apology for absence, but expressing disapprobation of the Revised Code, generally, were read from Messrs. Archibald M'Neill, schoolmaster, of Southend; William Rankine, schoolmaster, of Kilcalmonell; Donald Carmichael, schoolmaster, of Saddell; Ebenezer Fleming, schoolmaster, of Killean; J. M'Kenzie, schoolmaster, of Kilmory, Arran; and James M'Clure Brodick, Arran.

On the motion of Mr. Stewart, Mr. M'Murchy was called to the chair, and Mr. Grierson appointed secretary.

Thereafter, the following resolutions, condemnatory of the Code, were moved, seconded, and unanimously adopted:—

"1. That the administration of the Privy Council grants, notwithstanding admitted defects, has been beneficial by raising the status and qualifications of the teacher, improving the quality of the instruction imparted, and in stimulating the exertions and calling forth the liberality of the friends of education in establishing schools worthy of public support in localities in which, without such aid, it would be difficult to maintain such schools in efficiency; and has thus subserved, at least in Scotland, the important end their Lordships had in view.

"2. That the regulations and conditions embodied in the Revised Code, lately issued, if put into practice, will injuriously disturb this state of things, by checking future progress, lowering the qualifications of the teacher, and depressing the standard of education that already obtains in our elementary schools.

"3. That while the meeting cordially approves of the general object aimed at in these regulations of making the Parliamentary grants contingent on the efficiency of the school, and the skill and success of the teacher, yet the means by which it is proposed to attain this object are in their nature impracticable, as well as objectionable, in their character, whether as affecting the teacher, the pupil teacher, or the ordinary pupil.

"4. That the regulations are unjust towards the teacher, as they destroy the value of his certificate, by rendering the aid received by him dependent upon conditions over which he has little or no control, such as the children's age, their regularity of attendance; and also by introducing a system of classification which is unsound in theory, and contrary to all practice, inasmuch as it is not regulated by proficiency, but by age.

"5. That the managers of schools cannot be expected to incur responsibilities, and come under obligations, in circumstances that render the prospect of indemnification so highly precarious, and so dependent upon conditions and considerations, which the most vigilant superintendence may fail either to regulate or modify.

"6. That

"6. That the effect of the adoption of the Revised Code will be to lower the standard of education as regards the pupil teacher and the ordinary pupil; in the case of the former, by shortening the time devoted to his instruction, both in the ordinary and the normal school, and by introducing the anomaly of apprenticing him to the managers, and so rendering him less amenable to the influence and authority of the master; and, in the case of the ordinary pupils, by limiting the range of the capitation grant to children at and under 11 years of age, and thus countenancing the mischievous theory that children may be educated before the powers of their minds have been developed.

"7. That the chairman and secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Right Honourable Earl Granville, President of the Council; his Grace the Duke of Argyll; A. S. Finlay, Esq., M.P. for the county of Argyll; and E. H. J. Craufurd, Esq., M.P. for the Ayr District of Burghs.

"Signed, in name and by appointment of the meeting,

"*John M'Murchy*, Chairman.
"*William Grierson*, Secretary."

Rev. *A. Brown* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Vicarage, Calverley, Leeds,
13 December 1861.

Sir,

WILL you allow me, as principal manager of three schools under Government inspection, to address to you a few words on the proposed new Minutes of Council?

I desire to start from the principles laid down in those Minutes, and to direct your attention to the impracticability of carrying out the latter, on account of the financial difficulty involved in them.

I shall best make this to appear by adducing the case of each school, premising that, at least in our manufacturing districts, the clergyman is, to all intents and purposes, sole manager, as no amount of governmental or local pressure will induce our business men to take an active part in anything not personally concerning them.

Take 1. *Calverley New Infants' School.*—In this the numbers vary from 82 in summer to 35 in the depth of winter. The pence raises but 25*l.* per annum; the capitation grant this year was 5*l.* 10*s.* = 30*l.* 10*s.*

The mistress has furnished lodgings and coals, and 35*l.* a year. To this is to be added 11*l.* for certificate, and 5*l.* for the pupil teacher, = 51*l.*

Cleaning, fuel, and books, will cost, say 8*l.*; therefore, the cost of the infant school, to us, is 43*l.* at least, for I have allowed nothing for wear and tear of furniture, &c. To meet this, I have pence, 25*l.*, and what I can raise by subscriptions.

Suppose I come under the new Minutes, I have to raise, yearly, the 43*l.* + 10*l.* pupil teacher, + mistress's certificate, 11*l.*, + gratuity, 5*l.*, = 69*l.*; to meet which cost, I have pence, 25*l.*, + contributions, + capitation, which, my mistress tells me, will, most probably, be nil; owing, in a great degree, to the perverseness of parents, and their constant desire to remove their children into the older school, which, if not gratified, they take them away, and send them to the Methodists' school, which takes in all ages under one teacher.

If I make terms with my mistress to accept 40*l.*, in lieu of old salary and allowances, still I am utterly unable to continue the school; and the buildings, which were raised only a few years ago, with considerable Government aid, will be disused.

I think if I raise, as at present, 13*l.* in voluntary contributions, over and above the pence and capitation, I do as much as can be reasonably expected in an operative population.

2. *The Old Mixed National School.*—The master has a house, 52*l.* a year, a third of the capitation grant, and a moiety of overplus pence, = rather over 60*l.* As he is not certificated, I could manage, under the new Minutes, if any manager could. I pay the seamstress about 12*l.*, or 5*s.* a week. The average attendance will demand two pupil teachers. What is my condition under the new Minutes? I cannot expect a master for less than 60*l.* a year. The pence produces about 52*l.* a year. The master is paid quarterly.

Now, supposing that I can have pupil teachers at 6*s.* a week each—which I am sure I cannot—then, including my sewer, I must pay 17*s.* a week. At the end of my quarter the master asks me for 15*l.*; to meet it I have 3*l.* 19*s.* Am I to advance the money out of my own pocket, quarter after quarter, in addition to the cost of cleaning, fuel, gas, books, rates, &c.? What manager of a small school, much less of a large one, will submit to the risk? But it is not a question of risk; it is impossible to make up the deficiency by the mode of capitation proposed.

I only speak the sentiments of all my clerical neighbours, the representatives of scores of schools, when I say we cannot take upon ourselves any such crushing responsibility; for, after all, the responsibility lights upon the manager. His only remedy, on the loss of

capitation, through the stupidity and waywardness of the scholars, and very probably of their parents also, is to turn off his master, or pupil teachers, or both, or close his school; but these steps will not reimburse him for money expended; neither will his neighbours, who have already contributed what they consider their fair share of cost.

3. *Bolton School.*—Before I built and opened this school, and placed a resident curate there, the township of Bolton, containing 1,000 inhabitants, had neither school nor any place of worship in it, of any description. Being four miles from Calverley, other duties prevented my personal oversight of either young or old. This school, under a certificated master, with his wife as seamstress, and two pupil teachers, is succeeding beyond our expectations. Under the new Minutes it must be closed, for reasons stated under No. 2.

Supposing all these schools to be placed under the new Code, what is my pecuniary position as treasurer?

	£.	s.	d.
Weekly payments for five pupil teachers required by the present Code -	1	10	–
Ditto, cost of carrying on three schools, books, fuel, &c. &c. - - -	–	15	–
Per week - -	2	5	–
Per quarter - -	29	5	–

The weekly pence will barely cover this sum; and how can a treasurer be expected, from his own purse, to pay quarterly salaries in addition; to find himself, at the end of a year, involved to an amount which no capitation grant, provided by the proposed regulations, can, under the most favourable circumstances, meet, though supplemented with a very large amount of voluntary aid?

Here is one horn of the dilemma—the reasonable determination of managers, or treasurers, except in wealthy districts, not to pay money which, most likely, will never be repaid; or even to advance large sums out of their own means, even should there be a likelihood of repayment.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Alfred Brown.*

The Secretary,
Committee of Council on Education.

To the Lord President and Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords, St. John's, Guernsey, 7 December 1861.

I, the undersigned, being a manager of schools under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships my objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

I object, for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that I can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools; which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because I believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination, such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty, and consequent unfairness into the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty I would specify the following:

(*a*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.
(*b*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads, or inclement seasons.
(*c*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.
(*d*) The nervousness of children, especially those of a very tender age.
(*e*) The grouping of the children by age—an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as I fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children, to the neglect of those who, from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty over which they have no control.

5. Because the money value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination will put both managers and teachers in a false position with reference to the children and their parents, which will greatly, especially in the latter part of the school year, tend to the subversion of discipline.

6. Because

6. Because the Revised Code draws for the first time a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend (as I believe) to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

7. Because, while in my view the provisions of the new Code will be injurious to the schools which I represent, I see no probability of any counterbalancing advantage, such as the fostering of schools which at present receive no public aid. On the other hand, I believe that the new Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools which at present it is most difficult to support; and in the cases of infant schools, recently established, and schools in shifting populations, its pressure may amount to absolute destruction.

8. Because, according to the best judgment I can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present; and the proposed agreement between the pupil teachers and managers appears to me much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

9. Because I am strongly of opinion, that a measure productive of such large and sweeping changes as those contemplated by the new Code, ought not to be introduced without due notice and preparation. I do not think that the new Code, which amounts to an entire subversion of the existing system, is such a measure as ought to follow from the Report of the Royal Commissioners for Education; and I am persuaded that the interests of education require that there should be no sudden shock or revolution in the manner of its administration, but that those engaged in it ought to be able to have confidence in the steadiness and consistency of the course which will be pursued.

For these reasons, I respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *Thomas Brock*, M.A.,
Manager of St. John's National Schools,
in the Island of Guernsey.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President, and the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Managers of the Royal Naval and Military Free Schools, Devonport,

Showeth,

That we, your memorialists, having carefully considered the Revised Code of Regulations issued by the Committee of Privy Council on Education, and dated 29th July 1861, fully admit the desirableness of the main objects it professes to accomplish, namely, to render the distribution of the Parliamentary grant for public education more simple, more general, and more effective in its results. We, notwithstanding, consider the proposed alterations open to grave objections on the following points, which we take the liberty respectfully to submit for your Lordships' consideration.

Firstly. Because the effect will be a large and immediate diminution of the Government aid hitherto given to these schools, and this your memorialists consider will be a great hardship upon teachers, who have made their arrangements under the previous system, which they justly believed to be morally binding upon the Government.

Secondly. The proposed examination is unsatisfactory, because if a child be absent on the day of examination, or even for a certain number of days in the preceding month, no account whatever can be taken of the results of the labour bestowed upon that child. The day appointed might be unfavourable; children might be absent from sickness, and the different standards adopted by different examiners increase the uncertainty.

Thirdly. The grouping of children according to their age, an arrangement which cannot be adopted in the ordinary working of schools, is very unsatisfactory, because it can be no true test of the results of school work, unless all the children of the same age have equal abilities, attainments, and advantages, and have attended school for the same period, and with the same regularity, which is manifestly impossible.

Fourthly. Your memorialists consider that the payment of teachers by managers only, will, in many cases, be impracticable or unfair, because they, for the most part, already give as much assistance as they can to their schools both in time and money. It cannot be fairly expected they should take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which the Revised Code imposes; the payment of grants, out of which they must reimburse themselves, being made to depend upon an examination involving elements of uncertainty which no managers can control.

Fifthly. Because the money value attaching to each child, likely to pass the required examination, will place the managers and teachers in a false position with regard to children and parents, and so will tend, especially in the latter part of the school year, to the subversion of discipline.

Sixthly. Because it is evident that the Revised Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools which it is most difficult to support; and in the cases of infant schools,

and those situated amongst shifting or large and poor populations, it is to be feared its effects will be to close many, now, of a most useful and valuable character.

Seventhly. Because with respect to pupil teachers, not only is it unreasonable to expect the managers should become responsible for the weekly payment of their wages, but the substitution of an agreement between them and pupil teachers only, excluding the master or mistress, appears to your memorialists far less suitable than a contract to which the managers, the master or mistress, and the pupil teacher are all made parties.

Your memorialists beg respectfully to submit these general objections to your Lordships' attention, and to express their earnest hope that the Revised Code be, at least, materially modified.

(signed) *R. M. Watson*, Magistrate.
William Bowden, Paymaster in Chief, R.N., Treasurer.
And five others.

Royal Naval and Military Free School,
Devonport, 11 December 1861.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

We, the undersigned, being managers of the City of Ely Schools, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object, for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty and consequent unfairness into the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty we would specify the following:—

(*a.*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.

(*b.*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads, or inclement seasons.

(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.

(*d.*) The nervousness of children, especially those of a very tender age.

(*e.*) The grouping of the children by age; an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children, to the neglect of those who, from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination, involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.

5. Because the money-value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination will put both managers and teachers in a false position with reference to the children and their parents, which will tend, especially in the latter part of the school year, to the subversion of discipline.

6. Because the Revised Code draws for the first time a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend (as we believe) to the neglect of the former and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

7. Because while, in our view, the provisions of the new Code will be injurious to the schools which we represent, we see no probability of any counterbalancing advantage, such as the fostering of schools which at present receive no public aid. On the other hand, we believe that the new Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools which at present it is most difficult to support; and in the cases of infant schools, schools recently established, and schools in shifting populations, its pressure may amount to absolute destruction.

8. Because, according to the best judgment we can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present; and the proposed agreement between the pupil teachers and managers appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

6. Because we are strongly of opinion that a measure productive of such large and sweeping changes as those contemplated by the new Code, ought not to be introduced without due notice and preparation. We do not think that the new Code, which amounts to an entire subversion of the existing system, is such a measure as ought to follow from the Report of the Royal Commissioners for Education; and we are persuaded that

that the interests of education require that there should be no sudden shock or revolution in the manner of its administration, but that those engaged in it ought to be able to have confidence in the steadiness and consistency of the course which will be pursued.

For these reasons we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *H. Goodwin*, D. D., Dean of Ely, Chairman of the Committee of the City of Ely Schools.
Thos. Janelo, Canon in Residence.
And 12 others.

STOKE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Rev. *R. Gardner*, to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

St. Michael's-terrace, Stoke Damerel, Devonport,
Sir, 14 December 1861.

BY the desire of the committees of this school, I forward to you the enclosed memorial, to be submitted to their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education, and I shall be much obliged if you will have the goodness to acknowledge the receipt of it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Gardner*.

The Secretary,
Committee of Council on Education.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

The MEMORIAL of the undersigned, being the Committees of Management of the Stoke Public School for Poor Boys and Girls, under Government Inspection.

YOUR memorialists take the liberty of respectfully submitting to your Lordships the following reasons for objecting to the Revised Code of Regulations, issued under the Minute of the 29th July 1861:—

1. Because the effect will be, they believe, a large and immediate diminution of the public aid hitherto given to these schools; and this diminution will be a great hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the sanction of the system hitherto observed, the engagements with certificated teachers being justly considered by them as morally binding upon the Government.

2. Because the uncertainty which must attach to the results of such an examination as that now prescribed, will introduce uncertainty, and therefore unfairness into the distribution of grants.

Amongst the elements of such uncertainty, your memorialists beg to specify the following:—

(1.) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one. Children may be absent from sickness, or inclement weather.

(2.) The natural timidity of children in undergoing a set examination by a stranger.

(3.) The different standards which may be adopted by different examiners; but more especially—

(4.) The grouping of the children according to age, an arrangement which cannot be adopted in the ordinary working of schools.

3. Because the tendency of the Revised Code will be to injure the general character of the teaching, the masters and mistresses being tempted so to devote themselves to one portion of the children as to neglect those, who from dulness, irregularity in attendance, or backwardness, have little chance of passing the required examination.

4. Because managers, who for the most part already give as much aid as they can to their schools both in time and money, cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which the Revised Code imposes; the payment of grants, out of which they may reimburse themselves, being made to depend upon an examination, involving elements of uncertainty which no managers can control.

5. Because the money value attaching to each child likely to pass the required examination will put the managers and teachers in a false position with regard to children and parents; and so will tend, especially in the latter part of the school year, to the subversion of discipline.

6. Because in the examination proposed, no account whatever is taken of religious instruction, but all depends upon secular knowledge; and this, in the judgment of your memorialists, is calculated to induce neglect of the former, and to depreciate it in the eyes of the children.

7. Because it is evident that the Revised Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools which it is most difficult to support; and in the cases of infant schools, and those situated amongst shifting, or large and poor populations, it is to be feared its effect will be to close some of them.

8. Because with respect to pupil teachers, not only is it unreasonable to expect that managers should become responsible for the weekly payment of their wages, but the substitution of an engagement between them and the pupil teachers, excluding the master or mistress, appears to your memorialists far less suitable than a contract to which the managers, the master, and the pupil teacher, are all made parties.

9. Because your memorialists consider that a measure productive of such changes as those contemplated by the Revised Code, amounting to a subversion of the system hitherto adopted, ought not to be introduced without due notice and preparation; and they are persuaded that the interests of education require that those engaged in it should have confidence in the steadiness and consistency of the course to be pursued by the Government in fostering it.

For these reasons, your memorialists respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code of Regulations.

(signed) *R. Gardner*, M.A., Oxon; Minister of St. Michael's, Stoke, Chairman of Committees.

T. Henry Wilson, Secretary,
J. P. for the counties of Oxford and Devon.
And 12 others.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council of Education.

My Lords,

We, the undersigned, being managers of schools under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object, for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that we can form, be a large and immediate diminutionof the public aid to our schools; which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination, such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty and consequent unfairness into the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty, we would specify the following:—

(*a.*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.
(*b.*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads, or inclement seasons.
(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.
(*d.*) The nervousness of children, especially those of a very tender age.
(*e.*) The grouping of children by age, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children, to the neglect of those who, from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.

5. Because the money-value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination will put both managers and teachers in a false position with reference to the children and their parents, which will tend, especially in the latter part of the school year, to the subversion of discipline.

6. Because the Revised Code draws, for the first time, a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend (as we believe) to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

7. Because while, in our view, the provisions of the new Code will be injurious to the schools which we represent, we see no probability of any counterbalancing advantage, such as the fostering of schools which at present receive no public aid. On the other hand, we believe that the new Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools which at present it is most difficult to support; and in the cases of infant schools, schools recently established, and schools in shifting populations, its pressure may amount to absolute destruction.

8. Because

8. Because, according to the best judgment we can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil teachers, under the new Code, are greatly inferior to those existing at present; and the proposed agreement between the pupil teachers and managers appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

9. Because we are strongly of opinion that a measure productive of such large and sweeping changes as those contemplated by the new Code, ought not to be introduced without due notice and preparation. We do not think that the new Code, which amounts to an entire subversion of the existing system, is such a measure as ought to follow from the Report of the Royal Commissioners for Education, and we are persuaded that the interests of education require that there should be no sudden shock or revolution in the manner of its administration, but that those engaged in it ought to be able to have confidence in the steadiness and consistency of the course which will be pursued.

(signed) *C. Whately*, Manager of Taplow Schools, Bucks.
And two others.

Rev. *John Richardson* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, 16 December 1861.

I AM requested to forward the inclosed memorial, which I will thank you to place before the Lord President of the Council.

It was adopted at a meeting held in this town last week but one, at which the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey presided.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *John Richardson.*

The Secretary,
Committee of Council on Education.

To the Right Hon. The Earl *Granville*, K.G., President of the Council and of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education.

The Memorial of the undersigned, the Clergy and Managers of Schools under Government Inspection, in the Town and neighbourhood of Bury St. Edmund's, in the County of Suffolk,—

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists thankfully acknowledge the assistance and encouragement which they have received in the maintenance of their parochial schools, under the existing Minutes of the Council on Education.

That while they desire cordially to co-operate in wise modifications of the existing regulations, by which economy and efficiency may be secured, they view with anxiety and alarm the very serious changes contemplated in the new Code recently promulgated.

That they respectfully submit, that the new scheme may not be put in force, because they are convinced that, as it now stands, it will, however unintentionally, seriously interfere with the moral and religious training and educational efficiency of elementary schools.

(sgned) *Arthur Hervey*,
Rector of Ickworth-with-Horringe.

T. Richardson,
Incumbent of St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmund's.
And 14 others.

To the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K.G., the Lord President of the Council, and of the Committee of Council on Education, &c. &c.

My Lord, York, 12 December 1861.

WE are directed by the managers of the York Wesleyan Day Schools to submit to your Lordship their views upon the Revised Code of Regulations recently issued by the Committee of Council on Education.

The managers are of opinion, that the operation of the Code will have a seriously detrimental effect upon the schools under their care, and they have reason to think it doubtful whether the schools can be sustained under its provisions. A very careful estimate has been made of the difference of amount in the grants under the present and the proposed regulations; and it is found that, by the new Code, the aid to these schools will be 50 per cent. less than at present, a reduction, so large, that the managers anticipate they will be unable to meet the expense of maintaining the schools efficiently; a result they cannot but view, both as a great discouragement to the cause of education, in which they take a deep interest, and also as an injustice to the subscribers to the fund for the erection of the buildings, who

voluntarily contributed upwards of 3,300 *l.* on the faith that the aid from the Committee of Council would be continued at something the same amount as heretofore, notwithstanding any improvement which might be made in the mode of administering it.

The managers desire respectfully to express their opinion, that the principle of the new Code of paying in proportion to such results as can be ascertained on the day of inspection, will act with great unfairness and uncertainty, and they feel assured that the arrangements by which it will be attempted to ascertain these results will be altogether impracticable.

The managers, after a careful consideration of the principles and provisions of the Revised Code, are satisfied, that the progress of education which has taken place under the present regulations will thereby be greatly retarded. They are of opinion, that the difficulty of obtaining and keeping suitable young persons as pupil teachers; the withdrawal of the present inducements to prepare themselves to become efficient teachers of schools; the restriction of the examination to the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic; the grouping by age; and other provisions of the Code, will have an injurious effect on popular education.

The managers will only refer to one other particular, which they cannot but consider an act of injustice, viz, the withdrawal of those payments to the teachers, on the faith of which they entered upon their work, and which the grants by the new Code will by no means enable the managers to make good.

The managers are gratified that the operation of the Revised Code has been suspended for a short time, and they earnestly hope it will be withdrawn altogether.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Williams*, Chairman.
Wm. Monkhouse, Secretary.

Rev. *J. Render* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, York, 16 December 1861.

WILL you be so good as to forward to me the list of books and the necessary forms of application for books for St. Mary's Roman Catholic girls' school.

In reference to the short extract which I received from the Report of Her Majesty's Inspector, I beg to remark that our school is placed in the very midst of the children who frequent it, and that the teachers, who certainly have to come from a distance, are ever present at the appointed hour in the morning, and remain till the school is closed in the evening. The other complaint was founded on the fact that we had admitted too many children into the infant school, and overcrowded the space. It is a painful but necessary duty to exclude some of them.

If I might be allowed to offer any suggestions in regard to the new Minutes of Council on Education, I could propose a slight change in the proposed manner of granting Government assistance, which would produce, so I think, a very salutary effect on the public mind.

Instead of imparting all Government aid to managers under the form of capitation grants, I would strongly recommend that a small portion in aid should be given to them to enable them to engage and retain certificated teachers; that another and larger portion should be granted to them towards salary and support of pupil teachers, and that the third and largest portion should be awarded under the form of capitation grants.

This very slight change in the manner of appropriating Government aid would remove many serious objections, and tend to win for Government the cordial and efficient co-operation of all the managers of public schools.

I remain, &c.
To the Secretary. (signed) *Jos. Render.*

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

WE, the undersigned, being managers of St. Ippolyt's (inspected) National School, in the county of Hertford, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:—

1. Because we believe that the inevitable reduction of public aid will be too great and sudden to be replaced from other sources, and therefore will involve the extinction of many schools and the grave deterioration of many others; and that the pressure will be greatest on those schools which most need support.

2. Because the grant is liable to great fluctuations independent of merit, for instance, from weather, seasons of employment, local epidemics, and the caprice of parents; and the consequent uncertainty of income will permanently disorder the finances of schools.

3. Because grouping by age, apparently inseparable from payment for the attainments of individual scholars, virtually excludes from the grant all children suffering from the disadvantages

advantages of comparative dulness or neglect, although they may be receiving some of the best and most beneficial labour of the teachers; and thus the school will be paid for only a small part of its results, which is no fair criterion of the rest.

4. Because the concentration of favour upon three subjects will discourage every other part of elementary education in all schools alike, and the mechanical nature of the acquirements selected for payment must tend to bring into neglect the elevation and cultivation of children's minds.

5. Because the narrow qualifications thereby required for teaching, along with the diminution of help to training colleges, and the probable shortening of the time of training, are calculated to lower the character of teachers, on the excellency of which the value of all education, even the most elementary, mainly depends.

6. Because for the first time a sharp line of demarcation is drawn between the "religious" and the "secular" instruction, to the manifest detriment of both.

7. Because we see no probability of the extension of public aid to additional schools by the means proposed, which may, however, react for evil upon the quality of existing schools.

8. Because the reduction of public aid, if really necessary, might be effected gradually with far less injury to education; and security for instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, might easily be obtained without disturbing the peaceful progress of the existing system.

It appears to us, for these reasons, that no alteration of details can ward off the dangers which we apprehend from the proposed changes. We therefore respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *Fenton J. A. Hort,* Vicar.
Margaret Amos.

St. Ippolyt's, 16 December 1861.

Mr. *John Whitehead* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville,* K.G.

Boston Spa, near Tadcaster,
18 December 1861.

May it please your Lordship,

I AM directed by the managers of the Boston, Clifford, and Bramham Wesleyan school, to bring before your consideration the enclosed memorial against the proposed Code of Regulations on Education. They have had some practical experience of the management both of schools and teachers, and have endeavoured to ascertain what the probable effect would be, to the best of their ability.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Whitehead.*

To the Lord President of Council.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Privy Council.

May it please your Lordship,

WE, the undersigned, the managers of the Boston (Yorkshire), Clifford, and Bramham Wesleyan schools, beg respectfully to memorialise your Lordship on the Revised Code of Regulations contained in the Minute of the Committee of Council on Education, dated 29th July 1861.

In the year 1849 we commenced a school in the midst of a neglected population, with a properly trained master; and depending upon the continuance of the support then offered by the Committee of Council on Education, we were induced (1852) to raise a large sum of money for the erection of suitable and approved school premises, and since then these schools have been supported at a large annual cost by voluntary contributions.

The object we had in view was not merely to promote primary secular education, but also the moral and social well-being of the children, and through them of the whole population. In doing this we have had to struggle with many difficulties, arising from the ignorance and apathy of the parents, and are only now beginning to see the result of the labour bestowed in the improved character and deportment of those who have been in the schools.

We are now greatly surprised to learn that it is contemplated to withdraw those regulations, by the assistance of which these results have been attained, which in our opinion are well adapted to secure the objects for which they were framed, and to substitute for them another Code of Regulations which we believe would be found to have a very injurious effect upon the moral and intellectual training and education of the rising generation, and which we feel it to be our duty to object to, for the following reasons:—

Because it ignores altogether the moral and religious results of education—results of far more importance to society and the nation than the attainment or non-attainment of the mere primary elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic can possibly be.

Because we believe that its effect will be to degrade the quality of the instruction given to the point from which the labours of the last 20 years had succeeded in raising it.

Because it throws great additional responsibility upon the managers, which is not reasonable, seeing that they have already become responsible for a large part of the school income,

and have not only to contribute money, but to give considerable time and attention to the school (often at great personal sacrifice) without any personal advantage.

Because the source of income from capitation grant is rendered uncertain and contingent to such an undue extent, that managers, particularly in agricultural districts, cannot reasonably be expected to undertake the responsibilities which would devolve upon them, seeing that the causes which rendered the amount of the grant so uncertain are such as they have little or no control over.

Because the managers would practically be precluded from receiving any grant on account of the education of a large majority of infants, and of those above 11 years of age, and could only expect aid on account of two-thirds of the remainder.

Because it substitutes for the present general examination into the state of the school, and the character of the education given, a separate examination of each child, which cannot be carried out with fairness either to the master or the managers.

Because other subjects than reading, writing, and arithmetic, ought to be included in the examination, on account of the beneficial effect they have upon the mind in inducing the habit of thinking for themselves, and also the effect upon the moral character.

Because the proposed system of grouping according to age does not afford a fair test, either of the abilities of the master, or of the course of instruction, or of the efforts which may have been made, as the capacities and opportunities of the scholars vary so much.

Because the position and remuneration of the teachers will be so injuriously affected that managers will be unable to obtain efficient teachers properly qualified to produce those satisfactory results necessary to command public approval and support.

Because the effect of the alterations would be greatly to diminish the usefulness of those parts of the present system which the facts collected by the Royal Commissioners have proved to be of great and essential importance, namely, the training colleges and the pupil teachers.

Because the alterations affecting pupil teachers would in our opinion prove very detrimental to the interests of the schools, as well as to the interests of the pupil teachers themselves, and would lead to their being engaged only for short periods, and used principally as monitors.

Because it does not recognise any difference between the necessities of agricultural districts and large towns, whereas the former have difficulties to contend with which the latter have not, arising from the scattered nature of their population, the greater dulness and incapacity of the children, the habits of the parents, and many causes which make it almost impossible to secure regularity of attendance.

Because we have ascertained from very careful examination that it would reduce the amount now paid to these schools, as teachers, augmentation pupil teachers, salaries, and capitation grant, nearly one-half. This deficiency we could not meet, as we have already to raise considerably more than the proportion required by the Minutes of Council; and unless the salaries of the teachers and pupil teachers could be reduced, or the schools were conducted as a private adventure, they would have to be closed, and the children left to such inferior instruction as they were able to obtain.

For these reasons we would respectfully request that the proposed Code of Regulations may be withdrawn altogether, as we feel satisfied that if it is allowed to come into operation very great injury will accrue to education and to religious and moral training. And lastly, we would appeal to the annual reports of Her Majesty's inspectors, that in this school satisfactory results have been attained, and that the primary instruction has been carefully attended to.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas J. Guest*, } Ministers.
Richard Heape, }
And 11 others.

To the Lords of Council on Education.

May it please your Lordships,—

We, the undersigned, the Managers of the Redditch Wesleyan Schools, beg respectfully to memorialize your Lordships on the Revised Code on Education.

1. Two years ago we built school premises here at a cost of 1,650 *l.*, the greater part of which was raised with vast exertion and self-denial in small local contributions to meet the requirements and regulations of your Lordships.

2. These great local effort were, to a considerable extent educed by the Educational Minutes, promising, on the fulfilment of certain specified conditions, annual grants, without which, even after the schools were erected, it was foreseen they could not possibly be carried on with efficiency.

3. It is, therefore, with the utmost regret that we see the alterations proposed in the Revised Code, by which the annual grants to our schools would be so much reduced, and the standard of instruction so much lowered, that, instead of the "institution becoming one of great permanent value," as Her Majesty's inspector, in his last report, predicted, its permanency would be endangered, and its value to a great extent diminished.

4. The

4. The enclosed statistics, which we beg to offer for your Lordship's consideration, have been very carefully drawn up from the school registers of the past twelve months, together with an examination of all the children in reading, writing, and arithmetic, as proposed in the new Code. They prove:—

(*a*) That the payment by the new Minute would not be for work actually done. For while 223 scholars have attended more than 100 times during the year, only 161 would have any pecuniary claim, owing to the limiting clauses of the proposed Code. And even of these 161, only an average of 119 would be examined in the instruction received in the school in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

(*b*) That there would be a deficiency in the annual grant of above 80 *l.*—a sum which neither increased regularity of attendance, nor advancement in the three elementary branches of learning could possibly make up.

(*c*) That in the juvenile school 97 per cent. of the scholars over 11 years of age are the children of parents engaged in manual labour.

(*d*) That 54 per cent. of those who have left the school during the past year had reached the first class.

5. We, your memorialists, beg further to state, that the great stress placed on secular instruction by the new Code would indirectly tend to injure the religious and moral training of the young.

6. That confining the examination to three subjects would narrow and lower the standard of intellectual instruction.

7. And we cannot but characterise the withdrawal of the money-value of teachers' certificates, and the repudiation of unqualified promises to pupil teachers, as a real breach of faith on the part of the Government.

8. The grouping and examination of children by age, we regard as unreasonable; for, according to that classification, pupils able to read in the Bible would have to be taught and examined in the same book as others who did not know their letters.

9. The denial of all claims to those who might not be present 16 times during the month preceding inspection, seems to us quite unfair.

10. The allowing but one grant to children over 11 years of age, we look upon as defeating the object at which all educationists have aimed, viz. the retaining children in school to a greater age.

11. We, the undersigned managers, are unanimous in the belief that while the Revised Code seeks to improve the instruction in elementary subjects by means entirely impracticable, the improvement sought might be obtained by Her Majesty's inspectors paying extra attention to these branches.

12. Believing, then, as we most firmly do, that the Revised Code is both unsound in principle and unworkable in practice; and that the end of its regulations, as far as desirable, can be attained by a slight modification of the present system, which the Education Commissioners emphatically say has not "failed" (Report, p. 274); but, on the contrary, that its schools are marked by "superiority over uninspected schools" (p. 273), and that the children passing through them are distinguished by success in subsequent life (pp. 266-7): we, therefore, beg most respectfully, but most earnestly, that the Revised Code, which you have already been pleased to suspend, may be altogether withdrawn.

We are, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Mogg*, Treasurer.
Henry Lewis, Secretary.
And eight others.

OBJECTIONS to Revised Code from Manager of Oddington National School, Gloucestershire.

To their Lordships the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

I, the undersigned, being Manager of the Oddington National (Mixed) School, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, whilst perfectly recognising the importance of diminishing the present State expenditure on the education of the poor, respectfully beg to submit to your Lordship my objections to the Revised Code of Regulations as a whole.

1. I object because having, 17 years ago, been stimulated by Government assistance, to improve the education of this rural parish of 560 souls, at a great cost to myself personally, I believe that it will be impossible for me in future to carry on the school in its present state of efficiency under a certificated mistress and pupil teacher, as I am confident that, under the Revised Code, my school income will be diminished by nearly two-fifths. 1st objection. Diminution of funds.

My reasons for looking forward to this serious diminution in our school funds are the following:—

(*a*) The impossibility of cramming children between the ages of three and six sufficiently to pass even the simple examination proposed. Reasons why this will be the case.

(*b*) Rule 41 (*a*) will act very injuriously in our case. June is the fixed time for the inspection, &c., of our school. Our more advanced scholars, those most likely to

obtain the Capitation Grant, generally leave school about March; the boys for field work, the girls for home work, to free their mothers for field work.

2d objection.

Dislike to return to old monitorial system, which would be necessary with reduced funds.

2. I object because I dread a return to the old monitorial system, under a less experienced mistress, which must be the case if our funds should be thus seriously diminished. Though, to a superficial observer, no striking results may appear to have been obtained by the improved education in this parish during the last 17 years, yet a real sensible improvement has taken place, evidenced by the greater intelligence displayed by the candidates for confirmation, and by the fact that none of those who have fairly availed themselves of the advantages of the school have forgotten how to read and write now they are grown up.

3d objection.

The introduction of a lower class of teachers contrary to public policy.

3. Because if such should be the effect of the Revised Code, I think it would be contrary to public policy to seek to introduce a class of less highly educated teachers, even into rural parishes. From my own experience, I find that the present certificated teachers ground the children thoroughly, and confine their teaching to the simple elements of knowledge, whilst uncertificated teachers are not only continually teaching incorrectly, but in their conceit (the invariable attendant upon ignorance) neglect the most important for showy matters.

4th objection.

Reduction of salaries of present certificated teachers.

4. Because I believe the effect of the Revised Code would be at once to reduce the salaries of the present certificated teachers, and I do not think that these are at present paid too highly.

5th objection.

Suddenness of change. The same objects might be attained by a gradual reduction of Government Grants.

5. Because I believe that the State expenditure on education might be diminished by a gradual reduction of the different grants, without the injury that so sudden a change as that contemplated by the Revised Code would inflict, and that this diminution of the public grants might, in many cases, be met by an increase in the children's payments, and by a gradual increase in the subscriptions themselves, and the number of the subscribers to the funds of the several schools.

For the above reasons I respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code, unless serious modifications are introduced into it, and the period for its coming into operation be deferred for at least five years.

William Wiggin, Rector of Oddington,
Manager of the Oddington National (Mixed) School.

Rev. *T. M. Macdonald* to the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, K.G., President of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lord,

I BEG to forward the accompanying memorial, praying for the withdrawal of the Revised Code of Regulations of the Committee of Council on Education. It comes from the managers of a school, which has had its origin within the last 16 years, and has attained a distinguished position, not only because of its large attendance in its different branches, but because of its efficient teaching, and the beneficial influence which it has exerted upon the population around. The managers cannot but feel this prosperity has been to a great degree due to the aid received from the Parliamentary grant, according to the arrangement hitherto existing; and having carefully examined into the probable results of the Revised Code, they are equally assured that its operation must be most injurious to the interests of the school, and of the schools of the country generally.

I trust the judgment of men who have long been careful observers and earnest workers in the cause of popular education may not be without some weight with your Lordship, and the other members of the Committee of Council.

(signed) *Thos. M. Macdonald*,
Chairman of Managers, Trinity School, Nottingham.

Trinity Parsonage, Nottingham,
12 December 1861.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

WE, the undersigned, being Managers of the Nottingham Trinity Church National Schools under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination, such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty, and consequent unfairness into the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty, we would specify the following:—

(*a*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.

(*b*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads, or inclement seasons.

(*c*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.

(*d*) The nervousness of children, especially those of a very tender age.

(*e*) The grouping of the children by age; an arrangement that cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children, to the neglect of those who, from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.

5. Because the money value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination will put both managers and teachers in a false position with reference to the children and their parents, which will tend, especially in the latter part of the school year, to the subversion of discipline.

6. Because the Revised Code draws for the first time a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend (as we believe) to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

7. Because, while, in our view, the provisions of the new Code will be injurious to the schools which we represent, we see no probability of any counterbalancing advantage, such as the fostering of schools which at present receive no public aid. On the other hand, we believe that the new Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools which at present it is most difficult to support; and in the cases of infant schools, schools recently established, and schools in shifting populations, its pressure may amount to absolute destruction.

8. Because, according to the best judgment we can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present; and the proposed agreement between the pupil teachers and managers appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

9. Because we are strongly of opinion that a measure productive of such large and sweeping changes as those contemplated by the new Code, ought not to be introduced without due notice and preparation. We do not think that the new Code, which amounts to an entire subversion of the existing system, is such a measure as ought to follow from the report of the Royal Commissioners for Education; and we are persuaded that the interests of education require that there should be no sudden shock or revolution in the manner of its administration, but that those engaged in it ought to be able to have confidence in the steadiness and consistency of the course which will be pursued.

For these reasons, we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

Tho. M. Macdonald, Perpetual Curate, Holy Trinity,
and Chairman of School Managers.
J. R. Allen, Sub-Manager.
And five others.

To the Lord President and Committee of Council on Education.

May it please your Lordships,

We, the undersigned, managers and principal teachers of schools under inspection, and others directly interested in education in King's Lynn and its neighbourhood, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations:—

1. The effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to schools now receiving it; which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. We believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination, such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty and consequent unfairness into the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty we would specify the following:—

(*a*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.

(*b*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads, or inclement seasons.

(*c*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.

(*d*) The nervousness of children, especially those of a very tender age.

(*e*) The grouping of the children by age; an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children to the neglect of those who, from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.

5. The money-value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination, will put both managers and teachers in a false position with reference to the children and their parents, which will greatly, especially in the latter part of the school year, tend to the subversion of the discipline.

6. Under the new Code, religious knowledge, for the first time, is not recognised as an element of instruction.

7. We believe that the new Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools which at present it is most difficult to support; and in the cases of infant schools, schools recently established, and schools in shifting populations, its pressure may amount to absolute destruction.

8. According to the best judgment we can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present; and the proposed agreement between the pupil teachers and managers appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

9. We are strongly of opinion that a measure productive of such large and sweeping changes as those contemplated by the new Code, ought not to be introduced without due notice and preparation, and we are persuaded that the interests of education require that there should be no sudden shock or revolution in the manner of its administration, but that those engaged in it ought to be able to have confidence in the steadiness and consistency of the course which will be pursued.

For these reasons we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *L. W. Jarvis*, Mayor of the Borough of King's Lynn, and Manager of the Middleton National School.

W. Smitham, Subscriber to St. Margaret's Schools.

And 75 others.

To the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, K.G., Lord President of the Council.

The respectful Memorial of the undersigned Managers of the British School at Risca, near Newport, in the county of Monmouth,—

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists having had under their consideration the Revised Code for the regulation of grants to elementary schools, are of opinion that the enactments of that Code will be injurious to the cause of popular education, especially in the neighbourhood in which they reside.

That in a district inhabited almost exclusively by a mining and manufacturing population, they have erected school-buildings at an expense of about 800*l.*, but are not able to meet the annual expenses but by the assistance of the Government grant, and that if the grant is administered according to the provisions of the new Code, owing to the lowness of the age of the children attending school, and their irregular attendance, the grant in aid would be considerably lessened, and the efficiency of the school much impaired, if not its existence jeopardized.

That though your memorialists are deeply interested in the success of their school, yet they are not prepared to undertake individually or jointly, the payment in advance of the pupil teachers, when the sum receivable from the Committee of Council would be so very uncertain in its amount, being subject to reduction by so many contingencies over which school managers can have no control, such as the non-attendance on the day of inspection of each scholar for whom any portion of the grant is claimed; or non-attendance during the month prior to the Inspector's visit, but especially from the classification according to age, which in case of a child entering school when eight or nine years old, as frequently happens, would not admit of the receipt of any grant on his account during the whole of his limited school course.

That the tendancy of the new Code will be to lower the standard of instruction by confining the teacher's attention exclusively to the elementary subjects, inasmuch as no increase

of

of grant will accrue from the proficiency of the children in those other branches of instruction which have hitherto formed part of the school curriculum, the teaching of which in every school under inspection has been heretofore enforced by the Committee of Council.

(signed) *William Phillips*, Chairman.
John Evans, Churchwarden of Risca.
And 16 others.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

We, the undersigned, being Managers of the Spofforth National School, under inspection in the county of York, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations:—

We object for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our school; which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certified teachers.
2. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.
3. Because the Revised Code draws for the first time a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend, as we believe, to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.
4. Because, according to the best judgment we can form, the arrangement for the instruction of pupil teachers under the New Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present; and the proposed agreement between the pupil teachers and the managers, appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

For these reasons we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *James Tripp*, Rector of Spofforth.
Frances C. Tripp.
Susan G. Tripp.

Rev. *C. Smalley* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K.G.

My Lord, Bayswater, 21 December 1861.

As Chairman of the Trustees of the Parochial Schools in the Queen's-road, Bayswater, it is my duty to convey to your Lordship the accompanying memorial.

In venturing to call attention to it, I will only say that, although much has been said in public, and much written in the public papers, since the draft of this memorial was submitted to the trustees, yet we see no reason to alter any of the statements we have taken the liberty of making.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Smalley.*

The Lord President,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Right Honourable the Earl *Granville*, President of the Committee of Council on Education, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of the Trustees and Managers of the Parochial Schools, Queen's-road, Bayswater.

My Lord,

We, the undersigned, beg respectfully to submit to your Lordship the following remarks on the Revised Code of regulations promulgated by Minute of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, dated 31 July 1861.

From the 4th clause of the "preliminary chapter," we gather that the object in view is to promote the education of the labouring classes, not to effect a saving by diminishing the grants hitherto made for that purpose.

We believe, however, that the effect of the new provisions would be to lessen the grants so much as to close many schools, to affect materially the great majority, and to embarrass all. In our own particular case we find, upon a most careful estimate, that the loss would be about three-fifths of the present usual annual grant, and we could never depend upon

even the small remainder, which would fluctuate according to the (always precarious) result of an examination. Probably this estimate may be taken as a fair average of the loss likely to result from the proposed mode of administering the grants. And we most respectfully urge upon your Lordship, that this very serious withdrawal of support cannot be expected to be met by the efforts of the inhabitants of the poorer districts, nor managers found to undertake the responsibility of carrying them on. In any district, the uncertainty of the resources will render the responsibility such as to deter those who cannot combine wealth with their benevolence from undertaking it.

We can assure your Lordship that the anticipated uncertainty of their position has already much disheartened the certificated teachers. They feel that they have been induced by the offer of a certain salary upon certain conditions, which they have fulfilled, to devote the years usually allotted to the acquiring the knowledge of a business, to preparing themselves for their present occupation, and that now they are committed to it, the conditions are broken. They considered, and with reason, that their salaries were as much secured to them as those of the officers of any of the other departments of the State, which are provided for by Parliamentary vote, and they look upon the withdrawal of them as a breach of faith. They are quite aware that they are to be deprived of them, not by a refusal of the vote, but by a deliberate intention of the Government not to ask it. It has been argued that they will not be losers, because their certificates will bring their value in the market, but the demand for masters of superior attainments which has been created by the grants, will be destroyed by the withdrawal of the funds which supported it.

By the proposed regulations, capitation grants for infants from three to seven years of age, are to be made only when they can read narratives in monosyllables, write capital and small letters in manuscript hand from dictation; and in arithmetic, write from dictation figures up to 20, and know something of addition and subtraction. This is practically to refuse a grant for infants, for it is vain to expect children under six years to fulfil these conditions under any teaching.

In the higher groups the required proficiency might be attained, if regular attendance at school from an early period of life were obligatory; but conditions of a certain proficiency at a certain age, must shut out from the grant those who, from the neglect of parents or other causes, have been deprived of the advantages of a school in early childhood, and the tendency of the discouragement would, in this very large class, be to perpetuate ignorance rather than to promote education.

The exaction of a certain number of attendances in the year from each child, would also act injuriously as regards another large class. In the migratory populations of large towns, where each workman "follows his work," the children may have been diligent and successful attendants at several schools, without bringing a capitation grant to any.

Without at present troubling your Lordship with other objections or further consequences, we would humbly pray for such a modification of the regulations, that the test both of attendance and proficiency may have reference to the circumstances and opportunities of the children, and that in other respects the assistance, upon the faith of which the schools have been raised to their present state, and upon which their managers have been led to depend for the maintainance of their efficiency, may not be suddenly or materially curtailed.

Above all, we would, in conclusion, most earnestly deprecate the exclusion of a knowledge of the Bible, and of the great principles of the Christian religion, from the examinations of the inspectors, because teachers will certainly be tempted to occupy the time of the children with the subjects of the examinations to the neglect of religion, which every Christian must recognise as the great, the eternal object of education.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Cornwall Smalley*, Chairman.
Edw. W. Shepheard.
And seven others.

Bayswater, W., 21 December 1861.

Rev. *H. E. F. Vallancey* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sutton Vicarage, near St. Helens, Lancashire,
31 December 1861.

Sir,

With regard to your letter of the 28th ult., in my reply by this night's post, as I had been out in my parish telling many of my poor to come for soup, I was not able to command sufficient time for a full answer, and, therefore, I was obliged to postpone that part of your letter for another post. I shall endeavour to complete my answer to-night. I much fear that I shall not be able to finish it to-night, and shall certainly not be able to complete it to-morrow, as, in addition to my parochial visitings, I have an ex-pupil teacher, and probably the others, coming to me for lessons, and as I am anxious to send it off by to-morrow's post I shall not attempt to keep a copy of what I write.

You say that their Lordships wish me to state again those parts of my letter of 8 September with regard to the new Code.

Since that date I have certainly had more time to consider the matter, and though, in some points, my adverse opinion is modified, still I think that it will prove highly detrimental to our schools.

I am

I am by no means certain that proposed alteration regarding the payment of the certified teachers, leaving us to make our own bargain with them, may not work very beneficially, as I think it far better for them to have to deal with one instead of two payers, one authority in the place of two; and Government will really hold the same, if not a higher, moral control over them as it has now.

Under the old Code, I think, a master was not allowed to hold a night school; and, in my opinion, this was a very judicious restraint. Experience has pointed out to me that it is impossible, physically, for a master, even with a full staff of pupil teachers, to teach a school of boys for six hours, and five in the winter, and to give 1½ hour to his pupil teachers; and less will not do for them, if they are to be taught so as to gain scholarships, and after two years' training to become sufficient masters; and then to undertake a night-school. He will require that time for bodily exercise, or his health must give way. This ought to be undertaken only by assistant masters, who have nothing to say to the pupil teachers. I certainly never will allow any master of mine to hold an evening school, nor suffer a pupil teacher to go to one, for he is certain to become a teacher and not a learner there.

One alteration with regard to the pupil teachers I am much rejoiced at; they are no longer to be apprenticed to the teachers, but to the managers. The termination of the *imperium in imperio*, which has hitherto existed upon this point, I have known it lead to positive opposition on the part of a mistress, and her subsequent resignation, and when on her leaving I pointed it out to her, she did not attempt a denial of it; this, therefore, I think, must greatly tend to the more efficient working of the schools.

THE DEED OF APPRENTICESHIP.

3. I am glad that the stipend is to be raised; here it is too low, the much higher rate of wages to be obtained in the various works about, and we can get none other than labourer's children, makes it very difficult to obtain them; *e. g.*, my eldest boy can now earn 16 *s.* or 17 *s.* per week (he is now commencing his fourth year), and if his payment is to be according to the rate of labour, none of us can get even that money to carry on with; and I should also have to raise up sufficient money to pay my second boy as well as my female pupil; and, certainly, I have no means of raising this money. Very many parishes would be in a far worse condition than I should. It is not distinctly said in the text whether their stipend is to be at the rate of labourer's wages, or, as merely intimated in the margin, at apprentice's wages. This would render the matter somewhat more easy of accomplishment. I have made inquiries upon the subject, and I find their present stipends are lower than the average wages paid to apprentices at works in the neighbourhood; I think, therefore, that their stipends ought to be raised, and that quarterly payments would be far better for themselves, and far more satisfactory to respectable parents.

4. This clause, in my opinion, ought to be expunged; for the reasons I have stated above with regard to the evening schools, I will never suffer a pupil teacher of mine to set his foot in one of them. Experience tells me that it will be a positive injury to them.

In article 75, change 13 to 14 years. At 13 they are too near of an age with the elder boys to have much authority over the others, and are often a hindrance instead of an assistance to the teacher; and when their two years of training are over they are too young to be entrusted with a school; another year makes all the difference; my three present ones, in consequence, I have not taken till they were 14; the mind then begins to expand its thinking powers, and I have seen reason to be thankful that I have laid down this rule.

I now come to the most intricate, and at the same time the weakest part of the whole scheme, the fund to which we are to look for the repayment for our advances to the pupil teachers and for the payment of the certificated teachers, in lieu of their present certificate money, and the payment for their teaching the pupil teachers. I confess I do not understand what is stated in the note. I have seen many attempted explanations of it, but none have been satisfactory to me, and I greatly fear they have been made by those who are utterly opposed to the proposed system. If they are right, each one of us is certainly well described by Horace:

> "Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat
> Flumina."

A position in which I do not think their Lordships wish to put any of us. I trust this will be made so clear that no mistake can possibly occur on this vital point.

Art. 41 (*d*). This clause cannot but work most injuriously for our schools, and I must confess that I can see neither the reason, use, nor justice of it. I fear the effect of it will be this—I look at it only in a practical point of view—a temptation to great numbers of managers, in spite of the remonstrances of the clergy, to get rid of those children at this age, whose school attendance cannot be financially beneficial to the school; and thus the clergy will lose children from their schools at the very time when we are struggling, and often in vain, to keep them, so many of the parents being naturally eager to have them employed in these manufacturing districts.

Art. 44. Any one practically acquainted as we are with the subject, must see that the grouping according to age cannot work; it is altogether illusory. I have several boys in my first class who, according to age, would be in Group III., having got on by their diligence, &c., while some from age who ought to be in Group II., are only in Group III., from inferior abilities or from partial employment, while others have come from inferior schools.

From this circumstance the grouping proposed would be manifestly unjust to a vast number of schools. With regard to what is required of the children, I would take the liberty of suggesting to their Lordships' consideration the propriety of changing Group into Class. Thus, Group I. should be infants; Group II. would become Class 3; Group III, Class 2; and Group IV., Class 1. Thus I feel a juster inspection will be obtained than at present, and better results will be obtained than under the present or the proposed system. Group I. is applicable solely to infants; and here much alarm would be allayed if it were announced that the attainments required would be looked for only infants of six and seven years, and this they ought to be equal to if the school is worth anything. Add religion to what is required of the three groups or classes, together with history one year, and geography the other, and I think you will have a perfect examination; for I hold the examination, as far as it goes for the three groups, most excellent, and likely to test our schools far better than the present system. I think our present masters are too anxious to get their upper classes on too high in arithmetic for mere show, and rivalry with each other; hence boys who get on better in this, than in many other subjects, are pushed more forward than their knowledge in other subjects would justify. One great excellence, therefore, in the proposed plan, is the beneficial check it will hold over you.

I venture upon these remarks because I am really anxious that this excellent portion of the new system should be carried out, so highly do I think of it; and if only the alterations and additions I have taken the liberty of suggesting be made, I should hail it with delight, as I am sure many other clergymen would.

Art. 47 (*b*). If the mode of payment of pupil teachers is not more distinctly laid in Article 75, and confined to apprentices wages, and removed from the interpretation of labourers' wages, such as I have pointed above, there must be so many fines of 10*l*., that the schools will be ruined for want of pupil teachers.

The great financial difficulty occurs under Article 46 (*f*). Three persons are required to sign the receipt for the grant, or no grant will be obtained. Permit me to ask where, in the meantime, is the money to come from to pay the additional charges which are to be thrown upon us? In populous parishes, where numerous subscriptions can be obtained, it may be comparatively easy to raise up by increased subscriptions to meet these expenses; but not so in great numbers. The only resort then must be to get three of the managers to advance the necessary funds, with the possible prospect of being repaid out of the new fund; and the same course will have to be adopted every year, in some degree or other, even probably in the most successful schools, at least, such is the calculation of numbers. But will these managers do so? No. In one large town in Yorkshire, where a friend of mine has large schools, and a subscription of 200*l*. a year is raised, his managers said, that though willing to help him, they would not be thus driven, but would cease to be managers. And allow me, my Lords, to ask what must be the case where the examination has partially failed? If there is a difficulty in successful schools, must it not be tenfold in partially unsuccessful schools? The managers, I fear, will disappear. This state of things requires one of two remedies: modification of the causes of failure, and reduction of their numbers, and then I really think the new Minute may succeed. The only other remedy which I can see, will be one which, I fear, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will not consent to, a donation of a sufficient sum to enable many parishes to pay, during the certificated teachers, the substitute for their augmentations, and the pupil teachers, stipends.

For my own part, while there are several things in the new Code to which I strongly object, there are others I think so highly of, that I shall increase my own subscription and endeavour to prevail upon others to do the same, as soon as I know what increase the certificated and pupil teachers are to have.

I trust your Lordship will excuse the length of this letter; but after what the Secretary said, requesting me to repeat my statements regarding the Code, I felt I was called upon to state them.

I have been so hurried for time, that I have been unable to keep a copy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. F. Vallancey,*
Vicar of Sutton.

1 January 1862.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

We, the undersigned, being Managers of a school under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination, such as that which is prescribed, will, of necessity, introduce uncertainty, and consequent

consequent unfairness, into the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty, we would specify the following:—

(*a.*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.
(*b.* Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads, or inclement seasons.
(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.
(*d.*) The nervousness of children, especially those of a tender age.
(*e.*) The grouping of children by age, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of schools.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children, to the neglect of those who, from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because managers cannot fairly be expected to take upon themselves the heavy responsibilities and liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of grants depends upon the issue of an examination, involving so many elements of uncertainty over which they have no control.

5. Because the Revised Code draws, for the first time, a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and secular instruction, and will tend (as we believe) to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

For these reasons we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *Edward Wm. Stubbs*, M.A.,
Clerical Manager of Beckbury National School.
Walter Stubbs, Layman, Manager.

Beckbury, Shiffnal, Shropshire,
January 2, 1862.

Rev. *M. O. Norman* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Harby Rectory, Melton Mowbray, 2 January 1862.

I AM requested by the Committee of Management of Harby School, to request that you will be so good as to present the enclosed memorial to the Right Honourable the President of the Council.

I have, &c.
(signed) *M. O. Norman*,
Correspondent, Harby National School.

The Secretary,
Committee of Council on Education.

To the Right Honourable the Earl *Granville*, K.G., Lord President of the Council.

My Lord,

WE, the undersigned, being trustees and managers of the national school at Harby, beg respectfully to represent to your Lordship our very decided disapproval of the Revised Code, according to which Government aid is in future to be dispensed to parish schools.

1. In the first place we can regard the withdrawal of the money value of the certificates which have been granted to masters and mistresses, in no other light than a distinct breach of faith on the part of the Government towards such masters and mistresses.

2. In the second place, while we think the pupil-teacher system of the utmost value to the efficient management of national schools, we think the Revised Code goes near—in many cases at all events—to extinguish it. We cannot think that it will be found practicable, or that it is reasonable to expect that school managers, who are wholly voluntary agents, giving time, trouble, and money, without any remuneration, will ever accept the risk of paying pupil-teachers their salaries beforehand, a plan which will mulct the managers themselves should the pupil teachers fail to pass their examination, and which, at the same time, will withdraw one great stimulus from the pupil-teachers to exert themselves so as to secure success at their examinations.

3. We entirely disapprove of the principle of grouping the children by age, which seems to assume that all children are naturally, or may be made equal in abilities and attainments, which, as far as our observation goes, is wide of the truth, and which, we think, will have the effect of introducing utter confusion into schools.

4. We think it an entire mistake to make the attainments of the children in reading, writing, and arithmetic, the sole test of the efficiency of a school, and we think such mechanical attainments may be pushed forward, where education, in the true sense of the word, may have no existence.

 5. While

5 While we think the religious instruction of the children to be of paramount importance, and a subject which ought to occupy Her Majesty's Inspector's anxious attention, we find that the Revised Code seems to throw it wholly in the background.

For these and other reasons, we beg respectfully to represent to your Lordship our disapproval of the Revised Code, and to express our hope that your Lordship will withdraw it altogether.

We are, &c.,

(signed) *M. O. Norman,* Rector of Harby.
John Haywood, } Churchwardens of Harby. } Trustees of Harby School,
James Freck, }
And Four others.

Quernmore Church of England School.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords, Quernmore, near Lancaster, 1 January 1862.

We, the undersigned, being managers of the Quernmore Church of England School, under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our school, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination, such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty, and consequent unfairness into the distribution of grants; the grouping of the children by age, for instance, being an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the school.

3. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liability which is contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.

4. Because the money value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination will put both managers and teachers in a false position with reference to the children and their parents, which will tend, especially in the latter part of the school year, to the subversion of discipline.

5. Because the Revised Code draws for the first time a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend, as we believe, to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

6. Because, according to the best judgment we can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil-teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present; and the proposed arrangement between the pupil teachers and the managers appear to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

For these reasons we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *Elisha White.*
Wm. Garnett, per *William J. Garnett.*
John Edmondson.

To the Lord President, and Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

We, the undersigned, being managers of the North Curry Parochial Schools under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools; which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty, and consequent unfairness into the distribution of grants.

Amongst

Amongst the elements of such uncertainty, we would specify the following:—

(*a.*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.

(*b.*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads, or inclement seasons.

(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.

(*d.*) The nervousness of children, especially those of a very tender age.

(*e.*) The grouping of children by age, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children, to the neglect of those who, from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.

5. Because the money value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination will put both managers and teachers in a false position with reference to the children and their parents, which will greatly, especially in the latter part of the school year, tend to the subversion of discipline.

6. Because the Revised Code draws, for the first time, a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and secular instruction, and will tend (as we believe) to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

7. Because while, in our view, the provisions of the new Code will be injurious to the schools we represent, we see no probability of any counterbalancing advantage, such as the fostering of schools which at present receive no public aid. On the other hand, we believe that the new Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools which at present it is most difficult to support; and in the cases of infant schools, schools recently established, and schools in shifting populations, its pressure may amount to absolute destruction.

8. Because, according to the best judgment we can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present, and the proposed agreement between the pupil teachers and managers appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

9. Because we are strongly of opinion, that a measure productive of such large and sweeping changes as those contemplated by the new Code, ought not to be introduced without due notice and preparation. We do not think that the new Code, which amounts to an entire subversion of the existing system, is such a measure as ought to follow from the report of the Royal Commissioners for Education; and we are persuaded that the interests of education require that there should be no sudden shock or revolution in the manner of its administration, but that those engaged in it ought to be able to have confidence in the steadiness and consistency of the course which will be pursued.

For these reasons we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *W. G. Gibson*, M.A.,
Philip Foster,
And Three others.

North Curry, Somerset,
30 December 1861.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

We, the undersigned, being managers of the schools at Turvey, Bedfordshire, under inspection, beg most respectfully to submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations, which are as follow:—

We are of opinion,—

1. That the withdrawal of money value from the certificates of teachers will amount morally to a breach of faith.

2. That the education test will not reach the class for whom it is especially designed.

3. That too much is left to the discretion of inspectors.

4. That the distribution of the grant, according to the Code, will act unfairly on poor, as compared with rich schools.

5. That the provision to pupil-teachers will almost extinguish them as a class, and deteriorate their quality.

6. That the line of demarcation drawn by the Revised Code between the religious and the secular instruction, will tend to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

For these reasons we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *W. B. Russell*, Rector of Turvey.
Charles Longuet Higgins, M.A., Turvey Abbey.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Privy Council.

May it please your Lordship,

We, the undersigned, the managers of the Gainsborough Wesleyan School, beg respectfully to memorialise your Lordship on the Revised Code of Regulations issued by the Committee of Council on Education.

1. We have been the managers of the above-named school for several years, and have been in receipt of annual grants, which together with school pence and private benevolence, have enabled us to maintain it without serious financial difficulty.

2. We have an average attendance of 100 scholars in the mixed, and 70 in the infant department.

3. We apprehend, after a careful calculation, that under the new Code our annual deficiency would be upwards of 60 *l.* This would oblige us to close the infant department, and carry on the other very inefficiently.

4. We, your memorialists, most respectfully submit to your Lordship's consideration the reasons for our disapproval of the Revised Code:—

(*a.*) It will necessitate the closing of many schools for want of funds.

(*b.*) The income of other schools receiving Government aid will be greatly reduced; this deficiency can only be met in three ways: By raising the school fees, which would exclude the children of the poor, for whom elementary schools were established; by paying less to pupil-teachers, which would render it impracticable to obtain them; and by diminishing the salary of the teachers, at present barely sufficient to afford subsistence to themselves and families.

(*c.*) The test proposed in the new Code, as a basis for payment is unsound in principle, and highly detrimental to educational results.

(*d.*) The apprenticing of pupil-teachers to managers is injurious both to themselves and the school, and degrading to the teachers.

(*e.*) The terms of apprenticeship, especially that which limits the time of the pupil-teachers to six hours daily, will pave the way for insubordination, defective instruction, and constant fluctuation on the part of the apprentices, and greatly deteriorate the education given to the scholars.

(*f.*) The exclusion from the benefit of the grant, of all children who have once passed in Group IV. (new Code), will tend to increase the all but universally acknowledged evil, that children cannot be retained at school long enough to secure the ends of education.

(*g.*) The non-payment of the teachers' certificate money is unjust, when the conditions on which it was granted are fulfilled.

Such changes in the regulations discourage private benevolence, destroy confidence in the Government, and arrest the progress of national education.

We therefore pray that the Revised Code may be withdrawn.

We are, &c.
(signed) *E. Moulton*, Minister,
J. Morris, Minister,
And 10 others.

SWABY NATIONAL SCHOOL.

Rev. *C. J. Roberts* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Swaby, Alford, 6 January 1862.

We should be obliged by the accompanying petition being presented to their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education. We trust that the subject will be thoroughly reconsidered.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Roberts.*

The Secretary,
Committee of Council on Education.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

We, the undersigned, being managers of schools under inspection at Swaby, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons :—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under guidance of the present system.

2. Because we believe, that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination, such as that which is prescribed, will, of necessity, introduce uncertainty and consequent unfairness into the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty we would specify the following :—

(*a.*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.

(*b.*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads, or inclement seasons.

(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.

(*d.*) The nervousness of children, especially those of a very tender age.

(*e.*) The grouping of children by age; an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the school.

3. Because teachers will be tempted to neglect the dull, irregular, and backward.

4. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities, which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grants depends upon uncertainties over which they have no control.

5. Because the money value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination will put both managers and teachers in a false position with reference to the children and their parents, which will tend, especially in the latter part of the school year, to the subversion of discipline.

6. Because the Revised Code draws for the first time a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and secular instruction, and will tend, as we believe, to the neglect of the former and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

7. Because we are strongly of opinion that a measure productive of such large and sweeping changes as those contemplated by the new Code ought not to be introduced without due notice and preparation.

(signed) *Charles Richard Cameron*, Rector,
Thos. B. Stones, Manager,
And Four others.

To the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

The Memorial of the undersigned Managers and Subscribers of the schools in the city of Carlisle receiving Government aid,

Humbly showeth,—

That your memorialists have large and flourishing schools under their care, all of which have been well reported of by the Government inspectors from time to time.

That no fault has been found with their regulations, their masters, mistresses, or teachers, and that any suggestions of the inspectors have been, as far as possible, carried out.

Your memorialists believe that a large amount of intellectual, moral, and religious improvement has been effected by means of their schools on the dense and increasing manufacturing population of this city; and they would, therefore, deprecate any interruption to their progress or their efficiency as a great calamity, especially to the industrial classes.

That the several committees, masters, teachers, and pupil-teachers, have laboured together, and cheerfully contributed their time and money in the support of their schools, their buildings, fittings, and current expenses—upon the faith of the continuance of that Government aid which they have hitherto received upon their compliance with the published conditions.

That, notwithstanding all their present advantages, they cannot conceal the fact that the eleemosynary portion of their necessary income is not raised without great exertion, and often falls short of their requirements.

They cannot, therefore, but regard with great anxiety the introduction of the new Code of Regulations proposed by their Lordships, which threatens seriously to reduce the amount of money they receive in aid, while it imposes on them fresh expenses, and creates responsibilities which they could not possibly undertake.

It appears that some of the schools in this city would lose as much as one half, and some no less than two-thirds of the Government grant under the new Regulations, if enforced at the present moment.

Your memorialists submit that this deficit is no evidence of the present inefficiency of the schools, but is to be attributed partly to the great number of infants who would obtain no grant, but chiefly to the capricious nature of the test, the unfairness of the classification by age, and the total disregard of all those other and more valuable evidences of educational success which have hitherto been required in order to entitle teachers, managers, or children, to Government aid or reward.

Your memorialists conscientiously believe that the details of the proposed Code are such as to render any extended education of the children of the working classes an impracticable task; and in proportion as this Code is brought to bear on any school, they believe that in every department, excepting the mere technical attainments of reading, writing, and arithmetic, it must suffer serious deterioration, producing educational results inferior both in extent and quality to those at present attained.

Your memorialists cannot but add, before they close their objections to the pecuniary arrangements of this new Code, that the total suspension of all Government premiums, and promised pensions to certified masters, appears to your memorialists nothing less than a breach of faith with a large and most deserving class of persons, who, in reliance on the justice of the Committee of Council, and at great cost and labour to themselves, have devoted their time and talents to the honourable profession of teachers of the young.

Your memorialists would next call their Lordships' attention to the fact that, under the present system, no person can be employed in the service of education, nor in any way receive the least portion of the Government grant, until that Government is satisfied by examiners and inspectors that the religious element is secured. From the first application of the candidate for pupil-teacher, through all the grades in school and college, up to the highest honours and rewards of merit, proficiency in religious knowledge according to the views of the religious body to which the candidate belongs, is rigidly required, and failure in this is fatal. So in all school examinations nothing is to be had, no aids, no rewards are granted, unless the profrciency in religious attainments and moral conduct appear satisfactory to those appointed by the Committee of Council to investigate them. Masters, teachers, scholars, must all be tested, not by their attainments in the merely technical arts of reading, writing, and arithmetic, but in scriptural knowledge and moral conduct.

Your memorialists believe that this system has had a most beneficial effect, not only on those immediately concerned, but on the country at large.

Your memorialists cannot, therefore, conceal their profound regret that this principle of religious examination is wholly abandoned under the new Code.

(Preliminary Chapter, Rule 14.) "The inspectors do not interfere with the religious instruction, discipline, or management of schools, but are employed to verify the fulfilment of the conditions on which grants are made," *i. e.*, proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The religious instruction, discipline, and management are thus repudiated by Government as subjects of examination, and are left to the chances of local influences.

Your memorialists can regard this as nothing less than a Government system of secular education. Other parties, whether clergy, or ministers, or individual Christians, may, or may not, supply this essential element, but as far as Government is concerned, no religious instruction is required; aid is granted on the sole merit of secular education.

Thus the great principle for which your memorialists have ever contended, which was never for a moment abandoned by Lord Brougham, Earl Russell, or Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, nor by any of the magnates of modern popular education, is now for the first time repudiated, and the State pays only for attainments in secular education.

Your memorialists desire to interfere with no man's conscience on sacred subjects. They rejoice that, under the present system, all bodies of their Christian countrymen are entitled to receive their portion of State assistance in the matter of the education of the poor, and all have done so amicably and without jealousy of each other. But your memorialists solemnly appeal to Her Majesty's Government of this Christian country not to abandon, in the smallest degree, that great principle which has hitherto impregnated every action of the Privy Council of Education, viz., that no managers of schools, nor schools, nor instructors of youth, shall receive any Government aid until that Government is satisfied by actual examination by its agents, that the Word of God is not only "read," but taught in the schools; and that proficiency in religious knowledge is held to be at least of equal importance with any secular attainments.

Your memorialists, therefore, in conclusion, pray that in any measures adopted by their Lordships for the improvement of the schools in elementary knowledge, respect may be had to present engagements, and to the pecuniary difficulties of school managers, and that, under no circumstances, inspection on the subject of religious knowledge, school management, and moral attainments, may be abandoned.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

(signed) *Francis Close*, D.D., Dean of Carlisle, Chairman.
B. A. Marshall, M.A., St. Cuthbert's Parsonage, Carlisle, Chairman of the Fawcett Schools.
And 60 others.

TOWERSEY NATIONAL SCHOOL, BUCKS.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

WE, the undersigned, being managers of a school under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.
2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination, such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty and consequent unfairness into the distribution of grants.
3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools.
4. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.
5. Because the Revised Code draws for the first time a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend (as we believe) to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.
6. Because, according to the best judgment we can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil-teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present; and the proposed agreement between the pupil-teachers and managers appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

For these reasons, we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *John Browne*, Minister.
Edward Griffin.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President and Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the undersigned Certificated Elementary Teachers in British and Wesleyan Schools in Bristol and its vicinity.

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists have qualified themselves for your Lordships' certificates of merit; some of them by an apprenticeship and training of seven years; some by entering training schools at their own expense, having previously relinquished remunerative employments; and others by long and successful labour in conformity with the provisions of the former Code.

That your memoralists were induced thus to qualify themselves on the distinct understanding, that so long as they fulfilled the prescribed conditions, they would be entitled to an augmentation of income, varying from 10 *l.* to 30 *l.* per annum.

That by the terms of your Lordships' Minute as set forth in the augmentation broad sheet, these grants were made by post-office orders, payable to the teachers themselves, belonged exclusively to the teachers, not to the general funds of the school; and that your Lordships could not sanction any corresponding reductions in the previous salary of your memorialists, even though more than sufficient to fulfil the conditions of the particular grant.

That the Minutes of 1846-7 secured to your memorialists certain payments on account of special instructions to pupil-teachers for seven and half hours per week.

That by the Minutes of 1846, it was provided that pensions should be granted to incapacitated and deserving teachers, and by the Code of 1860, a sum of 6,500 *l.* is fixed upon as a limit to the amount, which is to be appropriated annually for that purpose.

The new Code cancels all these definite engagements, and leaves your memorialists without any claim whatsoever to any portion of the grants that may be made by your Lordships to the managers.

That this will cause such a serious diminution in the incomes of most, if not all, of your memorialists, that they will be utterly unable to maintain their present position and influence, and thus many of them will be compelled to abandon the profession.

That your memorialists venture respectfully to express their conviction, that the operation of the Revised Code will prove detrimental to elementary education; but as this falls more properly within the province of the managers of schools, they will not intrude their opinions on the subject.

Under these circumstances, your memorialists earnestly pray your Lordships to reconsider the subject of their certificate and other augmentation grants, the withdrawal of which they cannot regard in any other light than an act of injustice, which they have not merited, and which they could never have looked for at the hands of Her Majesty's Government.

(signed) *A. Seaton*, Lewin's Mead School, British.
R. Bancroft, Kingswood, Wesleyan,
And 19 others.

Rev. *R. Durnford* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K.G.

My Lord, Rectory, Middleton, Manchester, 7 January 1862.

I BEG leave to enclose a memorial to your Lordship from the clergy and managers of national and infant schools within the Deanery of Bury, which comprises a large and very populous district of Lancashire.

The memorialists state their objections to the Revised Code, with the sincere wish that, by explanation and modification, they may be entirely or in great part removed; and they entreat your Lordship's attention not only to the objections, but to the suggestions as to the conditions of grants which they have ventured to make at the end of their memorial.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Durnford*, Rural Dean.

To the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Clergy and Managers of Schools within the Rural Deanery of Bury, in the County of Lancaster.

Sheweth,

THAT your memorialists in reference to the Revised Code of July 29th, 1861, admit that there is no unfairness in the abstract principle that the Parliamentary grant be distributed according to the results of attendance and intellectual proficiency, ascertained, by examination.

But they beg leave respectfully to represent that the mode in which this principle is applied by the Revised Code is open to serious objections.

If schools are to be judged by the results of examination in combination with a certain regularity of attendance, your memorialists submit that managers of schools should be allowed to obtain these results in the way most convenient to themselves. That they should not be compelled, in all cases, to employ certificated masters, or be tied to a specified number of pupil-teachers; but that the efficiency of the schools, as determined by inspection of the scholars, and the report of the inspector as to books, apparatus. and discipline, should be the conditions of Government assistance.

Provided always, that the inspector should ascertain that the scholars are duly instructed in the elements of religious knowledge; a point which, your memorialists observe, is omitted in the Revised Code.

Your memorialists farther submit, that while the responsibilities of managers are greatly increased by the Revised Code, inasmuch as managers are required to pay all pupil-teachers in advance, as well as to bear other incidental expenses, the uncertainty of Government assistance is increased in even greater proportion, so that your memorialists are convinced it will be difficult, indeed often impossible, to find managers willing to run the risk of such an outlay.

Your memorialists would urge that, on account of the migratory character of the population, it is not expedient in manufacturing districts to require 100 attendances before the school is entitled to payment for a child; nor to insist on 16 attendances within 31 days of the period of examination.

That it appears to your memorialists highly injudicious and injurious to refuse payment for scholars once passed in group 4, inasmuch as by this regulation no inducement is held out to managers and teachers to retain such children in their schools.

Your memorialists maintain that the plan of classing children in groups according to age without reference to proficiency, is contrary to all experience; impracticable with any hope of success; calculated to promote endless confusion; unjust to forward, discouraging to backward children.

Your memorialists in no wise distrust or question the general impartiality of Her Majesty's Inspectors, nevertheless, to guard against mistaken or arbitrary decisions, they request that the same mode of appeal from the inspectors' decision, which is provided in clause 46, may be extended to cases falling under 47.

Your memorialists humbly suggest, that the principle of attendance and proficiency might be introduced with less injury to existing schools, and with a less violent shock to the system hitherto pursued by the Committee of Council on Education, and embodied in a code little more than 12 months old, if a capitation grant were made in part, as it is now made, for attendance only; and in part depending on the report of the inspector; it being understood

understood that the whole amount of the grant per child should not exceed the maximum fixed by the Revised Code.

Your memorialists submit that the very fact of regular attendance, involving, as it does, in any well-managed school habits of order, discipline, cleanliness, and obedience, is of great value in itself, and may fairly claim consideration, independent of intellectual results.

Thus managers would be able to calculate on a certain amount of grant on which they could rely, it not being liable to be affected by the numerous and perplexing drawbacks enumerated in 40–47.

Your memorialists, in making this suggestion, have specially in view the case of infant schools, which are in this district of the first importance; and yet, under the Revised Code, as it now stands, would be fairly discouraged.

Your memorialists are persuaded that it is utterly unreasonable to apply to infant schools the conditions laid down under Group 1 (43), and cannot but suppose that some explanation will be forthcoming to remove the apparent impracticability of so testing children of such tender age.

(signed) *Richard Durnford,* Rural Dean, Rector of Middleton,
and
Manager of the National and Infant Schools in Middleton.
Thomas Ashton, J. P., Manager of ditto.
And 63 others.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

From the Trustees of Parson Cross School, in Ecclesfield Parish, Yorkshire.

My Lords,

WE, the undersigned, being managers of schools under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination, such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty and consequent unfairness into the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty we would specify the following:—

(*a.*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.

(*b.*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads, or inclement seasons.

(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.

(*d.*) The nervousness of children, especially those of a very tender age.

(*e.*) The grouping of the children by age, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children, to the neglect of those who, from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.

5. Because the money value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination will put both managers and teachers in a false position with reference to the children and their parents, which will tend, especially in the latter part of the school year, to the subversion of discipline.

6. Because the Revised Code draws, for the first time, a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend (as we believe) to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

7. Because, while in our view the provisions of the new Code will be injurious to the schools which we represent, we see no probability of any counterbalancing advantage, such as the fostering of schools which at present receive no public aid. On the other hand, we believe that the new Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools which at present it is most difficult to support; and in the cases of infant schools, schools recently

established, and schools in shifting populations, its pressure may amount to absolute destruction.

8. Because, according to be best judgment we can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present; and the proposed agreement between the pupil teachers and managers appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

9. Because we are strongly of opinion that a measure productive of such large and sweeping changes as those contemplated by the new Code ought not to be introduced without due notice and preparation. We do not think that the new Code, which amounts to an entire subversion of the existing system, is such a measure as ought to follow from the Report of the Royal Commissioners for Education; and we are persuaded that the interests of education require that there should be no sudden shock or revolution in the manner of its administration, but that those engaged in it ought to be able to have confidence in the steadiness and consistency of the course which will be pursued.

For these reasons, we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

Alfred Gatty, D.D., Vicar of Ecclesfield.
William Smith, *William Denton*, and three others, Managers and Trustees of Parson Cross School, in Ecclesfield Parish.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

From the Trustees of the Infant School, Ecclesfield, Yorkshire.

My Lords,

We, the undersigned, being managers of schools under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools; which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty, and consequent unfairness, into the distribution of grants. Among the elements of such uncertainty, we would specify the following:—

(*a.*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.

(*b.*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads, or inclement seasons.

(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.

(*d.*) The nervousness of children, especially those of a very tender age.

(*e.*) The grouping of the children by age, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools, teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children, to the neglect of those who, from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty over which they have no control.

5. Because the money value attached to each child likely to pass the examination will put both managers and teachers in a false position with reference to the children and their parents, which will tend, especially in the latter part of the school year, to the subversion of discipline.

6. Because the Revised Code draws for the first time a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend (as we believe) to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

7. Because while, in our view, the provisions of the new Code will be injurious to the schools which we represent, we see no probability of any counterbalancing advantage, such as the fostering of schools which at present receive no public aid. On the other hand, we believe that the new Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools which

at

at present it is most difficult to support; and in the cases of infant schools, schools recently established, and schools in shifting populations, its pressure may amount to absolute destruction.

8. Because, according to the best judgment we can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present, and the proposed agreement between the pupil teachers and managers appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

9. Because we are strongly of opinion that a measure productive of such large and sweeping changes as those contemplated by the new Code ought not to be introduced without due notice and preparation. We do not think that the new Code, which amounts to an entire subversion of the existing system, is such a measure as ought to follow from the Report of the Royal Commissioners for Education, and we are persuaded that the interests of education require that there should be no sudden shock or revolution in the manner of its administration, but that those engaged in it ought to be able to have confidence in the steadiness and consistency of the course which will be pursued.

For these reasons, we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *Alfred Gatty*, D. D., Vicar of Ecclesfield,
John Jeffcock, Cowley Manor,
And two others.
} Trustees of the Infant School at Ecclesfield.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

From the Trustees of Shire Green School.

My Lords,

We, the undersigned, being managers of schools under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination such as that which is prescribed will of necessity introduce uncertainty, and consequent unfairness, into the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty, we would specify the following:—

(*a.*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.
(*b.*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads, or inclement seasons.
(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.
(*d.*) The nervousness of children, especially those of a very tender age.
(*e.*) The grouping of the children by age, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children, to the neglect of those who, from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.

5. Because the money value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination will put both managers and teachers in a false position with reference to the children and their parents, which will tend, especially in the latter part of the school year, to the subversion of discipline.

6. Because the Revised Code draws for the first time a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend (as we believe) to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

7. Because while, in our view, the provisions of the new Code will be injurious to the schools werepresent, we see no probability of any counterbalancing advantage, such as the fostering of schools which at present receive no public aid. On the other hand, we believe that the new Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools which at present it is most difficult to support; and in the cases of infant schools, schools recently established, and schools in shifting populations, its pressure may amount to absolute destruction.

8. Because, according to the best judgment we can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil-teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present; and the proposed agreement between the pupil-teachers and managers appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

9. Because we are strongly of opinion that a measure productive of such large and sweeping changes as those contemplated by the new Code ought not to be introduced without due notice and preparation. We do not think that the new Code, which amounts to an entire subversion of the existing system, is such a measure as ought to follow from the Report of the Royal Commissioners for Education; and we are persuaded that the interests of education require that there should be no sudden shock or revolution in the manner of its administration, but that those engaged in it ought to be able to have confidence in the steadiness and consistency of the course which will be pursued.

For these reasons, we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *Alfred Gatty*, D. D., Vicar of Ecclesfield, *Wm. Denton*, And two others. } Managers and Trustees of Shire Green School, in Ecclesfield Parish.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education, from the Trustees of the Feoffees' School at Ecclesfield.

My Lords,

WE, the undersigned, being managers of schools under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations. We object, for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination, such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty, and consequent unfairness into the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty, we would specify the following:—

(*a.*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.

(*b.*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads, or inclement seasons.

(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.

(*d.*) The nervousness of children, especially those of a very tender age.

(*e.*) The grouping of the children by age, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children to the neglect of those who, from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.

5. Because the money value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination will put both managers and teachers in a false position with reference to the children and their parents, which will tend, especially in the latter part of the school year, to subversion of discipline.

6. Because the Revised Code draws, for the first time, a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend (as we believe) to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

7. Because while, in our view, the provisions of the new Code will be injurious to the schools which we represent, we see no probability of any counterbalancing advantage, such as the fostering of schools which at present receive no public aid. On the other hand, we believe that the new Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools which at present it is most difficult to support; and in the cases of infant schools recently established, and schools in shifting populations, its pressure may amount to absolute destruction.

8. Because, according the best judgment we can form, the arrangement for the instruction of pupil teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present,

present, and the proposed agreement between the pupil teachers and managers appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

9. Because we are strongly of opinion that a measure productive of such large and sweeping changes as those contemplated by the new Code ought not to be introduced without due notice and preparation. We do not think that the new Code, which amounts to the entire subversion of the existing system, is such a measure as ought to follow from the Report of the Royal Commissioners for Education; and we are persuaded that the interests of education require that there should be no sudden shock or revolution in the manner of its administration, but that those engaged in it ought to be be able to have confidence in the steadiness and consistency of the course which will be pursued.

For these reasons, we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *Wm. Smith,* *John Denton,* *John Jeffcock,* Trustees of the Feoffees School, at Ecclesfield.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

From the Trustee and Manager of Lound School.

My Lords,

We, the undersigned, being managers of schools under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination such as that which is prescribed will of necessity introduce uncertainty, and consequent unfairness, into the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty, we would specify the following:—

(*a.*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.

(*b.*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads, or inclement seasons.

(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.

(*d.*) The nervousness of children, especially those of a very tender age.

(*e.*) The grouping of the children by age, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children, to the neglect of those who, from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.

5. Because the money value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination will put both managers and teachers in a false position with reference to the children and their parents, which will tend, especially in the latter part of the school year, to the subversion of discipline.

6. Because the Revised Code draws, for the first time, a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend (as we believe) to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

7. Because while, in our view, the provisions of the new Code will be injurious to the schools which we represent, we see no probability of any counterbalancing advantage, such as the fostering of schools which at present receive no public aid. On the other hand, we believe that the new Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools which at present it is most difficult to support; and in the cases of infant schools, schools recently established, and schools in shifting populations, its pressure may amount to absolute destruction.

8. Because, according to the best judgment we can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present; and the proposed agreement between the pupil teachers and managers appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

9. Because we are strongly of opinion that a measure productive of such large and sweeping changes as those contemplated by the new Code ought not to be introduced, without due notice and preparation. We do not think that the new Code, which amounts, to the entire subversion of the existing system, is such a measure as ought to follow from the Report of the Royal Commissioners for Education; and we are persuaded that the

interests of education require that there should be no sudden shock or revolution in the manner of its administration, but that those engaged in it ought to be able to have confidence in the steadiness and consistency of the course which will be pursued.

For these reasons, we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *Alfred Gatty*, D. D., Vicar of Ecclesfield,
Trustee and Manager of Lound School,
Chapeltown, in Ecclesfield.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords. 9 January 1862.

WE, the undersigned, forming the committee and managers of the Abbey School, Barnwell, in the parish of St. Andrew-the-Less, in the town and county of Cambridge, humbly beg to address your Lordships on the subject of the "new Code." From their own experience, they view the changes therein proposed with serious apprehension. Because,

1. They feel it would affect most detrimentally their school; situated as it is in a semi-rural district, with a very poor population, which re-acts upon the children, causing a most irregular attendance.

2. The changes proposed would make such a serious reduction in the annual grants, that it would be totally impossible to continue to work the school in the same efficient manner.

3. They consider the examination according to age as impossible; since it could not be carried out in the daily working, and on the day of inspection would therefore make the greatest confusion.

4. They consider the weekly payment of pupil-teachers objectionable, as necessitating a liability few treasurers would incur: they conceive the six months' notice to terminate engagement as likely to lead to much unpleasantness.

5. They hold, that the grants being made dependent alone upon a satisfactory examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic, is a virtual ignoring of religious instruction.

6. The requiring attendance for 16 days before inspector's visit, they believe will tend to set a premium upon the children's attendance, which many parents will take advantage of. The uncertainty also of the day of inspection will render the fulfilment of this requirement well nigh impossible.

7. The withdrawal of augmentation grant they consider as certain to involve many deserving teachers in difficulty, and a proceeding which they were never led to expect. They therefore pray that a new code may be drawn up, in which religion shall have her proper place, the temporal interests of existing teachers considered, and the heavy responsibilities and difficulties which managers have to contend with shall not be increased.

(signed) *C. K. Robinson.*
Henry Collis.
And six others.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

WE, the undersigned, being managers of schools under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty, and consequent unfairness, into the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty, we would specify the following:—

(*a.*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.

(*b.*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads, or inclement seasons.

(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.

(*d.*) The nervousness of children, especially those of a very tender age.

(*e.*) The grouping of children by age, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children to the neglect of those who, from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because

4. Because managers cannot be expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.

5. Because the money-value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination will put both managers and teachers in a false position with reference to the children and their parents, which will tend, especially in the latter part of the school year, to the subversion of discipline.

6. Because the Revised Code draws, for the first time, a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend (as we believe) to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of children.

7. Because while, in our view, the provisions of the new Code will be injurious to the schools which we represent, we see no probability of any counterbalancing advantage, such as the fostering of schools which at present receive no public aid. On the other hand, we believe that the new Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools which at present it is most difficult to support; and in the cases of infant schools, schools recently established, and schools in shifting populations, its pressure may amount to absolute destruction.

8. Because, according to the best judgment we can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil-teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present; and the proposed agreement between the pupil-teachers and the managers appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

9. Because we are strongly of opinion, that a measure productive of such large and sweeping changes as those contemplated by the new Code ought not to be introduced without due notice and preparation. We do not think that the new Code, which amounts to an entire subversion of the existing system, is such a measure as ought to follow from the Report of the Royal Commissioners for Education; and we are persuaded that the interests of education require that there should be no sudden shock or revolution in the manner of its administration, but that those engaged in it ought to be able to have confidence in the steadiness and consistency of the course which will be pursued.

For these reasons, we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *Nath. Catlin*, Treasurer.
Ralph Clutton, Vicar.
And seven others.

Park Chapel, Chelsea, National Schools—Park Chapel, Chelsea, Infant Schools.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

We, the undersigned, being managers of the above schools under inspection, earnestly entreat your Lordships not to persevere in pressing forward the Revised Code of Regulations.

Not to trouble your Lordships with the many reasons which might be urged in detail, we have no doubt such are the elements of uncertainty introduced by that Code into the distribution of grants, that, from one cause or another, the aid afforded us would be materially diminished; and, as it is, we have no little difficulty in keeping our donations and subscriptions up to the necessary mark. We could not therefore undertake the serious pecuniary responsibility to which the Revised Code would make us liable; and we should be compelled, however reluctantly, at once to abandon our schools, or at least to surrender them to such a class of teachers as the curtailed means might enable us to procure; whilst we earnestly implore your Lordships not to treat lightly our conviction that, in numberless cases, and not improbably in our own, the insisting upon the Revised Code can only issue in the absolute destruction of the schools.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Joseph Guadhart*,
Minister of Park Chapel, Chelsea.
Frederick Richard Tape,
Secretary to School Committee.
And four others.

Rev. *John Evans* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K. G.

My Lord, Rectory, Machynlleth, 11 January 1862.

I beg leave to forward to your Lordship the accompanying petition from the managers and subscribers of the national schools in the deanery of Cyfeiliog, in the diocese of Bangor, in reference to the Revised Code of Education.

And I have, &c.
(signed) *John Evans*,
Rural Dean.

The Lord President,
Committee of Council on Education.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President and the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council on Education.

The respectful Petition of the Managers and Subscribers of the National Schools below mentioned, in the rural Deanery of Cyfeiliog, in the Diocese of Bangor,—

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists fully recognise the importance of a gradual and well-considered mode of rendering the Parliamentary grant for education more simple and effective; but they regard with apprehension the hasty and sweeping changes announced in the Revised Code, regarding which the promoters of education were in no ways consulted.

That to withdraw from elementary schools every kind of Government aid except capitation grants, will suddenly reduce to a serious extent the amount of public aid; and that this rule would operate most prejudicially in those districts which stand most in need of public assistance.

That the pecuniary responsibility which it will entail on the managers of schools, and the uncertainty as to the amount of the grant to be received, will render them in many cases unable or unwilling to carry on their schools, particularly in the poorer districts.

That the change proposed in the system of pupil teachers will render them restless and undecided; that it will diminish the number of candidates for the office; that the managers will be induced to employ fewer pupil teachers, and that thereby the discipline of the school will be impaired.

That the proposed disallowance of a money value on the certificates of teachers seems at variance with an implied engagement made with them; and that your memorialists venture to urge that the moral claims of those may be respected who, as a class, have carried out with fidelity and success the system to which the Government and themselves were mutually pledged.

That for these reasons your memorialists earnestly request your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

On the part of the Machynlleth National School,

(signed) *Vane*, Plâs Machynlleth.
Harriet Edwards, Plâs Machynlleth.
And 12 others.

On the part of Dylife National School,

(signed) *David Davies*, Incumbent, Dylife.
Francis L. Byrne, Dylife.

On the part of Llanbrynmair National School,

(signed) *John W. Kirkham*, Rector of Llanbrynmair.
William Brees, Churchwarden.
And 2 others.

On the part of Darowen National School,

(signed) *David Parry*, Rector of Darowen.
Evan Pughe, *William Evans*, } Churchwardens.

On the part of Cemmaes National School,

(signed) *W. G. Davies*, Rector of Cemmaes.
Evan Jones, Churchwarden.
And 11 others.

On the part of Mallwyd National School,

(signed) *E. Edwards*, Rector, Mallwyd.
Hugh Jones, Denàs Mowddwy.
And five others.

On the part of Llanymowddwy National School,

(signed) *John Williams*, Rector of Llanymowddwy.
Thomas Davies Pennant, Churchwarden.
Henry Williams Fyychaf, Farmer.

LOUGHTON RURAL SCHOOL, N. E., ESSEX.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

WE the undersigned, being managers of the above named school under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our school, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination, such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty and consequent unfairness into the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty, we would specify the following:—

(*a.*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.

(*b.*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads, or inclement seasons.

(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.

(*d.*) The nervousness of children, especially those of a very tender age.

(*e.*) The grouping of the children by age, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our school. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children, to the neglect of those who, from dulness, irregularity of attendance or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty over which they have no control.

5. Because the money value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination, will put both managers and teachers in a false position with reference to the children and their parents, which will tend, especially in the latter part of the school year, to the subversion of discipline.

6. Because the Revised Code draws for the first time a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend (as we believe) to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

7. Because while, in our view, the provisions of the new Code will be injurious to the school which we represent, we see no probability of any counterbalancing advantage, such as the fostering of schools which at present receive no public aid. On the other hand, we believe that the new Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools which at present it is most difficult to support; and in the cases of infant schools, schools recently established, and schools in shifting populations, its pressure may amount to absolute destruction.

8. Because, according to the best judgment we can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil teachers under the new Code, are greatly inferior to those existing at present; and the proposed agreement between the pupil-teachers and managers appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

9. Because we are strongly of opinion, that a measure productive of such large and sweeping changes as those contemplated by the new Code, ought not to be introduced without due notice and preparation. We do not think that the new Code, which amounts to an entire subversion of the existing system, is such a measure as ought to follow from the Report of the Royal Commissioners for Education; and we are persuaded that the interests of education require that there should be no sudden shock or revolution in the manner of its administration, but that those engaged in it ought to be able to have confidence in the steadiness and consistency of the course which will be pursued.

For these reasons we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *John Whitaker Maitland,*
Rector of Loughton.

Jno. Williams,
Debden Hall, Loughton, Churchwarden.
(And three others.)

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

We, the undersigned managers of the St. Paul's Wesleyan Schools, Bangor, which schools are under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination, such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty and consequent unfairness in the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty, we would specify the following:—

(*a.*) The day appointed may be unfavourable.

(*b.*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads, or inclement seasons.

(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.

(*d.*) The nervousness of children, especially those of very tender age.

(*e.*) The grouping of the children by age, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children, to the neglect of those who, from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.

5. Because the money value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination will put both managers and teachers in a false position with reference to the children and their parents, which will tend, especially in the latter part of the school year, to the subversion of discipline.

6. Because the Revised Code draws for the first time a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend (as we believe) to the neglect of the former, and its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

7. Because while, in our view, the provisions of the new Code will be injurious to the schools which we represent, we see no probability of any counterbalancing advantage, such as the fostering of schools which at present receive no public aid. On the other hand, we believe that the new Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools which it is most difficult to support; and in the cases of infant schools, schools recently established, and schools in shifting populations, its pressure may amount to absolute destruction.

8. Because, according to the best judgment we can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil-teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present; and the proposed agreement between the pupil-teachers and managers appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

9. Because we are strongly of opinion that a measure productive of such large and sweeping changes as those contemplated by the new Code, ought not to be introduced without due notice and preparation.

We do not think that the new Code, which amounts to an entire subversion of the existing system, is such a measure as ought to follow from the Report of the Royal Commissioners for Education; and we are persuaded that the interests of education require that there should be no sudden shock or revolution in the manner of its administration, but that those engaged in it ought to be able to have confidence in the steadiness and consistency of the course which will be pursued. For these reasons we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *Samuel Davies*, Wesleyan Minister.
John Hugh Evans, Wesleyan Minister.,
(And 11 others).

ASPLEY GUISE NATIONAL SCHOOL.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

WE the undersigned, being managers of schools under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination, such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty and consequent unfairness into the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty, we would specify the following:—

(*a.*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.
(*b.*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads, or inclement seasons.
(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.
(*d.*) The nervousness of children, especially those of a very tender age.
(*e.*) The grouping of children by age, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children, to the neglect of those who, from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.

5. Because the money value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination will put both managers and teachers in a false position with reference to the children and their parents, which will tend, especially in the latter part of school year, to the subversion of discipline.

6. Because the Revised Code draws for the first time a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and secular instruction, and will tend (as we believe) to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

7. Because, according to the best judgment we can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil teachers under the new Code, are greatly inferior to those existing at present; and the proposed agreement between pupil-teachers and managers appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

For these reasons we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *T. Vaux Moore*, *John Robinson*, (And two others) } Managers of the Aspley Guise National School.

Rev. *W. B. Hopkins* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, The Vicarage, Wisbech, 15 January 1862.

I BEG leave to enclose a memorial on the subject of the Revised Code of Regulations addressed to their Lordships of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education by the managers of the Wisbech National Schools.

I shall feel greatly obliged if you will have the kindness to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial, and to present it in the proper quarter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. B. Hopkins.*

To the Secretary,
&c. &c.

P. S.—I beg leave to call attention to the fact that the memorial is signed by every manager of the schools, and that it was adopted at a meeting of the school managers regularly convened.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

My Lords,

1. We, the undersigned managers of the Wisbech National Schools, which are under Government inspection, beg leave most respectfully to submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

2. We notice with satisfaction that no change is proposed in the conditions which regulate the grants made to establish elementary schools. It is obvious that the parents of poor children cannot establish schools for themselves; and therefore it is of the highest importance that liberal assistance under proper regulations should be granted for this important object.

3. We beg leave, however, to remark with unfeigned regret and lively apprehension upon the probable effects of that portion of the new regulations which deals with grants for normal schools and certificated teachers. We think it a very sound element in the policy of the old code, that great facilities were offered for the training of efficient teachers, and that augmentations of salary were granted to those who by diligence and self-denial had succeeded in qualifying themselves for the possession of a certificate. It would remove much of the repugnance with which we regard those provisions of the Revised Code which relate to these grants, if security were given that the training colleges shall be maintained, that the certificate shall still have a money value, and that the provisions of the former Code as to pupil-teachers be retained. Everything depends upon a supply of well qualified teachers; and it is impossible for private benevolence to maintain the costly machinery of training colleges. Should the assistance granted to normal schools be materially diminished, some of them must become less efficient, and others must be entirely closed. We think also that one great stimulus which induces the pupil-teacher to persevere in the path he has chosen, is the prospect of a desirable future position, and that the augmentation grant is a very suitable reward for the self-denying efforts which he and his guardians must make in the earlier stages of his career.

4. We venture also to submit that the proposed arrangements for apprenticing and for instructing pupil-teachers are inferior to those now in force as tending to make pupil-teachers too independent of their employers, and as removing a direct incentive to exertion, besides being in themselves objectionable. We beg leave also, to protest against the method proposed for forcing the managers of schools to assume existing liabilities for apprenticeships now in progress, and to declare as managers that we will rather forego the grant than bind ourselves by the form of agreement with pupil-teachers, prescribed in the Revised Code. As managers of large schools, we are already liable to pecuniary claims which we are no more morally bound to provide for, than any other owners of property or other persons interested in the district; and we decline voluntarily to assume a further and undefined liability for the relief of the country at large, which is, or ought to be, as much interested in providing a sound and useful education for the poor as we are.

5. With regard to the other parts of the plan proposed in the Revised Code, we do not object to have our schools tested by their results, but we respectfully submit that many parts of the Revised Code will not bear the test of actual experience. The most salient points to which we object on practical grounds are these:—

1. The making the whole grant depend upon an examination and inspection conducted upon one day in the year, which may prove an unfavourable one.

2. The grouping of children by age, an arrangement which must effectually disorganise the school on the day of inspection.

3. The absolute impossibility of bringing infants of three years old up to the standard of the Code.

4. The impossibility of making any allowance for the nervousness of children, and the difficulty they always find in understanding the questions of a strange examiner.

5. The varying standards which must be set up by different examiners.

6. We think it important that your Lordships should carefully consider that the Revised Code offers a strong motive both to managers and teachers to refuse to educate very young or very backward children. If such children be admitted, they are a certain tax upon the energy and time of the teacher, and it is almost equally certain that under the provisions of the Code they cannot deserve any capitation grant whatever. It is, therefore, too much to expect that such children will be readily received into elementary schools, inasmuch as their admission would necessarily involve a considerable drain upon the funds in consequence of the impossibility of bringing the remaining children up to the required standard without an increase of teachers.

7. We also deeply regret that a change which amounts to no less than a sweeping revolution, is introduced without notice. The country had no opportunity of considering the probable effects of this revolution, until the minute was promulgated, which has given it the force of law. No one has been allowed any time to make preparations for a change so radical. The minute comes upon the country more like the edict of an absolute ruler, than a well considered change introduced by a constitutional Government.

8. We

8. We have studied to be very brief that we may not seem to presume by claiming too large a share of your Lordships' time. We therefore beg leave to draw your Lordships' attention to the careful and elaborate memorial of the Committee of the Rochester Diocesan Training Institution at Hockerill, and also to the able and temperate letter of the Wesleyan Committee of Education.

9. We therefore respectfully pray your Lordships to suspend the Revised Code until its provisions shall have been further considered, and again revised.

(signed) *W. B. Hopkins*, Vicar of Wisbech.
Richard Young, Mayor.
(And 13 others.)

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The MEMORIAL of the Managers of the Wooburn National School, receiving aid from the Parliamentary Grant.

Showeth,

THAT, in the judgment of your memorialists, the Revised Code of Education is calculated to inflict serious injury on education throughout the country.

That, after the declarations in Parliament, in the month of July, by the Lord President, to the effect that the proposed new Minute "would be laid on the table as soon as possible, without any intention of taking immediate action thereon;" and, by the Vice-President, "we hope, by the kind assistance of the House, to give greater efficiency to the present system;" and "it leaves the whole present system of the Privy Council intact;" it is taking the country by surprise, to lay on the table, on the last day of the Session, and bring into immediate operation a new Code which effects such extensive alterations in every branch of elementary education.

Your memorialists therefore pray, that the operation of the new Code may be altogether suspended until there shall have been time for the discussion of the subject in Parliament,

(signed) *F. B. Ashley*, Chairman.
Jonathan Birch, } School Committee.
Charles Hawkins, }

EAST MEON NATIONAL SCHOOL, near Petersfield, Hants.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

WE, the undersigned, being managers of schools under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination, such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty and consequent unfairness into the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty we would specify the following:—

(*a.*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.
(*b.*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads or inclement seasons.
(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.
(*d.*) The nervousness of children, especially those of a very tender age.
(*e.*) The grouping of the children by age, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children to the neglect of those who, from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.

5. Because the money value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination will put both managers and teachers in a false position with reference to the children and their

parents, which will tend, especially in the latter part of the school-year, to the subversion of discipline.

6. Because the Revised Code draws for the first time a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend (as we believe) to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

7. Because, while, in our view, the provisions of the new Code will be injurious to the schools which we represent, we see no probability of any counterbalancing, such as the fostering of schools which at present receive no public aid. On the other hand, we believe that the new Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools which at present it is most difficult to support; and, in the cases of Infant schools, schools recently established, and schools in shifting populations, its pressure may amount to absolute destruction.

8. Because, according to the best judgment we can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil-teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present, and the proposed agreement between the pupil-teachers and managers appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

9. Because we are strongly of opinion that a measure productive of such large and sweeping changes as those contemplated by the new Code, ought not to be introduced without due notice and preparation. We do not think that the new Code, which amounts to an entire subversion of the existing system, is such a measure as ought to follow from the report of the Royal Commissioners for Education; and we are persuaded that the interests of education require that there should be no sudden shock or revolution in the manner of its administration, but that those engaged in it ought to be able to have confidence in the steadiness and consistency of the course which will be pursued.

For these reasons we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *T. C. Kemp*, Vicar.
J. H. Waddington, J. P.
(And 9 others.)

Mr. *W. Wigram*, to the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, K.G.

My Lord, Frognal, Hampstead, N. W., 22 January 1862.

By the direction of the committee of management of the Hampstead Parochial National schools, I forward the accompanying memorial on the subject of the Revised Code of 29 July 1861.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Woolmore Wigram*,
Secretary to the Committee.

A Memorial to the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education, from the Committee of Management of the Hampstead Parochial National Schools.

My Lord,

We beg to lay before the Committee of Council on Education the following considerations on the Revised Code of 29 July 1861.

1. That the Committee of Council, and the various committees of local managers are in fact partners in the work of educating the children of the labouring classes of this country; and that it is not just to subject local managers, who make no profit from success, to an exclusive pecuniary loss in case of failure from causes against which they cannot make provision in this work of common and national interest.

2. That all schools have a most important religious and moral mission to fulfil, above and beyond the work of intellectual education.

3. That if the Committee of Council pay for the education of children in secular subjects only, the inevitable effect of such a measure, in despite of any precautions which may be attempted, will be to subordinate religious and moral training to secular instruction.

4. That no examination, such as that proposed in the Revised Code, Article 44, and conducted in a single day, can satisfactorily test the work done in a school during the year last passed, inasmuch as it is impossible for Her Majesty's inspector to take account of the home influence exerted over the children, of their individual capacity, or of the state of their education when admitted into the school in which he finds them.

5. That it is most undesirable to render any large proportion of the earnings of a school dependent upon such an examination, for the following reasons:—

(*a.*) That school managers have no control over the removal of children by their parents.

(*b.*) The proposed scheme would divide every school into two parts, of which the one would be able to earn money for the funds, and the other would not.

(*c.*) It would give to parents, and even the children themselves, a control over the funds which they ought not to possess.

(*d.*) No provision could be made to meet the case of a shifting population, the occurrence of bad weather, of epidemic sickness, &c., &c.

(*e.*) Inspectors

(*e.*) Inspectors would have a discretionary power never yet exercised by the Committee of Council itself.

(*f.*) Endless disputes would be occasioned on the decisions of the inspectors.

(*g.*) A large increase must take place in the number of inspectors, that is, in an expentive agency employed, not in working, but solely in attempting to measure the work done.

6. That "grouping by age" is totally inapplicable to any school.

7. That the Revised Code will not improve the distribution of the Educational Grant, inasmuch as its provisions give no aid to new schools, and none to schools struggling under especial difficulties; at the same time they tend to remove from all schools children of above 11½ years of age; that they will exclude infants' schools almost entirely, and girls' schools to a very great degree from a share in the public money; that they will destroy the "Pupil-teacher system;" and thus cut off the future supply of certificated teachers.

8. That the proposal to deprive existing certificates of their pecuniary value is at variance with the principles laid down by the Committee of Council, "That Queen's scholars are not morally free to quit the profession of a teacher; they having been educated at the public expense for a profession understood to be that of their lives, and not only temporary."

9. That it is manifestly unreasonable to expect that school managers, even when able, should advance the whole of the school expenses if their being reimbursed the proportion which falls to the share of the Privy Council be left dependent upon the result of an examination of the school children.

10. Without entering into the effect of the Revised Code upon normal schools, we beg to record our convictions,—

(*a.*) That those most valuable institutions will be unable to obtain adequate subscriptions from the public, for the reasons given by Her Majesty's Commissioners. (Report, page 145.)

(*b.*) That two years' training at a Normal school is necessary for a teacher.

(*c.*) And to enter our respectful protest against the proposal to place boys and girls of 18 or 19 years of age in charge of small and of agricultural schools. (Revised Code, 84, 118, 119.)

11. It is our belief that in the recent discussions on this subject, justice has not been rendered to the existing system. Few persons are now aware of the difficulties with which it had to contend, or of the results which it has produced. We are convinced that Her Majesty's inspectors do possess already the power to secure that the lower classes be not neglected, nor the rudimentary subjects omitted. Their own reports for 1860 bear out this view, for it is there stated, that in schools examined,

Reading is taught "excellently," "well," "or fairly," in -	89 per cent.
Writing - - - - - - - - - - -	91 „
Arithmetic - - - - - - - - - - -	83½ „

For these reasons we entreat that the Revised Code of 29 July 1861 may be withdrawn. We shall acquiesce willingly in any modification of the existing rules which may be necessary; but we consider it indispensable to the interests of education that there should be no sudden shock or revolution in the system followed by the Government.

We are, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Ainger*, President of the Hampstead Parochial schools.
Alexander Rimington, Treasurer, ditto
(And 10 others.)

DEOPHAM NATIONAL SCHOOL.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords, Deopham, Wymondham, 21 January 1862.

WE, the undersigned, being managers of a school under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations. We object for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of public aid to schools, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination, such as is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty, and consequent unfairness into the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty we would specify the following:—

(*a.*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.

(*b.*) Children may be kept away by sickness or bad weather.

(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.

(*d.*) The grouping of the children by age, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general teaching in our school.

4. Because managers cannot fairly be expected to take upon themselves the heavy liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.

5. Because we believe that the new Code will press with the greatest severity upon rural schools, which at present it is most difficult to support; and in many of these schools its pressure may amount to absolute destruction.

6. Because the Revised Code draws for the first time a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend (as we believe) to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

For these reasons we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Code.

(signed) *Hibbert Wanklyn*, Vicar of Deopham, and Manager.
John Roberson, } Churchwardens and Managers.
Archibald Rowing, }

To the Right Honourable Lord *Granville*, President of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lord, Bristol, 20 January 1862.

The Committee of the Bristol Ragged School, St. James's Back, beg respectfully to call your Lordship's attention to the position in which they are placed by the new Code, and to request your serious consideration of it.

This school has, from its establishment, more than 15 years ago, been exercising an agency on a very low portion of the population, untouched, by reason of its condition, by the numerous educational establishments in the vicinity. It has from the first sought aid from the Parliamentary Educational Grant, and has, as far as possible, conformed to all the regulations of your honourable Council. Strenuous voluntary efforts have been made to support it, unsurpassed, and probably unequalled, by any pay schools assisted by the Council. Five in succession of Her Majesty's Inspectors have visited the school and reported to the Council. Each has borne testimony to the class of children being such as could not be admitted into other schools, and to the effect of the school in raising them from their low condition. The educational status of this, in common with other schools of the same kind, is low, and must always be so, from the condition and circumstances of the children; but the benefit they render to the children and to society is great; this has been acknowledged by Her Majesty's Inspectors, who have desired to obtain help for the school, though they have perceived that it was not in a position to obtain the same kind of help as other schools.

With the comparatively small pecuniary aid which has been given to this school from the Parliamentary grant, we have had great difficulty in maintaining it in its efficiency by the greatest exertion Our efforts have been sustained, by the hope that the recognition of the real wants of such a school having been made by the Minute of June 1856, and ragged schools having been distinctly recognised by name in the subsequent Minute of 1857, the special claim of this portion of the population would eventually be recognised by the Committee of Council on Education.

But the new Code entirely ignores the very existence of this class of schools, and the wants of the portion of the population for whom they are intended. We do not complain, like the managers of other schools, that annuities have been withdrawn from our masters, and that a teaching power which had been amply supplied to the school has been withdrawn, for we never had them. We do not complain of restrictions and conditions, which will make it very difficult to obtain as much help as before, for all help is now taken from us. We do not dispute the wisdom of the present Code, in adopting the principle of giving aid in proportion to results, for we desire that our school should be judged by its results, provided such results are asked for as can be obtained from it. Help of every kind is now withdrawn from this school, and we entreat for justice from your Lordships, and not only for the sake of our own school, but for a large portion of the population whose wants have been entirely ignored in the present Code.

The recent Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry respecting the "Education of Destitute Children," has elicited so large and important a body of evidence respecting the value and necessity of ragged schools, and the extent of that portion of the population on which they are intended to act, that it would be unnecessary to trouble your Lordship with a repetition of principles and facts which were established by that evidence. The extent and necessities of the class were then fully proved, and the importance of the agency of ragged schools was demonstrated. "A residuum exists," says the Report of the Committee, "which has not yet been reached by any other agency than a ragged school." Beside this residuum, the report states that there are also "the children of out-door paupers, destitute orphans, and deserted children, receiving out-door relief, ought to be provided for under

Mr.

Mr. Denison's Act, by the guardians of the poor; but it appears to be the opinion of those who have paid attention to the subject, that they are not likely to be so generally, unless the Act be so altered as to make it compulsory upon the guardians to enforce the child's being sent to school as a condition of relief." This large number of children, then, fed from the public purse are left to grow up without any provision for their education, and have, in general, no other resource than ragged schools; yet, while Parliament grants 30,000 *l.* per annum for the education of those who receive the added boon of clothing and lodging as in-door paupers, by the new Code help is now withdrawn from the only schools which offer a free education to the out-door pauper children. Another portion of the children untouched by the ordinary pay schools will, it is hoped by the Parliamentary Committee, be provided for by the Industrial Schools Act when it comes into full operation; but these are children who require legal compulsion to take them to the school, and are not therefore often found among those who frequent ragged schools. Out of between 300 and 400 children who were in the St. James's Back Ragged School during the last year, only two, and those irregular, attendants have been found to be fit subjects for an industrial school. The Committee recommend infant schools as a substitute for ragged schools: an infant school has formed an important department in our ragged school, and is equally excluded from help under the new Code.

The Parliamentary Committee does indeed appear to infer, from the fact that Lord Shaftesbury, the President of the London Ragged School Union, and that the Rev. Mr. Rogers is able to bring his ragged school under the Minutes of Council for pay schools, that other ragged schools may be maintained without help from Government, and that if they do require it they may obtain it under the same conditions as other schools. It must, however, be evident to your Lordship, that such individual opinions in persons possessing peculiar advantages, and acting in the case of Mr. Rogers, on a special locality, by no means affect the general question on which we ground our appeal for help.

We trust that your Lordship will give this subject your serious consideration, and will not disregard the strong and earnest expression of opinion made by the influential conference assembled last year on this subject exclusively, any more than the mass of evidence brought before the Parliamentary Committee, which, had time permitted, might have been strengthened by witnesses from every large city in England.

Hoping for a favourable answer from your Lordship,

We remain, &c.

M. D. Hill, Treasurer.
Mary Carpenter, Corresponding Secretary.
And two others.

Rev. *A. Birrell* to the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, K. G:

Oving Vicarage, Chichester, Sussex,
23 January 1862.

My Lord,

Allow me, a clergyman of the Church of England, who had for many years both a theoretical and practical knowledge of private and public education, and many opportunities of forming a judgment; and who, through propitious circumstances, can give a disinterested outline of the result of my experience, to offer a few remarks, and an opinion, upon the Revised Code of the Council on Education: my humble opinion is, that a Revised Code was necessary; and that, in respect to inspection, the Revised Code does not go far enough.

1. There are at least 15,500 pupil teachers, all asserting a vested interest in present payments, and a right to be educated as schoolmasters. These cannot be absorbed as schoolmasters: but, in a short time, there will be double, treble the number, an increasing army, not able to be employed in their especial work. What can be done with them? Whence are their payments to come? Parliament grants now nearly a million; soon it will be two millions of money, at the present rate of increase. Let this be borne in mind, that for 20 or 30 years the national and other schools went on well, exceedingly well, without paid pupil teachers; therefore, they might again.

2. With respect to training colleges for schoolmasters: if the present 15,500 pupil teachers are to be brought up as schoolmasters, the existing training colleges cannot contain one-fourth of the number; many more must be built. But there are already too many colleges, and too many students in them. I speak advisedly: before pupil teachers flocked in, there was often a difficulty in obtaining a school for the perfected student. Much more must it be so now. Take the number of parishes able to pay a certificated schoolmaster; and take the rate of mortality among the placed schoolmasters; and it is utterly impossible that all the masters produced yearly by the existing training colleges can be employed in schools.

3. As to the cost. At first, training colleges were supported solely by subscriptions and pupils' payments. Against this no one could say a word; because people have a right to subscribe, and parents to choose a calling for their children, if they are willing and able to pay for it. And so, there was not too large a number of students; and economy was the order of the day. But now, in some of the training colleges the subscriptions are less, the students' payments are less, while the Government grants amount to about two-thirds of the whole expenditure; the expenditure, in many cases, being much too great: the cost per

head being greater than the sum paid for many a gentleman's son, at many a gentleman's school, where rent has to be paid by the principal.

4. With all the expense, some of the training colleges, being like expensive boarding-schools, do not turn out practical working men, fit to teach the masses of the population. Complaints from the clergy and laity are numerous, that trained masters are difficult to deal with; to be directed, to be advised; that, if they do teach, a few of the scholars are got up for the inspector, while the greater number are neglected. The old capitation grant has to do with this. The few brought a grant; therefore, why trouble with the many? Or, at best, the teaching the few clever scholars is an easy labour; the teaching the dull, the idle, and the ignorant is drudgery—an occupation not sitting easily, only to be enforced, upon men of superior abilities or learning, in many cases.

5. Cannot Her Majesty's Inspectors of Church schools remedy the neglect of the lower scholars and other mismanagements? They cannot; they inspect with a halter round their necks: appointed with the concurrence of the Archbishop of the province, they lose their appointment when that concurrence is simply withdrawn. Are the inspectors of mines and factories appointed with the concurrence of the owners of the mines and factories, and do they only hold their several appointments during the continuance of that concurrence? Imagine a school inspector stopping the supplies of a school on account of the neglect of the lower classes; or, of a training college on account of lax discipline, under his circumstances.

6. But after so much spent upon training colleges, much of the money is thrown away; *i. e.*, it does not produce the desired results: many of the students give up the office of schoolmaster for other callings. Here is a simple fact. I have before me a list of all the students who were at a training college during a period of five years. They are in number, regularly trained, 32. Of the present occupation of the majority of two-thirds I cannot speak; but the other third, or more exactly, 12, have to my knowledge entered upon other modes of life—are no longer schoolmasters.

7. Begging it to be distinctly understood, that for some years I have had no communication with any of Her Majesty's Inspectors, or had to do with public or private tuition, save in that of my only child, and my little national school for young children in a distant part of my parish, I trust that my sense of public duty will be my excuse for having taken the liberty of addressing you.

I remain, &c.

(signed) *A. Birrell*, M. A., Vicar of Oving.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Granville,
President of the Council on Education.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President and the Lords of the Committee of Council for Education.

The Memorial of the Managers of the Gloucester British Schools,

Respectfuly showeth,

THAT your memorialists have carefully considered the provisions and regulations of the Revised Code for distribution of the Parliamentary Grant; and, while approving within certain limits the principle of payment for results, when such results can be fairly estimated, view with deep concern the general scheme and many details of this Code, believing they will be seriously prejudicial to that system of elementary education which has grown up and been maintained under the former Minutes, and which system they are of opinion has realized as much as could reasonably be anticipated.

That the classification by age, rather than by attainments, is wrong in principle, and contrary to the well-founded practice of all schools, which are naturally divided according to the several abilities of the children.

That the effect of this classification will be almost entirely to deprive schools of any aid in respect of infant children, by subjecting them to an examination which must be injurious to such children, and which generally they cannot be expected to pass.

That the withholding of the capitation on account of children who have once passed in Group 4, must operate directly to shorten their stay at school, and so to remove that class of children from instruction which it is most important to retain, seeing that they have reached an age when the results of past training become more rapidly developed, and that it is from this class that pupil teachers are, and must be, almost exclusively selected.

That the denial of the grant (by Clause 41 *a*) on account of children who have failed to make 16 attendances within 31 days of the inspector's visit, but may yet have attended with constant regularity up to that period, is unjust to the teacher and to the managers, on whom it is proposed to cast all the pecuniary risks. As the general efficiency of the teaching may be fairly estimated by the examination of those present, and many causes beyond the control of teacher or managers may keep away even the best scholars during the period stated, your memorialists are convinced that this regulation will tend only to paralyse and discourage the teacher's exertions, and to defeat that object which is put forward as the ground of these subversive changes.

Your memorialists deem it unnecessary to adduce more than two examples in which the capitation would be forfeited by the regulation last referred to, and by the grouping proposed,

proposed, in order to show their hardship and injustice:—A boy of nine years, whose previous training has been inefficient or altogether neglected, may enter the school during the year, receive the attention of a zealous master, and be exemplary in conduct and regularity of attendance, and yet be unable to pass the examination for Group III. Another (and such instances must be frequent in all large schools, especially in commercial and manufacturing districts), being among the most advanced scholars and regular in attendance, has completed the term allowed by his parents, and been by them removed during the year to earn wages; for neither of these could the schools obtain capitation.

That the limitation of the grant to those children who can be assembled for examination on one particular day, must render the school funds so dependent on the chances of weather, season, prevalence of sickness, and the accidental occurrence of other causes of disturbance, as to make any safe calculation of receipt impossible.

That with the risk of these contingencies beyond their control, the subjecting of school committees to the certain expenses, and requiring them weekly to make payments to pupil teachers, with the prospect of a most uncertain reimbursement and the chance of considerable loss, is to render their position so speculative and critical, that few will persevere under such discouragements; hence many of the best schools will be closed, or only kept open on a reduced and inferior scale.

That the change proposed in the apprenticeship of pupil teachers, and their payment weekly, will not only lessen their sense of responsibility, and remove a certain security for good conduct and attention to their studies; but by leaving them at liberty to terminate their engagement at pleasure, must act injuriously on the discipline and efficiency of the school, and sacrifice to a great extent the labour and ability of the teacher expended on them.

That the forfeiture of grant by Clause 47 *b*, which dictates a fixed proportion of teachers to children, is arbitrary and inconsistent with the principle of payment for results, because if these results are satisfactory to the inspector, the means by which they are attained cannot be a proper subject of inquiry.

That the withdrawal of the augmentation grant from certificated teachers without an equivalent is not justified by any general failure on their part, nor necessitated by any serious financial pressure.

That the whole amount of the annual grant under the Revised Code, being of an accidental character, throws upon the managers an undue pecuniary responsibility; and whereas a moral guarantee is required from them for the stability of the school during the whole given term of apprenticeships, it is only reasonable that they should have some more certain source of income than is provided for by the new Code. This may be effected by distributing the grant under two heads: the one part to depend (as the present capitation) on attendance, the other on the results of examination.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully but earnestly pray that the Revised Code may be withdrawn; that the present system of apprenticeship and annual payment by the Committee of Council be retained, and that such revision only be made of the existing Minutes as will afford sufficient guarantee for the efficiency of the teaching, without endangering the existence of the schools, or frustrating the just expectations of the teachers.

On behalf of the Gloucester British schools.

Edwin Sturge, Secretary.
Alfred Price, Treasurer.
And 4 others.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President and Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the undersigned elementary Teachers, holding Certificates of Merit, or conditionally entitled to do so, as having passed the prescribed Examinations,

Showeth,

That each pupil teacher on apprenticeship received from your Lordships a printed document, setting forth the advantages they would derive as certificated teachers, namely, augmentation to their salaries, varying from 10 *l.* to 30 *l.* annually. That document contained the following words:—

"These grants will be made by Post-office orders, payable to the teachers themselves. They belong exclusively to the teachers, not to the general funds of the school. Their Lordships cannot sanction corresponding reductions in the previous salaries of the teachers, even though more than sufficient to fulfil the conditions of the particular grant."

That many of your memorialists with great labour qualified themselves to teach drawing, under the promise of an additional allowance, varying in amount up to 8 *l.* annually.

That the Minutes of 1846–7, secured to your memorialists sums varying from 5 *l.* to 15 *l.* annually for giving special instruction seven and a half hours in the week to pupil teachers.

That while anxious that their personal interests should not be held to interfere with schemes of public usefulness, yet as the grants arising from certificates, and also from special instruction to pupil teachers, form a large portion of the income of your memorialists, the expectation of the receipt of which induced many, before the institution of Queen

scholarships, to spend considerable sums of money for training and other necessary preparation for their office, the withdrawal of which serves to destroy all faith in the proposals of the Government in its relation with your memorialists.

That by the Minutes of 1846, it was intimated that pensions would be allowed to incapacitated and deserving teachers; and by the Code of 1860, a sum of 6,500 *l.* is fixed upon as a limit to the amount which is to be appropriated annually for that purpose.

That your memorialists, as well as the managers of the schools under whose advice most of them entered on the profession of elementary teachers, had no doubt that these engagements were binding and permanent, and that their certificates would always carry a specific money value, so long as the teachers fulfilled the prescribed conditions; and this was no mere understanding on their part, it having received the strongest confirmation by the construction which your Lordships have put on the transaction, namely, that the teachers having been in part trained at the expense of the State, are bound to a life service, and are thereby precluded from obtaining public employment, except on condition of refunding the amount so expended upon them.

The new Code professes to cancel all these definite engagements, and thereby destroys altogether the specific money value of the certificates, while it gives no definite claims upon the managers of schools to any of the payments heretofore made to them.

That the new Code will be very injurious to most, if not to all, of your memorialists, lower their position and influence, and probably constrain many of them to leave the profession altogether.

That your memorialists venture respectfully to express their fears that other alterations in the new Code will prove detrimental to elementary education; but as this falls more properly within the province of the managers of schools, they will not intrude their opinions on the subject.

Under the above circumstances, your memorialists earnestly request your Lordships to reconsider the subject of their augmentation grants and other emoluments, the withdrawal of which they cannot regard in any other light than as an act of injustice, which they could never have looked for at the hands of Her Majesty's Government.

Wm. Bellamy, Norwich Diocesan Boys' School.
James Earl, St. Mark's, Lakenham, National School.
And 47 others.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND NATIONAL SCHOOLS, EDENBRIDGE, KENT.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

WE, the undersigned, being managers of schools under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:—

1. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the result of an examination such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce the like uncertainty and consequent unfairness into the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty, we would specify the following:—

(*a*) In this parish of Edenbridge, the children are kept at home by their parents for a long time during the harvest and hop-picking seasons. This of itself would greatly reduce the capitation grant. Besides this, our children being examined between the harvest and hop-picking seasons, not more than half could be collected; and many of the children who would have passed the examination will have lately left the school.

(*b*) Many of our children at Edenbridge live a considerable distance from the school, and the roads are often very bad; besides, they may be kept away by sickness and inclement seasons.

(*c*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.

(*d*) The nervousness of the children, especially those of a tender age.

(*e*) The grouping of the children by age, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of schools.

2. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools; which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children, to the neglect of those who, from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, where the payment of the grant

grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty over which they have no control.

5. Because, according to the best judgment we can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present, and the proposed agreement between the pupil teachers and managers appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

For these reasons, we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

V. F. Gore, M. A., Incumbent of Edenbridge.
F. R. Gore, Burne Hawe, Edenbridge.

Mr. *G. F. Knox* to the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, K. G.

St. George, Hanover-square, United Day Schools, 1, South-street,
My Lord, Grosvenor-square, 27 January 1862.

In obedience to the directions of the Board of Managers of these schools, I herewith enclose a copy of resolutions unanimously agreed to by them at their meeting this day, specially convened "to take into consideration the proposed new Minutes of Education"

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Frederick Knox*, Secretary.

The Right Honourable Lord Granville, President of the
Committee of Council on Education.

St. George, Hanover-square, United Day Schools,
1, South-street, Grosvenor-square, W.
27 January 1862.

At a Meeting of the Board of Managers, holden 27 January 1862.

PRESENT:

The Rev. Henry Howarth, B.D., Rector, in the Chair, &c. &c. &c.

On the motion of Dr. William Brewer, seconded by the Rev. Canon Nepean, it was unanimously resolved,—

1. "That, in the opinion of this Board, the system at present in operation for educating the children of the poor, while it has unquestionably given a valuable stimulus to the important work of education, has at the same time led to results which were not contemplated, and form a serious drawback upon its otherwise beneficent operation.

2. "That both the machinery and the cost are greatly disproportionate to the object proposed, which is presumed to be to give to the children of the poor such an amount of instruction as is suitable to their station; and sufficient, at the same time, to put it in their power to carry on their own education further, if Providence should open the way to a higher sphere.

3. "That the measure of instruction given gratuitously, or almost gratuitously, to that portion of the community who are unable to provide it for themselves, need not exceed teaching them to read well, to write well, and to perform the elementary operations of arithmetic; the religious instruction being left in the hands of those who are the authoritative channels for imparting it.

4. "That the present system operates with serious injustice to the industrial classes above the poor, who are taxed to pay for educational advantages to these, which the taxpayers cannot obtain for their own children, though willing to pay more pounds than the others pay shillings for them.

5. "The new Code is an honest attempt to remedy these and other evils, and with a view to such modifications as may bring it into good working order is deserving of a careful and candid examination."

On the motion of the Rev. Prebendary James, seconded by the Rev. Canon Nepean, it was unanimously resolved,—

"That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the chairman, be forwarded to the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education."

(signed) *Henry Howarth*, B. D., Chairman.

To the Right Honourable the Earl *Granville*, Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Managers of the Cheltenham British School,

Respectfully showeth,

That your memorialists have carefully considered the provisions and regulations of the "Revised Code," for distribution of the Parliamentary Grant, and while approving of the main principle advanced, "That payment should be made according to results," view with much concern many of the details of the Code, which they believe will, if carried into effect, be very injurious to the cause of popular education; and they beg to call your Lordship's attention to some of the details which appear to your memorialists to be so prejudicial.

That the classification for examination by age, rather than by attainments, is wrong in principle, and contrary to the practice of all schools, which are naturally classified according to the ability of the scholars.

That the effect of the Code will be to deprive schools of nearly every aid in respect of children between three and seven years of age; because it will subject them to an examination, which cannot but be injurious to children of so tender an age.

That withholding the capitation on account of children once passed in Group IV. must operate directly to shorten their stay at school, and so remove from school that class of children which it is of greatest importance to retain, as it is an age when improvement becomes more rapid, the instruction becomes more permanent in its influence, and it is from this class the pupil teachers must be exclusively selected.

That the denial of the grant on account of children under 11 years of age, unless they shall have made 16 attendances within one month of the inspector's visit, although they may have, with that exception, regularly attended the whole of the year, is unjust. As the general efficiency of a school may be fairly estimated by the examination of those present, and various causes beyond the teacher's control may keep away many of the scholars within the period stated, your memorialists take the liberty of suggesting—

That when any excuse, satisfactory to Her Majesty's Inspector, can be given for the absence of such scholars on the day of examination, that the capitation fee for them should be allowed, in proportion to the amount gained by the examined scholars.

That the compulsory clause, by which managers have to pay a certain sum weekly to the pupil teachers, will entail so heavy a tax upon them as to induce the most valuable persons to withdraw from so onerous a responsibility. That in addition thereto, the weekly payment would tend to weaken one of the influences under which the pupil teachers attend to their studies, because, having received their payments weekly, they would not fear a forfeiture of their stipend from inability to pass the inspector's examination.

Your memorialists would therefore suggest—

That the time of payment, as well as the amount, be left to the managers and parents of the pupil teachers.

That the clause in the indenture giving pupil teachers permission to terminate their engagement at any time, by six months' notice, and yet imposing a fine of 10 *l.* on the managers of the schools, should the engagement be so terminated, is unjustly inflicting a penalty upon the managers for an act over which they have no control.

Your memorialists suggest in relation to this point—

That the pupil teacher wishing to terminate his engagement be allowed to do so by giving six months' notice, terminable only at the date of the inspector's visit.

That as the whole amount of annual grants under the new Code is of an uncertain character, it throws upon the managers an undue pecuniary responsibility; and inasmuch as the Committee of Council require from school managers a moral guarantee that the school expenses for the whole given term of apprenticeship will be met, it is only reasonable that they should have some more certain source of income than is provided for by the new Code.

Your memorialists beg therefore to suggest—

That the grant should be made to consist of two portions, one to be paid as at present, upon attendance only, the other as the result of examination.

That the withdrawal of the augmentation grant paid to certificated teachers without an equivalent, being contrary to precedent, your memorialists beg to suggest—

That the amount conditionally promised to certificated teachers should continue to be paid to them direct, for a given term at least.

Your memorialists beg very respectfully to call the attention of your Lordship to the above suggestions, feeling confident that, if adopted, they will tend to make the new Code more acceptable to managers and teachers generally, and to more effectually secure the object aimed at, that of making the education of the children of the working classes more efficient, practical, and real.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

James Downing, Chairman.

William Garrett Lewis, Secretary.

Rev. *C. J. Camidge* to the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, K.G., Lord President of the Privy Council.

My Lord,

HAVING already appended my signature to a petition from the Clergy of the Rural Deanery of Wakefield, expressive of our dissatisfaction at the principles embodied in "the Revised Code," so entirely subversive of former Minutes of the Privy Council, I beg now to address your Lordship as manager of the national boys' and girls' schools in the parish of All Saints, Wakefield. And with all due respect I would call your Lordship's attention to the following points:—

1. The classification of the scholars, male and female, by age, appears to me impracticable, on account of the great disparity of the attainments of children of the same age, owing to natural ability, and entering school at various ages.

2. The complaint, both of inspectors and of managers, has long been, that children leave school at too early an age; whereas "the Revised Code" is obviously calculated to discourage their continuance in the school after the age of 11 years.

3. If all scholars, in order to entitle them to be examined by the inspector, must attend 16 times, at least, in the month immediately preceding such examination, many will be necessarily excluded, who, during the year have been most regular in their attendance, owing to illness, bad weather, and many other unforeseen obstacles.

4. The new regulation proposed for the payment of pupil teachers is already, to a very serious extent, discouraging parents from allowing their children, male and female, to become candidates for the office, which renders the supply increasingly difficult.

5. It is most evident that "the Revised Code" will diminish the grants to be made to such an extent that it will be impracticable to carry on many schools—among which I deeply regret to place my own—in connexion with the Government system of education, under which they have been so satisfactorily conducted. And as the salaries of masters, mistresses, and pupil teachers will have to be paid in advance, I beg respectfully to state that it will be such a serious responsibility as I cannot undertake; and hence, my Lord, I shall be compelled to place my schools in the hands of a master and mistress, who must conduct them at their own private risk.

But, my Lord, I would humbly suggest that the grants for educational purposes which have ever been so cheerfully paid by the country are strongly indicative of the confidence reposed in the system by Christians of all denominations, and of their satisfaction with the general results which have been hitherto obtained.

For these reasons, as manager of the above-named schools, I most earnestly and respectfully request that "the Revised Code" may be withdrawn, or so materially altered as to remove the objections I have stated.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Chas. Jos. Camidge*, M.A.,
Vicar of Wakefield, &c.

Rev. *A. Cumming* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

EAST GORBALS TERRITORIAL FREE CHURCH SCHOOL, GLASGOW.

Sir, 30, Elmbank Crescent, 17 January 1862.

I HAVE the honour of enclosing, for the consideration of their Lordships of the Privy Council, a memorial from the managers of this school against the new Revised Code. The managers have carefully studied the subject, and they believe that the operation of the new Code would materially cripple their large and flourishing school, if not wholly extinguish it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alex. Cumming.*

To the Secretary,
Committee of Council on Education, Privy Council Office,
Downing-street, London.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President and Lords of Committee of Privy Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Managers of East Gorbals Territorial School, Glasgow,

Humbly showeth,

THAT the Minute on Education, establishing a Revised Code of regulations, will, if carried into effect, cause a suspension of the efforts put forth on behalf of elementary education in this district.

That by the encouragements held out under previous Minutes, your memorialists did recently erect capacious school buildings, affording 3,660 feet of flooring, at an expense of 1,100 *l.*, and without Government aid.

That the proposal to compel managers to pre-pay pupil teachers' salaries, without the guarantee of repayment, will be almost fatal to the employment of such.

That the money grants for scholars is made to depend on so many uncertainties, that the revenue from that source would be so small as materially to interfere with the employment of efficient qualified teachers.

That the recognizing of reading, writing and arithmetic alone as the constituents of primary instruction, and the only basis for proportioning grants in aid, is inconsistent with previous legislation, and is fitted to lower the public estimate of education, and encourage the neglect of moral and religious training.

That the proposal to group together children from three to seven years of age, and subject them to an examination which those only from six to seven can be expected to pass, is tantamount to the withdrawal of grants for the mental and moral training of children in infant schools.

That excluding from competition, after the first successful examination, all those pupils who are above 11 years of age, will discourage prolonged school attendance.

That the proposed changes will lower the qualifications of the teachers trained, and deprive the country of the educational benefit of a standard not yet more than adequate.

Your memorialists, for these and other reasons that might be urged, respectfully crave that your Lordships withdraw the proposed Minute.

Alex. Cumming, Manager.
Alex. Murray, Manager.
And 20 others.

Rev. *R. S. Oldham* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville*, K.G.

My Lord, 194, Renfrew-street, Glasgow, 22 January 1862.

As Chairman of the managers of the schools in connexion with my church, I have been requested to forward to your Lordship the enclosed memorial, and in doing so I may perhaps be allowed to say that the large body of subscribers whom they represent have, for the last 11 years, contributed very liberally to the cause of education in this city.

Our schools have met with success; we are grateful for the assistance we have received from the Parliamentary grant, but we are greatly discouraged at the prospect of so great a reduction as seems threatened under the Revised Code.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. S. Oldham*,
Incumbent of St. Mary's Episcopal Church.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

To the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, K.G., Lord President of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

My Lord, Glasgow, 15 January 1862.

We, the managers of the schools in connexion with St. Mary's episcopal church in this city, beg leave most respectfully to represent to your Lordship the serious concern with which we regard certain provisions contained in the Minute of Committee of Council on Education, dated Whitehall, 29th day of July 1861.

As a general principle, the regulation of Parliamentary grants to schools, according to ascertained results, may seem unobjectionable, and we should not be disposed to find fault with it, provided the results can, in each case, be fully and correctly ascertained. We think it quite fair that all schools aided by the public money should be required to give the most satisfactory proofs that they do actually provide a sound elementary education for the children who attend them, and we should not regard ourselves as worthy of the grants we ourselves receive if the children of our "Bishop's School" were not found able to pass an examination in reading, writing and arithmetic.

But experience convinces us—

1. That to group children simply according to age would tend to confusion and disappointment.

2. That the refusal to allow children above 11 years of age to be examined with reference to a grant of money more than once, would very seriously discourage teachers from paying such attention to their upper classes as it is most desirable they should pay.

And 3. That to require 16 attendances of every child on whose account a capitation grant might be claimed, during the month previous to the day of examination, would undoubtedly be found in practice to be productive of great injustice to the teachers, and great hardship to the managers.

Further, as practical men, we are also strongly of opinion that, while a knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic is a very proper result, it is not the only one to which regard should be had in making grants to elementary schools. We attach importance to the general tone and discipline of a school, and the spirit of order, truthfulness and loyalty which a master may infuse into his scholars; and we think, therefore, that the results of inspection as well as examination should not only be reported by Her Majesty's Inspectors,

but

but should be taken into account in the apportionment of grants. Most of all, however, we are really alarmed at the result which we cannot but think would follow from an application of the Revised Code to the case of infant schools. For we think it impossible that in any ordinary infant school an examination of the children under Group I. would produce a sum equal to that now paid in the shape of augmentation grants and stipends of pupil teachers; while in very many cases (our own included), we are sure that the school could not be carried on at all if the grant were thus reduced.

In conclusion, we are fully assured that there is not any intention on the part of the Committee of Council on Education to discourage religious teaching in elementary schools. Nevertheless we cannot but regret the absence in the Revised Code of those definite provisions respecting it which have hitherto secured for it the prominence due to its importance.

We are, &c.
(signed) *R. S. Oldham*, M.A., Chairman.
Robert Davidson, Solicitor, Glasgow, Treasurer,
And 7 others.

APPLEDORE and EBONY NATIONAL SCHOOL.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

WE, the undersigned, being managers of the above school, under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty, and consequent unfairness, into the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty we would specify the following:—

(*a.*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.
(*b.*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads or inclement seasons.
(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.
(*d.*) The nervousness of children, especially those of a very tender age.
(*e.*) The grouping of the children by age, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children, to the neglect of those who, from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty over which they have no control.

5. Because the money value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination will put both managers and teachers in a false position with reference to the children and their parents, which will tend, especially in the latter part of the school year, to the subversion of discipline.

For these reasons, we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *William Walter Kirby*, Vicar.
John George Hill Ash, Curate,
And 4 others.

Sir *J. Duke*, Bart., to the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, K. G.

My Lord, 43, Portland Place, 28 January 1862.

I BEG leave to forward to your Lordship a memorial from the rector and other inhabitants of St. Andrew's Parish, in the City of London, stating their objections to the Revised Code of Education.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Duke.*

The Right Honourable Earl *Granville*,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Lord President and Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

We, the undersigned managers of the Saint Andrew's Parochial Schools, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Education.

We object for the following reasons:—

1. The effect of the new Code will, according to the best of our judgment, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to this and similar schools; which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the sanction of the present system, and specially on certificated teachers, whose augmentations cannot possibly be paid out of the grant to be received under the Revised Code.

2. The distribution of the public grant on the principle of regularity of attendance, combined with individual proficiency of the scholars, must give an undue share to schools in favoured districts, where it is least needed, and thus greatly aggravate the evil which forms one of the strongest objections to the present system, namely, that needy schools get the smallest portion of the public aid.

3. The uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity cause great uncertainty as to the amount receivable by the several schools. Amongst the elements of uncertainty, we would specify the following:—

(*a.*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.
(*b.*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, or harvest work.
(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.
(*d.*) The requirement of specific attainments at a given age, without reference to the previous instruction of the scholar.

4. Managers cannot be expected to take upon themselves the heavy liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when their reimbursement depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.

5. The money-value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination, frequently amounting to 25*s.*, will put both managers and teachers in a false position with reference to the children and their parents, which will tend, especially in the latter part of the school year, to the subversion of discipline.

6. The test proposed by the new Code will not effect the object for which it is designed; t will not reach the dull and the irregular, and those whose home-training is most defective; for it will not pay to teach them; they will be worse off than before.

7. The arrangements for the instruction and management of pupil teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present; and it will be fatal to that class, as the source from which students for the training colleges and future teachers for elementary schools are to be provided.

For these and various other reasons, too numerous to mention in detail, we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *Henry Blunt*, Rector of St. Andrew's, President of St. Andrew's School.
William H. Wagstaff,
And 15 others.

Endowed School, Littlebury, Essex.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

We, the undersigned, being managers of schools under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best jugdment that we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty, and consequent unfairness, into the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty, we would specify the following:—

(*a.*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.
(*b.*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads, or inclement seasons.
(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.
(*d.*) The nervousness of children, especially those of a very tender age.
(*e.*) The grouping of the children by age, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. Because

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children, to the neglect of those who, from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.

5. Because the money-value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination will put both managers and teachers in a false position with reference to the children and their parents, which will tend, especially in the latter part of the school year, to the subversion of discipline.

6. Because the Revised Code draws for the first time a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend (as we believe) to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

7. Because while, in our view, the provisions of the new Code will be injurious to the schools which we represent, we see no probability of any counterbalancing advantage, such as the fostering of schools which at present receive no public aid. On the other hand, we believe that the new Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools which at present it is most difficult to support; and in the cases of infant schools, schools recently established, and schools in shifting populations, its pressure may amount to absolute destruction.

8. Because, according to the best judgment we can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present; and the proposed agreement between the pupil teachers and managers appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

9. Because we are strongly of opinion that a measure productive of such large and sweeping changes as those contemplated by the new Code ought not to be introduced without due notice and preparation. We do not think that the new Code, which amounts to an entire subversion of the existing system, is such a measure as ought to follow from the Report of the Royal Commissioners for Education; and we are persuaded that the interests of education require that there should be no sudden shock or revolution in the manner of its administration, but that those engaged in it ought to be able to have confidence in the steadiness and consistency of the course which will be pursued.

For these reasons, we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

Signed by all the managers of the above school, viz.:—
Joseph Wix, Manager.
Edmund Law Bewsher, Manager and Trustee.
John Clayden, Manager and Trustee.

Rev. *C. Lushington* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

WALTON-ON-THAMES PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Sir, 31 January 1862.

I AM desired by the managers of the above schools to transmit the enclosed memorial to their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education, and to request that you will have the kindness to present it in the proper quarter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Lushington*, Vicar of Walton.

To the Secretary
Committee of Council on Education,
&c. &c. &c.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

WE, the undersigned managers of schools under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations:

We object for the following reasons:

1. Because the effect of the new Code will be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools, a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty, and consequent unfairness, into the distribution of grants: amongst the elements of such uncertainty, we would specify the following:—

(*a.*) The day appointed may be unfavourable.
(*b.*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads, or inclement seasons.
(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.

(*d.*) The nervousness of children.

(*e.*) The grouping of the children by age, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code.

4. Because the Revised Code draws for the first time a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction.

5. Because we are strongly of opinion that a measure productive of such large and sweeping changes ought not to be introduced without due notice and preparation. We do not think that the new Code, which amounts to an entire subversion of the existing system, is such a measure as ought to follow the Report of the Royal Commissioners for Education, and we are persuaded that the interest of education will suffer from any sudden shock or revolution in the manner of its administration.

For these reasons, we repectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

C. Lushington, Vicar of Walton.
William C. Hewitson,
And 5 others.

Mr. *W. T. Warren* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

St. Thomas' Schools, Stepney,
1 February 1862.

Sir,

PERMIT me, on behalf of the members of the "East London Church Schoolmasters' and Schoolmistresses' Association," to solicit the favour of your laying the enclosed memorial before their Lordships.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Thos. Warren.*

The Secretary, Education Department,
Downing-street.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President and the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

The Memorial of the East London Church Schoolmasters' and Schoolmistresses' Association,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your memorialists are certified teachers, at present in charge of 24 schools, which give instruction, more or less, to about 8,000 scholars during the year, and in which 63 pupil teachers and two assistant masters are engaged under your Lordships' minutes; and, having carefully considered the Revised Code, and honestly sought to ascertain its probable effect on our schools (A.), our scholars (B.), ourselves (C.), and pupil teachers (D.), we respectfully submit our conclusions so far as relates thereto.

(A.) Respecting our schools, we believe—

(*a.*) That the annual grants consequent on examination will rarely, if ever, exceed from three-fifths to two-thirds of the ordinary grants under the old Code, mainly owing to the shifting character of the population, and the inability of submitting but a small proportion of actual work done to the proposed test.

(*b.*) That, through the poverty of our respective districts, the difference, we fear, will not be met by local subscriptions, and thus the difficulty now experienced in meeting necessary and pressing wants will become aggravated.

(B.) Concerning our scholars, we apprehend—

(*a.*) That the classification by age and regulation respecting Group IV. will act most prejudicially against the dull and neglected, and the advanced scholar.

(*b.*) That undue importance is given to a mechanical facility in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and efficiency in moral training and religious instruction secured only by forfeits.

(C.) Affecting ourselves—

(*a.*) That the withdrawal of the augmentation grants and gratuities to certified teachers will reduce our present emoluments by about one-third, leaving but faint prospects of our managers being able, from the reduced grants, or otherwise, to guarantee us an equivalent.

(*b.*) That while not expressing an opinion on the permanency or not of these grants, and the responsibility of Government in respect thereof, or wishing to be thought indifferent to national education only so far as concerns our own interests, your memorialists merely state, that until recently they had never been led to entertain the slightest apprehension of their withdrawal, except through failure in the prescribed conditions.

(*c.*) That

(c.) That we fear such withdrawal will cause among teachers great disappointment, probably much privation, and largely conduce to dissatisfaction with, and want of zeal in their profession.

(D.) Relating to pupil teachers, we doubt not—

(a.) That the present difficulty of procuring suitable candidates in boys' schools will be increased, the social rank whence they are taken reduced, and unsettledness introduced into their engagements.

In conclusion, your memorialists beg to express their lively appreciation of the many and great benefits conferred on national education by your Lordships' Minutes of 1846–47, and most earnestly request that your Lordships, in seeking to modify and extend the system therein inaugurated, will devise some scheme, in lieu of that proposed in the Revised Code, that will not so vitally affect the efficiency of schools, and the professional prospects of teachers, in such poor, numerous, and shifting populations as those in which we labour.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the members of the East London Church Schoolmasters' and Schoolmistresses' Association,

William White, Treasurer,
(Trinity Schools, Stepney, E.)
Wm. Thos. Warren, Honorary Secretary,
(St. Thomas' Schools, Stepney, E.)

1 February 1862.

Mr. *John Inch* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Blairgowrie, N. B., 31 January 1862.

I HAVE been requested to send the enclosed memorial of the Free Church Teachers in Scotland to their Lordships of the Committee of Privy Council on Education. Would you kindly favour us by laying said memorial before their Lordships?

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Inch.*

To the Right Honourable the Lord President and Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Association of Schoolmasters connected with the Free Church of Scotland,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your memorialists became connected with the Government system of education under the impression that the main features thereof would not be changed to their detriment so long as your memorialists continued to discharge their duties efficiently; that by the Revised Code recently issued changes in the leading features of the system will be introduced, which, in the opinion of your memorialists, will tend to their pecuniary loss, and will impair their professional efficiency.

Further, that, in the opinion of your memorialists, the provisions of the Revised Code, if carried into effect, will operate very injuriously on the education of the country.

Your memorialists, in common with their brethren in all parts of the country, would therefore respectfully, but earnestly, urge upon your Lordships to reconsider the subject, and withdraw the Revised Code, or make such alterations therein as will prove beneficial to the cause of education, and fulfil the just expectations of those in the position of your memorialists.

In the name and by the authority of the association,

(signed) *John Inch*, President.

Edinburgh, 31 January 1862.

Rev. *Ralph R. Tatham* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

DALLINGTON NATIONAL SCHOOL.

Dallington Vicarage, Hurst Green, Sussex,
4 February 1862.

Sir,

I REQUEST that you will have the goodness to lay before the Right Honourable the Lord President and the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education the enclosed letter and statement with regard to this school in reference to the Revised Code.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ralph R. Tatham.*

The Secretary, Committee of Council on Education,
Council Office, Whitehall.

DALLINGTON NATIONAL SCHOOL.

To the Right Honourable Earl Granville, K.G., President, and to the Right Honourable Thomas Lowe, Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education.

Dallington Vicarage, Hurst Green, Sussex,
4 February 1862.

My Lords,

I BEG to transmit to your Lordships a statement of the loss which this school would have experienced, and which therefore I should have experienced under the Revised Code if it had been in operation during the last school year.

I think your Lordships may fairly take this as a specimen of the loss which would be sustained under the Revised Code in rural parishes, and, of course, in the apathetic districts the loss would fall on the clergyman, who is already struggling in this matter for the public good in a manner out of all proportion to the laity.

The statement is the result of the most careful examination of the registers and calculation, and may be implicitly depended on; and I think it a better plan to supply your Lordships with useful evidence of the effects of the Revised Code than to follow in the beaten track of sending a memorial against it.

I remain, &c.

(signed) *Ralph R. Tatham*,
Vicar of Dallington.

DALLINGTON NATIONAL SCHOOL.

GRANTS under the Old and New Codes compared, for the Year 1860–61.

IN the year ending 1st September 1861 the Government grants of all kinds amounted to the sum of 61 *l.* 16 *s.*

During that year 107 children attended over 100 times, for whom, under the new Code, the sum of 69 *l.* 3 *s.* 9 *d.* would have been conditionally due; but of these, only 69 attended on the day of inspection (21st August, in the middle of harvest), four failed to attend 16 times during the month previous to that day, and 17 would probably have been disqualified by age and attainments; so that only 48 could have been claimed for. This would have reduced the grant from 69 *l.* 3 *s.* 9 *d.* to 40 *l.* 4 *s.* 9 *d.*, which would have been less than the actual grant by 21 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.*, the sum lost under the new Code on the supposition that it had been applied to this school during the year 1860–61.

N.B.—The loss in the next financial year would certainly be greater, because the two pupil teachers would then be one year further on in their course; it may be safely set at 5 *l.* more, or the total loss under the Revised Code for the next financial year would be not less than 26 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.*

Dallington, Hurst Green, Sussex,
4 February 1862.

WEST HENDRED NATIONAL SCHOOL.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

WE, the undersigned, being the managers of the West Hendred National School, beg with all respect to submit to your Lordships' consideration the serious objections we entertain to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:

1st. Because, according to the calculations we have made, and according to the best of our judgment, the effect of the Revised Code upon our school will be an immediate and considerable diminution of the public aid, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally, as it appears to us, to a breach of faith in the case of our certificated teacher.

2d. Because we are persuaded that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination carried on upon the plan proposed, will inflict a serious and unnecessary injury upon our school, for the following reasons, among others:

(1.) The grouping of the children by age in the examination will be at variance with the daily arrangements in the school, which cannot be made on this basis, and will cause confusion, and disturb the children's minds when undergoing examination.

(2.) No regard is had to the timidity of poor children, especially the younger ones.

(3.) The roads and paths from many of our cottages to our school are in rainy weather scarcely passable; and if the day of examination should be unfavourable, the attendance of the children would be comparatively small; and when to this is added the

the sickness of some, and other unavoidable uncertainties, it cannot be supposed that a fair conclusion can be arrived at by which to determine the future grants to the school.

(4.) It is also notorious that different standards are adopted by different examiners.

3d. Because it cannot be reasonably expected of us, as managers, that we should incur the serious risk, and take upon ourselves the additional liabilities contemplated by the Revised Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the results of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty over which we have no control.

4th. Because, as it appears to us, the proposed agreement between the pupil teachers and managers is much less satisfactory than the present system: and the arrangements for the instruction of pupil teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those now in operation.

5th. Because we are pursuaded that the interests of education require that there should be no such sudden revolution in the mode of its administration, but that those engaged in it ought to be able to have confidence in the steadiness and consistency of the cause which will be pursued.

For these reasons, we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

We are, &c.

J. Tucker, Vicar of West Hendred,
J. K. Reeves, Senior Churchwarden,
Wm. Allin, Principal Landed Proprietor,
} Managers of the West Hendred National School.

GLYNTAFF NATIONAL SCHOOL.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

WE, the undersigned, being managers of the above schools under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

1. The effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that we can form, be a positive and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools; which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in our case of certificated teacher.

2. We believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty, and consequent unfairness, into the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty, we would specify the following:

(*a.*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.

(*b*). Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads, or inclement seasons.

(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.

(*d.*) The nervousness of children, especially those of a very tender age.

(*e.*) The grouping of the children by age, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. The tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children, to the neglect of those who, from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.

5. The money-value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination will put both managers and teachers in a false position with reference to the children and their parents, which will tend, especially in the latter part of the school-year, to the subversion of discipline.

6. The Revised Code draws for the first time a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend (as we believe) to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

7. While in our view the provisions of the new Code will be injurious to the schools which we represent, we see no probability of any counterbalancing advantage, such as the fostering of schools which at present receive no public aid. On the other hand, we believe that the new Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools which at present

it is most difficult to support; and in the cases of infant schools, schools recently established, and schools in shifting populations, its pressure may amount to absolute destruction.

8. According to the best judgment we can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present; and the proposed agreement between the pupil teachers and managers appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

9. We are strongly of opinion that a measure productive of such large and sweeping changes as those contemplated by the new Code ought not to be introduced without due notice and preparation.

We do not think that the new Code, which amounts to an entire subversion of the existing system, is such a measure as ought to follow from the Report of the Royal Commissioners for Education; and we are persuaded that the interests of education require that there should be no sudden shock or revolution in the manner of its administration, but that those engaged ought to be able to have confidence in the steadiness and consistency of the course which will be pursued.

10. Nothing can work better in these schools, in our judgment, than the present system.

Geo. W. Lenox,
George Fothergill,
John Griffiths, P. C. of Glyntaff,
} Promoters of the said School.

Mr. *Dawson* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Wesleyan Day Schools, Sunderland,
3 February 1862.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward my Lords two petitions, signed by the ministers and managers of day schools situated respectively in Whitburn-street, Trimden-street, and Nicholson-street, relative to the new Educational Code.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Dawson.*

The Secretary, Committee of Council on Education, Downing-street.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sunderland Wesleyan Day School,
27 January 1862.

My Lords,

WE, the undersigned, being managers of Nicholson-street Girls' School, under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our school. After a careful examination of the school, and of each pupil, under the provision of the new Code, the managers find the very existence of the school will be imperiled by such diminution, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty and consequent unfairness into the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty, we would specify the following:—

(*a.*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.

(*b.*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads, or inclement seasons.

(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.

(*d.*) The nervousness of children, especially those of a very tender age.

(*e.*) The grouping of the children by age, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the school.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children, to the neglect of those who, from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends

depends upon the issue of an examination, involving so many elements of uncertainty over which they have no control.

5. Because the money value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination will put both managers and teachers in a false position, with reference to the children and their parents, which will tend, especially in the latter part of the school year, to the subversion of discipline.

6. Because the Revised Code draws for the first time, a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend (as we believe) to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

7. Because, while, in our view, the provisions of the new Code will be injurious to the school which we represent, we see no probability of any counterbalancing advantage, such as the fostering of schools which at present receive no public aid. On the other hand, we believe that the new Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools which at present it is most difficult to support, and in the cases of infant schools, schools recently established, and schools in shifting populations, its pressure may amount to absolute destruction.

8. Because, according to the best judgment we can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present; and the proposed agreement between pupil teachers and managers appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

9. Because we are strongly of opinion, that a measure productive of such large and sweeping changes as those contemplated by the new Code, ought not to be introduced without due notice and preparation. We do not think that the new Code, which amounts to an entire subversion of the existing system, is such a measure as ought to follow from the Report of the Royal Commissioners for Education; and we are persuaded that the interests of education require that there should be no sudden shock or revolution in the manner of its administration, but that those engaged in it ought to be able to have confidence in the steadiness and consistency of the course which will be pursued.

For these reasons we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

Alice Richardson,
E. M. Penman,
(And 12 others.)

SUNDERLAND WESLEYAN DAY SCHOOL.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords, 27 January 1862.

WE, the undersigned, being managers of Trimdon-street and Whitburn-street schools, under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools. After a careful examination of each school, and of each pupil, under the provision of the new Code, the managers find the very existence of the schools will be imperiled by such diminution, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe, that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination, such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty and consequent unfairness into the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty we would specify the following:—

(*a.*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.

(*b.*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads, or inclement seasons.

(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.

(*d.*) The nervousness of children, especially those of a very tender age.

(*e.*) The grouping of the children by age, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children, to the neglect of those who, from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination, involving so many elements of uncertainty over which they have no control.

5. Because the money value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination will put both managers and teachers in a false position, with reference to the children and their parents, which will tend, especially in the latter part of the school year, to the subversion of discipline.

6. Because the Revised Code draws for the first time a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend (as we believe) to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

7. Because, while in our view the provisions of the new Code will be injurious to the schools which we represent, we see no probability of any counterbalancing advantage, such as the fostering of schools which at present receive no public aid. On the other hand, we believe that the new Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools which at present it is most difficult to support; and in the cases of infant schools, schools recently established, and schools in shifting populations, its pressure may amount to absolute destruction.

8. Because, according to the best judgment we can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present; and the proposed agreement between the pupil teachers and managers appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

9. Because we are strongly of opinion that a measure productive of such large and sweeping changes as those contemplated by the new Code ought not to be introduced without due notice and preparation. We do not think that the new Code, which amounts to an entire subversion of the existing system, is such a measure as ought to follow from the Report of the Royal Commissioners for Education; and we are persuaded that the interests of education require that there should be no sudden shock or revolution in the manner of its administration, but that those engaged in it ought to be able to have confidence in the steadiness and consistency of the course which will be pursued.

For these reasons we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

W. O. Booth.
Stephen Cox.
(And 10 others.)

SHIPLEY AND COTMANHAY NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

My Lords, 4 February 1862.

WE, the undersigned, being managers of schools under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:—

Because the effect of the new Code will, we believe, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who, like ourselves, have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination such as that which is prescribed will, of necessity, introduce uncertainty and consequent unfairness into the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty, we would specify the following:—

The day appointed may be an unfavourable one; children may be kept from school by sickness or inclement weather.

The different standards adopted by different examiners.

The grouping of the children by age, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools, and which will be generally resisted by parents.

Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty over which they have no control.

Because the Revised Code draws for the first time a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend (as we believe) to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children and parents.

For these reasons we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *R. M. Munly*, Shipley Hall,
Henry Hale West, Shipley Colliery,
(And eight others.)

The Secretary.

To the Right Honourable the *Earl Granville*, K.G., Lord President of the Council, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord, Botley, Southampton, 29 January 1862.

We, the undersigned, being the managers of the Botley National School, beg leave respectfully to address your Lordship, with regard to the proposed new Code of Regulations for the administration of the Parliamentary Grant for Education.

We are fully sensible of the great advantages conferred upon the cause of education in general, and our own school in particular, by the system hitherto pursued by the Committee of Council; and we desire that it may be clearly understood that we do not object to any alterations which may render that system more perfect, whether by improving the quality of the education in those schools already aided by the Privy Council, or by extending the advantages to other schools which have hitherto had no participation in the Parliamentary grant.

We are compelled, however, to express our very strong and decided opinion that the proposed new Code would act injuriously rather than advantageously. We have given it a careful consideration, both individually and collectively; and we now beg leave to state to your Lordship very briefly the principal points which we think objectionable.

1. Art. 40.—The examination of the children for the annual grant in reading, writing, and arithmetic only; religious instruction being thus made to appear of secondary importance, whilst we think it should be decidedly prominent.

2. Art. 41 (*a.*)—We think that as a test of the real efficiency of a school, and of the diligence of the master during the year, the managers ought not to be debarred from making claim on account of those children who may have been in the school during the greater portion of the year, but who, either from illness or from temporary employment (such as is very common in agricultural districts), may not have been present 16 times during the month preceding the date of the return.

3. Art. 43.—We feel very strongly that to examine children according to age, and not according to their position in the school, would be a most unfair way of testing either the proficiency of the scholars, or the efficiency and diligence of the teacher.

4. Art. 43.—We are of opinion that the examination of children in Group I. would have the effect of shutting out infant schools from any but a very small share of the public grant, and would thus prevent the establishment of such schools, the advantage and necessity of which have been pointed out so strongly by the Royal Commissioners on Education.

5. Art. 44.—Our objection to this article lies in the omission of religious knowledge as stated above (1).

6. Art. 47 (*b.*)—We think this article would press very heavily in cases where it might not be possible at any particular time to secure the services of a pupil teacher who would be satisfactory to the managers.

7. We think it a very great hardship to withhold from teachers already certificated the augmentation grants, and gratuities which they have been hitherto receiving, and in full expectation of the permanence of which they entered upon their profession. Whatever may be thought advisable with respect to teachers hereafter to be employed, we cannot express too strongly our opinion that the present certificated teachers should either continue to receive their accustomed augmentations, or should have some compensation made to them.

8. Art. 75 (*f.*) 3.—We see no valid reason for the payment of the pupil teachers' wages weekly, instead of making them depend upon the passing of their annual examinations and their general good conduct throughout the year. Nor do we think it desirable to put it into the power of a pupil teacher (*f.* 5) to terminate his engagement before the completion of his apprenticeship.

We beg leave respectfully, but very earnestly, to request your Lordship's consideration of the points above urged, which appear to us as certain to have a most injurious effect upon the efficient carrying on of our own and other schools.

We beg to remain, &c.
(signed) *John Morley Lee,*
William Warner,
(And six others).

To the Right Honourable the Lord President and Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the undersigned Elementary Teachers of Wakefield and neighbourhood, holding Certificates of Merit, or conditionally entitled to do so, as having passed the prescribed examination,

Showeth,

That each pupil teacher, on apprenticeship, received from your Lordships a printed document setting forth the advantages they would derive as certificated teachers, namely,

augmentation to their salaries, varying from 10*l.* to 30*l.* annually. That document contains the following words:—

> "These grants will be made by Post-office orders, payable to the teachers themselves. They belong exclusively to the teachers, not to the general funds of the school. Their Lordships cannot sanction corresponding reductions in the previous salaries of the teachers, even though more than sufficient to fulfil the conditions of the particular grant."

That many of your memorialists, with great labour, qualified themselves to teach drawing, under the promise of an additional allowance, varying in amount, up to 8*l.* annually.

That the Minutes of 1846-7, secured to your memorialists sums varying from 5*l.* to 15*l.* annually, for giving special instruction seven hours and a half in the week to pupil teachers.

That by the Minutes of 1846, it was intimated that pensions would be allowed to incapacitated and deserving teachers; and by the Code of 1860, a sum of 6,500*l.* is fixed upon as a limit to the amount which is to be appropriated annually for that purpose.

That your memorialists, as well as the managers of the schools, under whose advice most of them entered on the profession of elementary teachers, had no doubt that these engagements were binding and permanent, and that their certificates would always carry a specific money value, so long as the teachers fulfilled the prescribed conditions; and this was no mere understanding on their part, it having received the strongest confirmation by the construction which your Lordships have put on the transaction, namely, that the teachers, having been in part trained at the expense of the State, are bound to a life service, and are thereby precluded from obtaining public employment, except on condition of refunding the amount so expended upon them.

The new Code professes to cancel all these definite engagements, and thereby destroys altogether the specific money value of the certificates, while it gives no definite claims upon the managers of schools to any of the payments hitherto made to them.

That the new Code will be very injurious to most, if not to all of your memorialists, lower their position and influence, and probably constrain many of them to leave the profession altogether.

That your memorialists venture respectfully to express their fears that other alterations in the new Code will prove detrimental to elementary education; but as this falls more properly within the province of the managers of schools, they will not intrude their opinions on the subject.

Under the above circumstances, your memorialists earnestly request your Lordships to re-consider the subject of their augmentation grants and other emoluments, the withdrawal of which they cannot regard in any other light than as an act of injustice, which they could never have looked for at the hands of Her Majesty's Government.

Edward Wilkinson, Holy Trinity Church Schools, Wakefield
Hannah Pickering, ditto ditto
And 25 others.

RICKINGHALL NATIONAL SCHOOLS, BOTESDALE, SUFFOLK.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

WE, the undersigned, being managers of schools under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object, for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination, such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty, and consequent unfairness into the distribution of grants.

3. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.

4. Because while, in our view, the provisions of the new Code will be injurious to the schools which we represent, we see no probability of any counterbalancing advantage, such as the fostering of schools which at present receive no public aid. On the other hand, we believe that the new Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools which at present it is most difficult to support; and in the cases of infant schools, schools recently established, and schools in shifting populations, its pressure may amount to absolute destruction.

5. Because,

5. Because, according to the best judgment we can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present; and the proposed agreement between the pupil teachers and managers appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

For these reasons, we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *R. C. Maul*, *R. H. Gibson*, } Clerical Managers, (And 2 others.)

Rev. *W. T. Vernon* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Kirk Ella, Hull, 5 February 1862.

I SHALL be obliged to you if you will have the enclosed petition presented to the Lords of the Privy Council on Education.

Yours, &c.

To the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

(signed) *W. T. Vernon.*

To the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

The respectful Memorial of the undersigned Managers, &c., of Kirk Ella National School, in the county of Yorkshire,

Humbly showeth,

THAT your memorialists desire to express the deep concern which "The Revised Code" has occasioned them, its tendency being, as they conceive, to retard rather than to advance the education of the lower orders.

Their objections to it, briefly stated, are:

That not only are moral training and mental cultivation scarcely recognised, but that, whereas by general consent, it has been determined to maintain the religious character of elementary education, the Revised Code holds out a direct temptation to neglect it by eliminating it from the examination upon which the capitation grant depends.

That large sums of money have been expended in erecting new schools, and resuscitating existing ones, under the firm persuasion that the essential integrity of the present system would be maintained.

That the reduction of the capitation grant by its excess above local subscriptions, and the school pence, will be a great discouragement to education in those districts which require it the most, but are the least able to assist themselves.

That the payment of pupil teachers weekly, will in many instances press heavily upon managers, and withdraw the check which certificates of good conduct required before payment imposed.

That the mode of determining the capitation grant by examination in groups according to age, is unfair.

1. Because it takes no account of attainments, the fruits of industry and talent.

2. Because it makes no allowances in the cases of those whose education has been retarded by accidental circumstances, or in the case of schools newly established.

3. Because infant schools will, to a great extent, be deprived of pecuniary aid.

That the withholding the capitation grant in respect of all children who have not attended 16 times in the 31 days immediately preceding inspection, is unjust.

Because it takes no account of illness, epidemic diseases for instance, or of those occupations which at certain seasons of the year in country places, invariably withdraw the children for a few weeks from school, which may happen to occur immediately before the inspection.

That whereas managers and inspectors have hitherto constantly complained of the short continuance of children at school; under the Revised Code there will be a pecuniary interest in causing children to leave school soon after they have reached 11 years of age, while the children so dismissed cannot be admitted into a night school until they have entered their 14th year.

That the withdrawing the annual grants from certificated teachers, and making them dependent upon the managers for an equivalent for their grants, is most unjust.

1. Because upon the implicit faith of such grants, recognised as they have been by Parliament, and by the successive Governments, they have been induced to adopt tuition as their profession, and qualify themselves for it by a special training.

2. Because the capitation grant must necessarily be precarious in amount, nor will it be possible for managers, in the majority of cases, to give teachers from it an emolument equal to what they now receive.

That while your memorialists allow that the permission of night schools would be a decided advantage, and while they confess that the existing system, so successful on the whole, requires improvement in its application to rural and poor districts, and also in regard to its more stringent requirement of accurate teaching in elementary subjects, they earnestly pray that the Revised Code may be rescinded so far as relates to the objections hereinbefore submitted to your Lordships.

(signed) *W. T. Vernon*, Vicar of Kirk Ella,
Daniel Sykes, Churchwarden and Manager of School,
5 February 1862. (And three others.)

Rev. *George Fraser* to the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, K. G.

St. Mary's Vicarage, Wolverhampton,
My Lord, 3 February 1862.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a memorial addressed to your Lordship on the Revised Code.

Your Lordship will observe that its tone is favourable to a Revised Code. The memorialists pray your consideration of their suggestions, which they believe, if adopted, would tend to give satisfaction to large numbers of persons interested in the education of the poor.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Fraser*,
Rural Dean of Wolverhampton.

To the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Clergy, Managers, Masters, and Mistresses of the National Schools in the Rural Deanery of Wolverhampton, in the Diocese of Lichfield,

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists have considered with much attention the Code of Regulations established by a Minute of the Committee of Council on Education, bearing date 29 July 1861.

That your memorialists are of opinion that the present Code of Regulations is capable of much improvement; but that certain regulations of the Revised Code are not calculated to attain so desirable a result, to the extent which is coveted, without alteration and amendment.

That your memorialists, therefore, beg most respectfully to lay before your Lordship these suggestions, which have occurred to them as likely, if carried out, to effect more successfully the purpose sought to be obtained by the Committee of Council on Education, and so much wished for by themselves.

1. That children under seven years of age be not examined by Her Majesty's Inspectors, otherwise than at present, and that the capitation fee for each attendance, after the first 100 attendances, be fixed according to an equal or less scale than that proposed in the Revised Code. Conf. clauses 43 and 40.

2. That the capitation fee for each attendance, after the first 100 attendances, of children above seven years of age, be regulated by a graduated scale, commencing at 1 *d.* and rising by ½ *d.* in each group. Clause 40.

3. That the grouping for examination be according to subjects, and without reference to the age of the children. Clause 44.

4. That in Clause 41, section (*a*) be wholly omitted; that in Clause 41, section (*b*) be wholly omitted; and that as long as a child be considered a *bonâ fide* member of the school, he or she be deemed eligible for examination.

5. That the agreement between the managers of a school and the pupil teachers be unfettered as to terms and times of payments. Clause 75.

6. That no deduction be made from the grants to be paid to managers under the Revised Code, on account of a pupil teacher failing to pass the annual examinations. Conf. 80 (*b*) 75.

7. That an assistant master or mistress in a school be reckoned on the school staff as equal to two pupil teachers, as under the present Code. Clause 85.

8. That in the event of augmentation grants under the present Code to certificated masters and mistresses, and also the gratuities given on account of pupil teachers who have passed the annual examinations being withheld, that a just compensation be made to each holder of a certificate.

9. That

9. That the interests of students in training colleges, and also those of pupil teachers in schools under Government inspection, who shall obtain a certificate of merit before the 31st of March 1869, should be also considered.

10. That the pecuniary conditions upon which endowed schools can claim Government grants under the present scheme remain the same in the Revised Code. Clause 122.

Your memorialists do not venture to trouble your Lordship with their reasons by which they have arrived at the above conclusions; but simply submit these suggestions for your consideration, in the hope that they (with those of others) may conduce to the beneficial settlement of the Revised Code.

On behalf of the memorialists,
(signed) *George Fraser*,
Rural Dean of Wolverhampton.

3 February 1862.

LANCASTER, ST. ANNE'S INFANT SCHOOL.

Reverend *A. S. Page* to the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, K.G.

My Lord, St. Anne's Parsonage, Lancaster, 4 February 1862.

I HAVE been requested by the committee of the above school to bring before you our opinions on the Revised Code, especially as it regards infant schools.

If the code is to come into effect, we think that juvenile and infant schools should be differently treated.

In infant schools we have this disadvantage, that we must labour for at least the first two years of a child's attendance at school, without being able to produce any results.

In two infant schools in this town, and in six in Preston, we find that more than one-half of the children are under five years of age. We cannot hope to make such young children pass the examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and yet we must keep two pupil teachers to instruct them (in our case).

So that we might hope to present half our school for examination, or 100 out of our 203.

But we must reduce this number by the 20 per cent. not attending 100 times; by 15 per cent. not attending 16 times in the month before the inspection; so that we should present about 65 scholars out of 200 for examination; of these, we believe about 25 would pass, earning for us about 15*l*.

We would therefore respectfully submit to your Lordship, that infant schools should receive aid from the Education Grant if they are efficiently conducted, and that the aid they receive should not depend on the examination of individual scholars; or that this principle should apply to children under five years of age; Group I. then consisting of children of from five to seven years of age (we have 25 children under three years of age, for whom the Revised Code makes no provision whatever).

We fear that the application of the Code, as it now stands, will deprive us of the services of a certificated mistress, and that we shall have to return to the state in which we were four years ago, when we placed our school under inspection.

We would beg that the case of infant schools may receive the consideration due to their peculiar circumstances.

I am, &c.
(signed) *A. S. Page*,
Incumbent of St. Anne's, Lancaster.

The Right Honourable
the Lord President of the Council.

To the Right Honourable the Earl *Granville*, K.G., Lord President of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

The Memorial of the undersigned Managers of the Lambeth Wesleyan School, situate in China-terrace, Lambeth-road, in the Borough of Lambeth,

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists have carefully examined the Revised Code recently issued by the Committee of Council on Education, and believe that it is calculated to produce very serious injury to the cause of elementary education.

That your memorialists believe that the education of the children of the poorer classes has been very greatly improved and extended since the adoption of the Minutes of Council of 1846, and that the Revised Code will retard this improvement, lower the quality of primary education, and seriously embarrass managers of schools, by requiring them to advance large sums of money for the payment of pupil teachers, and for other purposes throughout the year, with the greatest uncertainty of repayment.

That the definite engagements made with certificated teachers by the Committee of Council are completely ignored, and that this breach of good faith by the Government of the country will destroy that confidence which is so essential for mutual and effective co-operation in the work of education.

Your memorialists, therefore, earnestly pray, that the Revised Code, which is now only suspended, may be withdrawn, and that such changes may be made in the present regulations as shall conduce to the further advancement of primary education.

(signed) *John Corderoy*, Treasurer,
Lambeth Chapel Wesleyan Day School.

To the Right Honourable the Earl *Granville*, K.G., Lord President of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

The Memorial of the undersigned Managers of the School situate in the District of St. Stephen's, South Lambeth, in the Parish of Lambeth;

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists have carefully examined the Revised Code recently issued by the Committee of Council on Education, and believe that it is calculated to produce very serious injury to the cause of elementary education.

That your memorialists believe that the education of the children of the poorer classes has been very greatly improved and extended since the adoption of Minutes of Council of 1846, and that the Revised Code will retard this improvement, lower the quality of primary education, and seriously embarrass managers of schools, by requiring them to advance large sums of money for the payment of pupil teachers and for other purposes, throughout the year, with the greatest uncertainty of repayment.

That the definite engagements made with certificated teachers by the Committee of Council are completely ignored, and this breach of good faith by the Government of the country will destroy that confidence which is so essential for mutual and effective co-operation in the work of education.

Your memorialists, therefore, earnestly pray, that the Revised Code, which is now only suspended, may be withdrawn, and that such changes may be made in the present regulations as shall conduce to the further advancement of primary education.

(signed) *J. H. Titcomb*, Incumbent.
W. P. MacDermott, Curate.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

WE, the undersigned managers of the Ascot Heath Church of England School, in the County of Berks, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:

1. Because its necessary effect will be, as we believe, a large diminution of the aid hitherto received out of the Parliamentary Grant for education, which will both materially cripple the efficiency of well nigh every school in the kingdom, and will also, in our opinion, be a breach of faith with the certificated teachers, upon whom a considerable portion of the loss will fall.

We have entered into a calculation in the case of our own school, and we find that on the attendance of the last year the effect of the Revised Code would have been to diminish by something more than one-eighth the grant actually received out of the public fund. And thus without taking into the account the further reductions contemplated in article 40 of the Revised Code, the effect of which it is difficult to estimate *à priori*, but which probably have been still further to reduce the grant by one-fourth, making the whole reduction of three-eighths on the sum actually received from your Lordships for the last school year—40 *l.* in our case.

2. Because we believe the method proposed by the Revised Code for testing the results attained, to be both uncertain and unfair.

3. Because we believe that managers of schools (at present in many cases supported with difficulty,) will not take upon themselves the heavy additional responsibility entailed upon them by the New Code, when the payment of the annual grant depends on so many circumstances over which they can exercise little direct control. They believe that even in this rich country parish, where 120 *l.* annually is contributed by the parishioners for the support of their school, the difficulty to which they allude would be severely felt, while in the great majority of poorer parishes it would lead to the closing of the school.

4. Because the consciousness of the money value attaching to each child likely to pass the prescribed examination at the close of the year, will put the managers and teachers in a false position as regards the children and their parents, which will tend very directly to the subversion of the discipline of the school, and will likewise operate injuriously upon

the

the mentor (whose income must depend to a certain extent upon the number of children he succeeds in passing,) by exposing him to the temptation of sacrificing the moral and religious training of his pupils to that which will go to increase his own salary.

(signed) *Conyngham Ellis*, Clerk, M.A.
H. Victor Schetole,
And three others.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President and Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the undersigned Managers, Supporters, and Teachers of Elementary Schools in the parish of Halifax,

Showeth,

THAT in the opinion of your memorialists, the system of elementary education which has been gradually developed by the Committee of Council on Education, has upon the whole worked well, more especially in the factory districts, and under the short time provisions of the Factory Act.

Within the experience of many of your memorialists, a marked improvement has taken place in the character, condition, and social well-being of the people, and these beneficial results may in a great measure be attributed to the diffusion of sound education under Government inspection, aided by Government Grants: and to the higher standard of teachers which has been attained by means of normal schools, and by the formation of an intelligent class of pupil teachers appointed to trained and skilled masters and mistresses.

These beneficial results of the old system are, in the opinion of your memorialists, endangered by the new Code, which, contrary to the constitutional principles of English Legislation, completely changes and revolutionises the existing organization without any adequate cause.

The following are some of the leading objections of your memorialists to the new Code:

It shakes the confidence of teachers and pupil teachers in the stability of Government grants, on the faith of which they have adopted the art of teaching as a permanent profession.

It degrades the position of school teachers and their staff from their present honourable position as officials under Government, to that of scholastic adventurers, dependent upon an uncertain class of managers for a fluctuating and unstable rate of payment.

It throws upon the managers who may wish to uphold the standing of their schools, a heavy pecuniary responsibility, which many of the clergy, who form a large proportion of the managers of elementary schools, would be unable to sustain. The managers would have to rely for repayment of a large proportion of the teachers' salaries upon educational results which they could neither measure nor control.

Deterred by these pecuniary risks, which from the migratory character of the population would be aggravated in the factory districts, most of the managers would probably withdraw their schools from Government inspection and control; and refuse to employ pupil teachers at all, whilst the candidates for teacherships would become fewer in consequence of doubtful remuneration.

Adopting the economic principles of the New Code, the managers would be obliged to fall back upon the old monitorial method of teaching, and content themselves with a cheap rudimental grade of education, but one degree removed from that of the old dame schools.

Thus in the opinion of your memorialists the new Code would arrest the progress of national education, and degrade its condition to the low level from which it has been raised by the system now in successful operation.

Your memorialists therefore respectfully submit to your Lordships, that the proposed Code of Regulations should be withdrawn.

(signed) *Charles Musgrave*, D.D., Vicar of Halifax and Archdeacon of Craven.
Edward Allroyd, Manufacturer.
And 69 others.

The Right Honourable the Lord President and the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the undersigned Elementary Teachers holding Certificates of Merit, or conditionally entitled to do so, as having passed the prescribed Examination,

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists have gained certificates of merit from the Committee of Council; some of them by an apprenticeship and training of seven years; some by entering training schools at their own sole expense, having first relinquished their former employments; and others, by long and successful labour in conformity with the provisions of the former Code.

That they were induced to seek these certificates by the following statements at the commencement of the official "Broad Sheet," and the foot note which is appended.

"Their Lordships will grant in aid of the stipend of every schoolmaster and schoolmistress, appointed to a school under their inspection, annual sums according to the conditions set forth in the following Table. The amount of the grant will depend in each nstance primarily upon the class of the certificate."

Note.—"These grants will be made by Post Office orders payable to the teachers themselves. They belong exclusively to the teachers, not to the general funds of the school. Their Lordships cannot sanction corresponding reductions in the previous salaries of the teachers, even though more than sufficient to fulfil the conditions of the particular grant."

That many of your memorialists, with great labour, qualified themselves to teach drawing, under the promise of an additional allowance, varying in amount up to 8 *l.* annually.

That the Minutes of 1846-7 (and subsequent Minutes)), secured to your memorialists sums varying from 8 *l.* to 15 *l.* annually, for giving special instruction seven and a half hours in the week to pupil teachers.

That your memorialists, as well as the managers of the schools, under whose advice many of them entered upon the profession of a teacher, had no doubt that these engagements were binding and permanent, and that their certificates would always carry a specific money value so long as the teachers fulfilled the prescribed conditions; and this was no mere understanding on their part, it having received the strongest confirmation by the construction which your Lordships have put on the transaction, namely, that teachers having been in part trained at the expense of the State are bound to a life service, and are thereby precluded from obtaining public employment, except on condition of refunding the amount so expended upon them.

The new Code professes to cancel all these definite engagements, and thereby destroys altogether the specific money value of the certificates, while it gives no definite claims upon the managers of the schools to any of the payments heretofore made to them.

The new Code will be most injurious to most, if not all, of your memorialists, lower their position and influence, and probably constrain many of them to leave the profession altogether.

Under the above circumstances, your memorialists most respectfully and most earnestly request your Lordships to reconsider the subject of the augmentation grants and other emoluments, the absolute withdrawal of which they cannot regard in any other light than as an act of injustice which they could never have looked for at the hands of Her Majesty's Government.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(signed) *William Lawson*, Training College, Durham.
Robert Newton Hopkinson, Wesleyan School, Durham.
And 81 others.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

We, the undersigned, being managers of St. Mary's National School, Hitchin, under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:

1. Because the effect of the new Code will be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools; which diminution will be a hardship to ourselves, who have made our arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith in the case of our certificated teachers.

2. Because the elements of uncertainty, where everything is made to depend upon the results of an examination upon a given day, are such as to make it unlikely that any one will willingly undertake, for the future, the position of a school manager.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is to encourage teachers to devote themselves entirely to the clever and regular children, and to neglect the dull, the irregular, and the backward.

4. Because the new Code will press very severely on infant schools, schools newly established, and schools which are working for the benefit of the poorer classes, while it will unduly favour schools which are filled from classes not properly contemplated by the provision for the education of the poor.

For these reasons we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *Lewis Hensley*,
Charles S. Prime,
And six others.

Mr. *H. Marrison* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Selby Wesleyan Schools.

Sir, Selby, 6 February 1862.

I AM desired by the managers of the above institutions to inform you that, on a very careful examination of the "Revised Code of Regulations," they have arrived at the painful conclusion that, if these regulations are fully carried out in reference to the infant department of these schools, they will prove most disastrous in their results.

The infants number more than half the children in attendance, and if "grouped" and examined as proposed in Articles 42, 43, and 44, not one in 10 will be entitled to any grant; and as most of them are admitted and taught for the low charge of 2 *d.* per week, you will at once perceive that the managers would not be able to maintain that part of the institution in its present efficiency.

I am further desired to ask you to place these views before their Lordships, and state the earnest hope of the managers of these schools that their Lordships will decide that attendance only should constitute the basis of grants to infant schools.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Henry Marrison.*

Rev. *H. I. Longsdon* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Seacroft Parsonage, Leeds,
Sir, 8 February 1862.

MAY I beg you to submit the accompanying letter to the consideration of their Lordships. The feelings of all school managers with whom I have conversed are very unanimous; and I sincerely hope that the expression of feeling may be so general, as to induce their Lordships to reconsider a Code which, possessing some advantages, is utterly destructive to the religious training of children.

I have, &c.
To the Secretary, &c. (signed) *H. I. Longsdon.*

To their Lordships the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords, Seacroft, Leeds, 8 February 1862.

WE, the managers of the Seacroft National School, beg respectfully to submit our objections to the proposed new Code.

The great reduction in the amount of public aid to be probably received by this school will seriously affect its usefulness, if not its continuance.

The payment for results in three subjects only, of which religious knowledge is not one, must tend very materially to the practical exclusion of religious teaching.

We have reason to fear that the same evils will attend the introduction of the new Code into other schools as into our own.

We therefore respectfully, but earnestly, pray your Lordships to withdraw the new Code, and to amend the existing one in which, in our opinion, many alterations may be advantageously effected.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Sarah Wilson.*
Anne Wilson.
H. I. Longsdon.

To the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education, the Memorial of the undersigned Teachers, holding Certificates of Merit, and actually engaged in teaching in Ayrshire,

Showeth,

1. THAT your memorialists, having many of them been for years employed in the work of elementary instruction in schools designed for the children of the working classes, are in a position to bear testimony to the advance which has been made in these schools during the past 13 years. Prior to 1849 great difficulty was experienced in conducting the smallest school. In consequence of the want of suitable assistance, the teacher's attention was distracted by a multiplicity of duties; and the maintenance of proper discipline was rendered impossible. Now, while the schools are far from being perfect, they are in a much more satisfactory condition than formerly, and in a great measure answer the purposes for which they

they are intended: viz. to fit the rising generation to perform the duties of men and of Christians.

2. That this improvement is mainly owing to the operation of the Minutes of Her Majesty's Privy Council, which first provided suitable accommodation and instructional appliances, but principally of the minutes of 1849, which introduced the apprenticeship of pupil teachers at the public expense, along with individual annual inspection of schools by Her Majesty's Inspectors, while by augmentation grants of salary the teachers of inspected schools have been for the first time elevated to a position corresponding to the important duties they have to perform.

3. That your memorialists have perused with no small degree of alarm the minute of the 29th July 1861, establishing a "Revised Code" of the educational department, which completely alters the terms on which the State is henceforth to grant assistance for the maintenance of elementary schools. They regard this "Revised Code" as objectionable, principally on the following grounds:—

1st. The grouping of children for examination solely according to age is impracticable and repugnant to all experience.

2d. The withdrawal of grants for those scholars who have reached the age when education comes to be productive of substantial advantage, will have the effect of depressing the state of elementary instruction to precisely the point where the minutes of 1849 first reached it.

3d. It will be found impossible to retain as managers the parties who have hitherto aided gratuitously in conducting schools, as henceforth they will be responsible for the expenses of management, while the repayment by the Committee of Council will depend on the reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors, and will be liable to be seriously affected by the caprice and ignorance of parents.

4. That several of your memorialists, with a view to bring their schools under the regulations of the Code now in force, have resigned appointments to subsidiary parochial and other offices of greater pecuniary annual value than the personal payments allowed by your Lordships. These appointments having now passed into other hands, a positive and a great wrong will be inflicted on your memorialists should the annual augmentation grants be withdrawn.

5. That those of your memorialists who have entered the profession under the operation of the minutes of 1849, would draw your Lordship's attention to the injury which they believe would be inflicted on them should the "Revised Code" come into operation. They became teachers under the impression that the minutes, as expressed in the official "broad sheet," formed a guarantee that so long as their names continued on the calendar of certificated teachers they were provisionally entitled to the advantages held forth by the minutes then existing. They cannot now revert to other employments, and they respectfully urge on your Lordships the propriety of your fulfilling the nation's part of the contract.

6. That the inquiries of the Royal Commission, upon whose report the "Revised Code" is based, not having been extended to Scotland, where the schools are in a different condition from those of England, it is unfair to them precipitately and without inquiry to alter a system which has been productive of so beneficial results.

Your memorialists humbly and confidently trust that in consideration of the magnitude of the interests involved, your Lordships will not allow the "Revised Code" to come into operation in Scotland, until further inquiry has been made, and its applicability to the circumstances of the country established.

Charles Marshall,
Parochial Schoolmaster at Ardrossan.
Robert Nisbet,
Free Church Schoolmaster at Perceton.
And 35 others.

Kilmarnock, 11 February 1862.

Rev. *R. Gunnery,* to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Church of England Education Society,
11, Adam-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.
16 February 1862.

Sir,

I HAVE been requested by the Rev. I. Ford and the managers of the Stone and Oulton National Schools, to forward to you the accompanying memorial, praying for the withdrawal of the Revised Code.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Reginald Gunnery.*

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

We, the undersigned, being managers of schools under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools; which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty and consequent unfairness into the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty we would specify the following:—

(*a.*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.
(*b.*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads, or inclement seasons.
(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.
(*d.*) The nervousness of children, especially those of very tender age.
(*e.*) The grouping of children by age, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children, to the neglect of those who, from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.

5. Because the money-value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination will put both managers and teachers in a false position with reference to the children and their parents, which will tend, especially in the latter part of the school year, to the subversion of discipline.

6. Because the Revised Code draws, for the first time, a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend (as we believe) to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

7. Because, while, in our view, the provisions of the new Code will be injurious to the schools which we represent, we see no probability of any counterbalancing advantages, such as the fostering of schools which at present receive no public aid. On the other hand, we believe that the new Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools which at present it is most difficult to support; and in the cases of infant schools, schools recently established, and schools in shifting populations, its pressure may amount to absolute destruction.

8. Because, according to the best judgment we can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present; and the proposed agreement between the pupil teachers and managers appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

9. Because we are strongly of opinion that a measure productive of such large and sweeping changes as those contemplated by the new Code, ought not to be introduced without due notice and preparation. We do not think that the new Code, which amounts to an entire subversion of the existing system, is such a measure as ought to follow from the Report of the Royal Commissioners for Education; and we are persuaded that the interests of education require that there should be no sudden shock or revolution in the manner of its administration, but that those engaged in it ought to be able to have confidence in the steadiness and consistency of the course which will be pursued.

For these reasons we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

H. C. Taylor,
The Hayes, Stone, Manager of Oulton Schools in Parish of Stone, County Stafford.,
Edwin Deakin,
Oulton Hall, Stone, Manager of Oulton Schools in the Parish of Stone, County Stafford.
And four others.

To the Right Honourable the Earl *Granville*, K.G., Lord President of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

The Memorial of the undersigned Managers of the National School, situated in the Parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green,

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists have carefully examined the Revised Code recently issued by the Committee of Council on Education, and believe that it is calculated to produce very serious injury to the cause of elementary education.

That your memorialists believe that the education of the children of the poorer classes has been very greatly improved and extended since the adoption of the Minutes of Council of 1846, and that the Revised Code will retard this improvement, lower the quality of primary education, and seriously embarrass managers of schools, by requiring them to advance large sums of money for the payment of pupil teachers, and for other purposes throughout the year, with the greatest uncertainty of repayment.

That the distribution of the public grant, on the principle of regularity of attendance, combined with individual proficiency of the scholars, must give an undue share to schools in favoured districts, where it is least wanted, while needy schools, such as ours, will get comparatively small assistance.

That the definite engagements made with certificated teachers by the Committee of Council are completely ignored, and that this breach of good faith by the Government of the country will destroy that confidence which is so essential for mutual and effective co-operation in the work of education.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your Lordship that the Revised Code may be withdrawn.

(signed) *T. Gibson*, D. D., Rector of Bethnal Green.
G. Moon, Curate.
And six others.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

WE, the undersigned, being managers of the Girls' National School at Soham, Cambridgeshire, which is under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:—

I. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

II. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination, such as that which is prescribed, will introduce uncertainty and consequent unfairness into the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty we would specify the following:—

(*a*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.
(*b*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads, or inclement seasons.
(*c*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.
(*d*) The nervousness of children, especially those of a tender age.
(*e*) The grouping of the children by age, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

III. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.

IV. Because the Revised Code draws, for the first time, a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend (as we believe) to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

For these reasons, we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *Henry Tasker*, Vicar of Soham.
William Shipman, Curate.
And six others.

Mr. *John Willis*, to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Oxton, Birkenhead,
10 February 1862.

Sir,

I AM requested by the management committee of the Oxton schools, to forward to you herewith, a petition to the Lord President and Committee of Council on Education, which I shall be obliged by your laying the same before them and acknowledge the receipt to,

Yours, &c.
(signed) *John Willis*, Hon. Secretary.

To the Secretary,
Committee of Council, London.

To the Lord President and Committee of the Privy Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Managers of the Oxton National Schools, under inspection respectfully

Showeth,

THAT your petitioners believe that the system of education under the "old Code" has done much to improve the quality of the education of the poor, and given great satisfaction to the nation; and while they admit that improvements may from time to time be made, they are unable to see the need of the "Revised Code" of 29 July 1861, inasmuch as the Report of the Royal Commissioners was generally so favourable to the "old Code," which is in their judgment much superior to the one proposed, as the latter gives no distinctive religious instruction, and introduces other changes, the tendency of which will produce a retrograde instead of a progressive movement, and eventually be prejudicial to the maintenance and extension of sound religious education among the poor.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

W. Battersall, M.A., Chairman,
Rathbone Cowdroy, B.A.
And eight others.

To the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, Lord President of the Council.

The Memorial of the Incumbent of St. John's Church, Deptford, and the Managers of St. John's National Schools, Deptford.

WE desire to express the deep concern which the "Revised Code," issued by the Committee of Council on Education, has occasioned, its tendency being, as we conceive, to create distrust, uncertainty, and discouragement, and to retard, rather than to advance the cause of education. We desire, therefore, to submit to your Lordship the following objections to the new Code:—

1st. That religious instruction is discouraged in consequence of its not forming part of the inspector's inquiry and report as at present.

2d. That the withdrawal of the annual grants to certificated teachers who have been induced to adopt their profession upon the promise of these grants, and who have qualified themselves for it by special training and enjoyed these grants for several years, would involve peculiar hardships.

3d. That the payment of pupil teachers weekly, will withdraw the check which certificates of good conduct required before payment, imposed, and in some cases press so heavily upon the managers as to make it impossible for them to carry out the regulation.

4th. That large sums of money have been expended in the erection of new schools and the improvement of existing ones, under the firm conviction that the essential integrity of the present system would be maintained.

5th. That the conditions upon which the capitation grant will be given will not only considerably reduce the amount, but will render the amount uncertain and precarious.

6th. That the arrangement of the children in groups according to age will be highly detrimental by interfering with the instruction and discipline of the school, and bring together children of very different abilities and attainments to be subjected to the same test.

7th. That the continuance of children at school after 11 years is virtually discouraged as well as the attendance of children under three in infant schools.

8th. That the difficulty of obtaining efficient masters and mistresses, as well as respectable, well conducted and intelligent children for pupil teachers will be seriously increased.

9th. That the regulation withholding the capitation grant on account of those scholars "who have given less than 16 morning or afternoon attendances, or eight evening attendances within the 30 days preceding the date of the return," is arbitrary, and calculated to press unjustly and severely in some schools where peculiar, though transient causes, may have reduced the numbers during the month preceding the inspector's visit.

For these reasons, and also because the existing system has led to the erection of a large number of schools, the education of a large proportion of children, and to the achievement of considerable results, we earnestly hope that the Revised Code may not take effect without very considerable modifications.

C. F. S. Money, Incumbent of St. John's, Deptford.
F. A. C. Lillingston, Curate of Ditto.
And 20 others.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

Compton Dando National School,
Compton Dando, Bristol, 11 February 1862.

THE undersigned, being manager of the above school under inspection, respectfully submits to your Lordships the grave objections which he entertains to the Revised Code of Regulations.

He objects for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will so far as he can judge, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to such schools as the above, which diminution will be a hardship to persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, and will have at least the appearance of a breach of faith in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because he believes that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination, such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty in the distribution of aid.

3. Because he fears that the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in schools under inspection.

4. Because the Revised Code will tend as he greatly fears to the neglect and depreciation of religious teaching.

5. Because he deprecates as injurious the introduction of any large and organic changes such as those in the new Code, without due warning and preparation.

For these reasons the undersigned respectfully prays your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

(signed) *Charles L. Cornish*, M.A., Oxon.
Vicar of Compton Dando, and, as such, sole Manager of the above School.

From the Managers of the St. Stephen's and Frogmore National School.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

WE, the undersigned, being managers of schools under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination, such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty and consequent unfairness into the distribution of grants.

Amongst

Amongst the elements of such uncertainty we would specify the following:

(*a.*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.

(*b.*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads, or inclement seasons.

(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.

(*d.*) The nervousness of children, especially those of a very tender age.

(*e.*) The grouping of the children by age, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code, is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools.

Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves in excess to one portion of the children, to the neglect of those who, from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or back wardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.

5. Because the money value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination will put both managers and teachers in a false position with reference to the children and their parents, which will tend, especially in the latter part of the school year, to the subversion of discipline.

6. Because the Revised Code draws for the first time a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend (as we believe) to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

7. Because, according to the best judgment we can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present; and the proposed agreement between the pupil teachers and managers appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

For these reasons we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

M. R. Southwell, M.A.,
Vicar of St. Stephen's, St. Albans, Herts.
Fred. Lipscomb, M.A.,
Incumbent of Frogmore, St. Albans.
Francis Wigg, Frogmore.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

We, the undersigned, being managers of schools* under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object for the following:

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment that we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting, morally, to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination, such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty and consequent unfairness into the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty we would specify the following.

(*a.*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.

(*b.*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads, or inclement seasons.

(*c.*) The grouping of the children by age, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. Because the tendency of the provisions of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves to one portion of the children, who, from dulness, irregularity of attendance, or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because

* Not named.

4. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty over which they have no control.

5. Because the money value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination will put both managers and teachers in a false position with reference to the children and their parents, which will tend, especially in the latter part of the school year, to the subversion of discipline.

6. Because the Revised Code draws for the first time a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend (as we believe) to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

7. Because the new Code, the provisions of the new Code will be injurious to the school which we represent; we see no probability of any corresponding advantage, such as the fostering of schools which at present receive no public aid. On the other hand, we believe that the new Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools which, at present, it is most difficult to support; and in the cases of infant schools recently established, and schools in shifting populations, its pressure may amount to absolute destruction.

8. Because, according to the best judgment we can form, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present, and the proposed agreement between the pupil teachers and managers appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

9. Because we are strongly of opinion that a measure productive of such great and sweeping changes as those contemplated by the new Code, ought not to be introduced without due notice and preparation. We do not think that the new Code, which amounts to an entire subversion of the existing system, is such a measure as ought to follow from the Report of the Royal Commissioners for Education, and we are persuaded that the interests of education require that there should be no sudden shock or revolution in the manner of its administration, but that those engaged in it ought to be able to have confidence in the steadiness and consistency of the course which will be pursued.

For these reasons we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

F. Lemaitre, Incumbent.
Hewett Linton, Curate and Secretary.
(And two others.)

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

I, THE undersigned, being manager of the national school of Little Brickhill, in the county of Buckingham, respectfully submit to your Lordships my objection to the Revised Code of Regulations.

The school of which I am manager is, at present, in receipt of no Government aid, but I have been making necessary arrangements to enable it to obtain its due share of the Government grant under the old Code. I may, therefore, claim to be a party interested.

I object for the following reasons:—

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to the best judgment we can form, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our schools, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because I believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination, such as that which is prescribed, will of necessity introduce uncertainty, and consequent unfairness, into the distribution of grants. Amongst the elements of such uncertainty I would specify the following:—

(*a.*) The day appointed may be an unfavourable one.

(*b.*) Children may be kept away by sickness, weather, bad roads, or inclement weather.

(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.

(*d.*) The nervousness of children, especially those of a very tender age.

(*e.*) The grouping of the children by ages, an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of the schools.

3. Because the tendency of the provision of the new Code is, as we fear, to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our schools. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves

themselves in excess to one portion of the children, to the neglect of those who, from dulness, irregularity of attendance or backwardness, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because managers cannot be fairly expected to take upon themselves the heavy additional liabilities which are contemplated by the new Code, when the payment of the grant depends upon the issue of an examination involving so many elements of uncertainty, over which they have no control.

5. Because the money value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination will put both managers and teachers in a false position with reference to the children and their parents, which will tend, especially in the latter part of the school year, to the subversion of discipline.

6. Because the Revised Code draws for the first time a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will tend (as I believe) to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

7. Because while, in my view, the provisions of the new Code will be injurious to the school which I represent, we see no probability of any counterbalancing advantage, such as the fostering of schools which have at present no public aid. On the other hand, we believe that the new Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools which at present it is most difficult to support; and in the cases of infant schools, schools recently established, and schools in shifting populations, its pressure may amount to absolute destruction.

8. Because, according to the best judgment I can form, the arrangement for the instruction of pupil teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present; and the proposed agreement between the pupil teachers and managers appears to me much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

9. Because I am strongly of opinion that a measure productive of such large and sweeping changes as those contemplated by the new Code, ought not to be introduced without due notice and preparation. I do not think that the new Code, which amounts to an entire subversion of the present system, is such a measure as ought to follow from the Report of the Royal Commissioners for Education; and I am persuaded that the interests of education require that there should be no sudden shock or revolution in the manner of its administration, but that those engaged in it ought to be able to have confidence in the steadiness and consistency of the course which will be pursued. For these reason I respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

Thomas Pym Williamson,
Incumbent of Little Brickhill, Bucks,
and sole Manager of the National School.

Sawbridgeworth National School, Herts.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

We, the undersigned, being managers of the above-named school, under inspection, respectfully submit to your Lordships our objections to the Revised Code of Regulations.

We object, for the following reasons:

1. Because the effect of the new Code will, according to our best judgment, be a large and immediate diminution of the public aid to our school, which diminution will be a hardship upon persons who have made their arrangements under the guidance of the present system, and will be a special hardship, amounting morally to a breach of faith, in the case of certificated teachers.

2. Because we believe that the uncertainty which must attach to the results of an examination, such as that proposed, will necessarily introduce uncertainty and consequent unfairness into the distribution of grants.

Amongst the elements of such uncertainty, we would specify the following:—

(*a.*) The day appointed may be unfavourable.

(*b.*) Children may be kept away by sickness, bad weather, or bad roads.

(*c.*) The different standards adopted by different examiners.

(*d.*) The grouping of the children by age,—an arrangement which cannot possibly be adopted in the ordinary working of schools.

3. Because the provisions of the new Code are, we fear, likely to deteriorate the general character of the teaching in our school. Teachers will be tempted to devote themselves to one portion of the children to the neglect of those who, from dulness or irregularity, have little chance of passing the examination.

4. Because the money value attaching to each child likely to pass the examination will place both managers and teachers in a false position with reference to the children and their parents, which will tend to the subversion of discipline.

5. Because the Revised Code draws a sharp line of demarcation between the religious and the secular instruction, and will, we believe, tend to the neglect of the former, and to its depreciation in the eyes of the children.

6. Because we believe that the new Code will press with the greatest severity upon those schools, which at present it is most difficult to support; and, in the cases of infant schools, schools recently established, and schools in shifting populations, its pressure may amount to absolute destruction.

7. Because, in our judgment, the arrangements for the instruction of pupil teachers under the new Code are greatly inferior to those existing at present; and the proposed agreement between the pupil teachers and managers appears to us much less satisfactory than the existing system of apprenticeship.

For these reasons we respectfully pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

Arthur Drummond Wilkins,
Manager of Sawbridgeworth National School.
Richard Thompson Farmer,
(And three others.)

Sawbridgeworth, 11 February 1862.

To the Right Honourable the Earl *Granville,* K. G., Lord President of Committee of Privy Council on Education.

The Memorial of the undersigned Managers of the School situated in Bolton-street East, Kennington, in the Parish of Lambeth, and the County of Surrey,

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists have carefully examined the Revised Code recently issued by the Committee of Council on Education, and believe that it is calculated to produce very serious injury to the cause of elementary education.

That your memorialists believe that the education of the children of the poorer classes has been very greatly improved and extended since the adoption of the Minutes of Council of 1846, that the Revised Code will seriously embarrass managers of schools, by requiring them to advance large sums of money for the payment of pupil teachers and for other purposes, throughout the year, with the greatest uncertainty of repayment.

Your memorialists, therefore, earnestly pray that the Revised Code, which is now only suspended, may be withdrawn, and that such changes may be made in the present regulations as shall conduce to the further advancement of primary education.

Charlton Lane, M. A., Chairman of the Committee of Bolton-street Schools, Kennington.
Robert Nesham.
(And three others.)

FRIERN BARNET NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

To their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lords,

WE, the undersigned, being managers of schools under inspection, beg respectfully to state that we view with unfeigned regret the provisions proposed in the Revised Code of Education.

We entirely concur in the objections set forth at length in the memorial of the Committee of the National Society, dated 5th December 1861, and already presented to your Lordships. And we respectfully, but earnestly, pray your Lordships to withdraw the Revised Code.

Robert Morris,
Rector of Friern Barnet,
John Miles,
(And 5 others.)

Managers of the National Schools for Boys and Girls, in the parish of Friern Barnet, Middlesex.

To the Right Honourable the Earl *Granville*, K.G., President of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

The Memorial of the Managers of the Ripon Cathedral National Schools, receiving aid from the Parliamentary grant,

Respectfully showeth,

THAT your memorialists are quite ready to admit that some alterations and modifications may be required in the system hitherto followed by the Committee of the Privy Council on Education in dispensing the national grant for education.

But after seriously weighing the probable effects of the regulations contained in the proposed new Code, lately put forth by that Committee, they entertain a clear conviction that many of these regulations would operate most injuriously on the cause of education in this country, and do an injustice to a meritorious class of individuals, who have devoted themselves to the work of education in reliance upon the promises held out to them by that Committee itself, of support and encouragement in their labours.

They are desirous of pointing out the following, as some of the objections to which they consider the new Code to be liable:—

1. On the important point of religious instruction, which they admit that there is no direct discouragement of it, they are convinced that Article 40 will convey the impression that the grant is given simply for proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic, which impression will not be removed by the vaguely worded notice in Article 47 (*a*), that the grant will be reduced "upon the inspector's report for faults of instruction or discipline on the part of the teacher," which does not necessarily include religious instruction, but leaves it optional to the inspector to include it or not; and, unlike the requirement as to reading, writing, and arithmetic, refers to the instruction given by the teacher, not to the proficiency of the scholar. The scholar, therefore, may be totally ignorant on the subject of religion, but the grant made on his behalf is not thereby affected.

2. The grouping for examination, by age, appears to them to be a principle clearly inadmissible in such a case. It would be open to serious objection if applied to those in a higher rank of life, both from the disparity of natural faculties, and the difference in the advantages enjoyed. But in the case of the children of the poor, where the age at which they are first sent to school varies so greatly, and the attendance is often so irregular, it would lead to consequences most unfair towards the teacher, and injurious to the interests of the school.

3. The requirement in 41 (*a*), of 16 attendances within 31 days preceding the examination, they hold to be a very unwise condition. In some cases illness might prevent so many attendances. In other cases children might be kept at home by their parents, either from accidental causes or from temporary inability to pay the sum required for their attendance, or even on account of some feeling of ill-will towards the school or schoolmaster. In other cases the season of the year, such as harvest time, or any local occupation of the poor, or proximity to the holidays, would produce the same effect. And thus the capitation grant for such pupils would be lost.

4. That absence on the day of examination, from whatever cause, should forfeit the whole capitation grant for the absentee, is a regulation clearly requiring limitation.

5. Art. 41 (*b*) excludes all claims for evening attendances by scholars under 13 years of age. But children often leave the morning school at 11 years of age, and it is of great importance that their attendance at the evening school at that age should be encouraged, not ignored.

6. Infant schools would be excluded altogether from the grant. For it cannot be supposed that children of the poor at the age of 3, 4, or 5, can pass an examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic. This they cannot but consider to be a very serious defect in the new Code.

7. The refusal of any further grant for scholars once passed in group 4, formed of those of 11 years of age and upwards, they regard as a most serious discouragement of an object which it is most important to promote,—namely, the continuance of the scholars at the school after the age of 11 years.

8. They hold that the substitution of the new capitation grant for the various grants of all descriptions obtained under the existing Code would operate to the immediate and serious injury of the numerous and important class of schools belonging to rural parishes. Under the present regulations many such schools have been raised from a condition of uselessness to one of considerable efficiency by being enabled to obtain the services of certificated masters and pupil teachers. Local liberality has thus been stimulated, and substantial improvements in many instances effected. But it is a fact easily demonstrable that, owing to the comparatively small number of children in these schools, the new capitation grant, even on the most favourable hypothesis, would fall so far short of the aggregate amount of the present grants, that the funds must at once suffer a most material diminution, while the number of local subscribers is generally so small as to afford no hope of a corresponding increase in the amount of annual subscriptions. The inevitable consequence would be the degradation of such schools to a level far below that to which the present Code has been the chief means of raising them. And the grievance would be the most severely felt where the efforts made for improvement have been the greatest, and the results produced the most satisfactory.

9. While your memorialists are not prepared to assert that the school teachers have a "vested interest" in the grants and other emoluments they now enjoy under the existing Code, they cannot but feel that the expectation of those grants and emoluments was held out to them in a way which gave them reason to suppose that they would be permanent, at any rate until Parliament refused a sufficient grant to supply them, just as other official salaries, contingent on a vote of Parliament, are considered permanent as long as Parliament is willing to supply the requisite funds; and, therefore, that this respectable and valuable body of men will be deprived by the new Code (so far as regards its present members) of advantages, the promise of which has, no doubt, gone far to induce them to fit themselves for the office of teachers, and withdraw themselves from other occupations.

10. The diminution in the emoluments which would accrue to the training colleges, or normal schools, under the new Code, your memorialists consider to be a very serious evil, and beg to call attention to the fact that it is directly opposed to the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners in their recent Report.

11. They also strongly feel that a difference should be made in the certificates granted to students of one and two years' standing, and that more decided encouragement should be given to the students to remain under tuition for two years.

Other serious objections to the new Code might easily be added, but your memorialists trust that the above are amply sufficient to show its need of a thorough revision.

That suitable results should be required for the expenditure of the public money on any school is what the nation may properly demand. But it is a great injustice both to the managers and teachers of schools that the estimate of those results should be derived exclusively from a determination of the question whether, in an examination, the scholars can reach a certain standard of proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic. If a school is evidently in a healthy state, and a large number of the pupils show such a degree of proficiency as to prove that the teachers have done their duty well, the capitation grants to such a school should not be limited precisely to the number of those who can pass a creditable examination, as thereby all the labour bestowed upon the remaining pupils, of whom there will always be a large number in all schools, would go altogether unrewarded, though possibly exceeding that given to the others. No amount of labour in the teacher will force up the idle and irregular to a creditable standard of proficiency, while it is nevertheless of the utmost importance to encourage their attendance at the school. A considerable amount of good may have been effected in the case of those who cannot in an examination reach the standard of proficiency required in reading, writing, and arithmetic, which, though involving only the elements of education, the children of the poor are often very long in acquiring.

In some cases such a rule would produce consequences most injurious to the cause of education, as, for instance, in the first foundation of a school in a neglected neighbourhood. A master might collect together with great difficulty a number of wild, untaught, children of different ages, and labour for a long time in their instruction, and when the inspector came he might find scarcely one among them that came up to the prescribed standard in reading, writing, or arithmetic. Would it be just to say there are no results here? No aid can be given?

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully pray that the Revised Code be withdrawn, and another substituted for it free from the very serious objections to which it is open.

Signed on behalf of the Managers of the Ripon Cathedral National Schools, at a meeting held in the Town Hall, Ripon, on the 13th January 1862.

W. Goode, D.D., Dean of Ripon, Chairman.
John Harrison, Treasurer.
(And two others.)

To the Right Honourable the Lord President and Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the undersigned Elementary Teachers, of the Parish of Halifax, holding Certificates of Merit, or conditionally entitled to do so, as having passed the prescribed Examination,

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists have gained certificates of merit from the Committee of Council, some of them by an apprenticeship and training of seven years, some by entering training school at their own expense, having first relinquished their former employments; and others by long and successful labour, in conformity with the provisions of the former Code.

That they were induced to seek these certificates by the following statement at the commencement of the official broad sheet, and the foot-note which is appended thereto:

"Their Lordships will grant, in aid of the stipend of every schoolmaster and schoolmistress appointed to a school under their inspection, annual sums, according to conditions set forth in the following Table. The amount of the grant will depend, in each instance, primarily upon the class of the certificate.

"These

"These grants will be made by Post Office orders, payable to the teachers themselves. They belong exclusively to the teachers, not to the general funds of the school. Their Lordships cannot sanction corresponding reductions in the previous salaries of the teachers, even though more than sufficient to fulfil the conditions of the particular grant."

That many of your memorialists, with great labour, qualified themselves to teach drawing, under the promise of an additional allowance, varying in amount up to 8*l.* annually.

That the Minutes of 1846-7 secured to your memorialists sums varying from 5*l.* to 15*l.* annually, for giving special instruction seven and a half hours in the week to pupil teachers.

That by the Minutes of 1846 it was intimated that pensions would be allowed to incapacitated and deserving teachers, and by the Code of 1860 a sum of 6,500*l.* is fixed upon as a limit to the amount which is to be appropriated annually for that purpose.

That your memorialists, as well as the managers of the schools under whose advice most of them entered on the profession of elementary teachers, had no doubt that these engagements were binding and permanent, and that their certificates would always carry a specific money value, so long as the teachers fulfilled the prescribed conditions; and this was no mere understanding on their part, it having received the strongest confirmation by the construction which your Lordships have put on the transaction; namely, that the teachers having been in part trained at the expense of the State, are bound to a life service, and are thereby precluded from obtaining public employment, except on condition of refunding the amount so expended upon them.

The new Code professes to cancel all these definite engagements, and thereby destroys altogether the specific money value of the certificates, while it gives no definite claims upon the managers of schools to any of the payments heretofore made to them.

That the new Code will be very injurious to most, if not all, of your memorialists, lower their position and influence, and probably constrain many of them to leave the profession altogether.

That your memorialists venture respectfully to express their fears that other alterations in the new Code will prove detrimental to elementary education; but as this falls more properly within the province of the managers of schools, they will not intrude their opinions on the subject.

Under the above circumstances, your memorialists earnestly request your Lordships to re-consider the subject of their Augmentation Grants and other emoluments, the withdrawal of which they cannot regard in any other light than as an act of injustice, which they could never have looked for at the hands of Her Majesty's Government.

(signed) *George Marshall,* National School, Elland.
Fanny Hudson, Haley Hill Girls' School.
(And 41 others.)

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Privy Council.

May it please your Lordship,

We, the undersigned, the managers of the Bardney Wesleyan School, beg respectfully to memorialise your Lordship on the Revised Code on Education.

1. We have been managers of the above-named school since its erection in 1856.
2. We had full confidence that, under your Lordship's Minutes, we could efficiently maintain the schools, and ever since they were opened, 200 children have been on the books with a daily attendance of 120, and, financially, they have not caused any serious embarrassment.
3. We, your memorialists, view with alarm the Revised Code of Minutes lately issued by your Lordships, and are convinced the amount of annual deficiency will be so great, as to necessitate the closing of the infant school altogether, or greatly reducing each, a result we should seriously deplore.
4. We submit most respectfully to your Lordship's consideration, our grounds, according to the best of our united judgment, of disapproval of the Revised Code.

(*a.*) It will throw the education of the country back to what it was previously to the Minutes of 1846, as respects the teachers and the taught.

(*b.*) Numbers of schools will necessarily be closed for want of funds.

(*c.*) The annual deficiency, from a very careful examination in our department, will not be less than 70*l.*

(*d.*) Such a deficiency can only be met by lessening the salary of the teachers, which would be equivalent to denying them bread for themselves and their families; giving smaller remuneration to pupil teachers, which would render it impracticable to obtain them; or increasing the school pence, which would shut out those who need education most, the children of the poor.

(*e.*) The grouping the children according to age, and making that a basis of the grant, is wrong in principle, and detrimental to education in its results.

(*f.*) The example by which a school of 100 children may earn 64*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* is fallacious and deceptive, and with the deductions that would inevitably follow, would be lessened by 50 per cent.

(*g.*) That the proposed relationship between the pupil teachers and managers is altogether wrong and degrading to the teachers.

(*h.*) That the withholding of the certificate money from the teachers is unjust, where it has not been forfeited by incapacity to manage a school, or immorality.

(*i.*) That the limiting the time of pupil teachers to six hours daily, cannot but be injurious to themselves and the schools.

(*j.*) That the new Code will cause a vast amount of money spent in the past, to have been uselessly given, as the schools towards which it has been granted, cannot be efficiently maintained.

(*k.*) That such changes in the Minutes are disheartening to the managers who, in addition to their share of taxation, give their money voluntarily, and a large amount of time gratuitously, to uphold and carry on the education of the country.

We therefore pray that the already suspended Code be rescinded.

We are, &c.
(signed) *F. F. Edmunds*, Wesleyan Minister.
Solomon Hind.
(And 11 others.)

To the Right Honourable the Lord President and the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Managers of the Roman Catholic Schools in London,

Showeth,

THAT while your memorialists recognise the expediency of some modification of the original Code for the administration of the Parliamentary Grant for education, they feel bound to convey to your Lordships their sense of the danger to the welfare of their schools which they cannot but apprehend from the essential changes which will be introduced by the Revised Code.

Your memorialists deem it unnecessary to repeat the grounds of objection to many of the provisions of the Revised Code which they observe have been already frequently urged upon your Lordships. It will be sufficient for them to state that they, in common with others connected and conversant with the education of the poor object—

1. To the withdrawal of all money value from the certificates of teachers.

2. To the diminution of the number of Queen's scholars to be admitted to the training colleges.

3. To the grouping of children in schools according to age.

4. To the limits assigned to the age of children on account of whom alone aid is to be acquired.

5. To the total suppression of industrial school grants.

6. To the individual examination of the children, and

7. To rendering the grant to schools dependent on a variety of conditions beyond the power of the managers to control.

Your memorialists share in the conviction expressed by others, that the effects of the Revised Code would be to throw an increased charge upon school managers, while the aid to be received would not only be greatly diminished, but would be fluctuating and precarious, and that its provisions would act as a serious discouragement to the receiving into the school such children as have been the most neglected, and who, on that account, most require education, and to the retaining them during those years of their life which most need supervision and control.

But, in addition to these general objections, your memorialists desire to bring under your Lordships' notice some special reasons for which they apprehend that Roman Catholic schools would suffer yet more than others from the operation of the Revised Code.

The population for whose children your memorialists are bound to provide schools is notoriously the poorest and most fluctuating in the kingdom, and the poverty and migratory habits of the parents render it peculiarly difficult for their children to fulfil the requirements of the Revised Code, while they make it the more imperative that means of education unhampered by unnecessary restrictions should be provided for them, whatever might be their age and capacity.

Moreover, the managers of Roman Catholic schools, on whom devolves the task of providing funds for their maintenance, are almost universally members of the Catholic clergy, who are not only themselves men of slender pecuniary means, but who minister to congregations

congregations composed well nigh entirely of the poorest and numbering but few of the wealthier classes, so that it would be peculiarly embarrassing for them to take upon themselves heavier and certain liabilities, while the assistance to be received would be likely to be so diminished in value and uncertain of attainment.

Your memorialists would also remind your Lordships, that from circumstances on which it is not necessary to enlarge, they find more than usual difficulty in providing sites for schools which would meet the requirements of the Revised Code as to area, and that they are often driven, much against their will, into buildings which, if unsuitable as school-rooms in the abstract, are the best they are able to procure.

Your memorialists greatly apprehend that many of the managers of Roman Catholic schools throughout the country finding that the advantage to be derived from the reception of the annual grant would be more than counterbalanced by the difficulties which it would entail, would prefer, as soon as possible, to withdraw their schools from inspection, and be obliged to return to their former less perfect but less expensive system.

Your memorialists thankfully acknowledging the valuable assistance which, in their efforts to increase the efficiency of their schools, they have hitherto received from the Parliamentary Grant, in conclusion, humbly beg your Lordships not to insist on such a change as must tend to prevent them, at least, to a considerable extent, from sharing in those benefits for the future.

Agreed to at a general meeting of the managers of Roman Catholic schools in London, and signed in their behalf and at their request.

Edwd. Hearn, D.D., Vicar General.

1 February 1862.

To the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, Lord President of the Council, and the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the undersigned Clergymen and Laymen, being Managers of Church of England Schools, in the county of Derby,—

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists have read with surprise and alarm the Minute of the Committee of Council of the 29th July last, "establishing a Revised Code of Regulations."

That the said Code repeals or supersedes all the most important practical details of the former Minutes which have worked so beneficially, extensively, and harmoniously.

That your memorialists are surprised that such an entire change in the mode and principle of administering the Parliamentary grant should be made without the concurrence of Parliament after it had been stated in the House of Commons that no innovations could take place until the end of the present financial year, that it was not intended to break in upon the system of pupil teachers as now existing, and that the new Minute would leave the whole system of the Privy Council intact.

That many schools, whose annual grants from your Lordships have become due since the 29th July last, are now excluded, by the Minute of that date, from all further grants, unless they accept and adopt the Revised Code; and that a great number of other schools will be placed in the same dilemma before the end of the present year.

That your memorialists feel assured that the difficulties, already very great, with which many of them, especially the clergymen of rural parishes, have to contend, in providing funds for the maintenance of their schools, will be much increased by the operation of the Revised Code.

That, in the opinion of your memorialists, the withdrawal of augmentation grants to certified teachers, and gratuities on account of pupil teachers, secured to them, as was universally believed, under the former Code, amounts to positive injustice, and a breach of faith towards present certified teachers, as well as towards students in training institutions and pupil teachers, who have all entered into their existing engagements on the understanding that they would become entitled to such grants on obtaining certificates, and accepting the office of principal teachers of schools under Government inspection.

That your memorialists apprehend that the effect of the precise and limited standard of subjects of examination by Her Majesty's inspectors, prescribed by the new Code, will be to include a system of instruction in these subjects alone, and that by mechanical and forcing processes, to the exclusion or discouragement of intellectual, moral, and religious teaching.

That it is matter of surprise and regret to your memorialists that a provision of the new Code should discourage the prolonged attendance at school of children above 11 years of age.

Your memorialists, therefore, earnestly request your Lordships to relieve the perplexity of school managers by the immediate suspension of the said Minute until it has been discussed upon in Parliament.

G. R. Abney, Rural Dean,
Vicar of St. Alkmund's, Derby.
W. F. Wilkinson, M.A.
Vicar of St. Werburgh, Derby.
And 143 others.

To the Right Honourable Earl *Granville*, K.G., President of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

The Memorial of the Managers of Christ Church National Schools, St. George's, East, in the County of Middlesex,—

Showeth,

THAT the system of Government grants, in aid of elementary education, which was originated by the Minute of 1846, and has been largely extended by subsequent Minutes, has, in the opinion of your memorialists, given a very great stimulus to voluntary efforts, and has been productive of inestimable benefit to the labouring population of their own district, and of the country generally, as is shown by the diminution of the number of juvenile criminals, the increased intelligence of the people, and the absence of that discontented spirit which in former times so extensively prevailed.

That your memorialists view with extreme regret the proposed substitution of the Revised Code, dated 29th July 1861, for the Code now in force, and they desire to express their thanks to your Lordship for the suspension of the Revised Code till after the meeting of Parliament.

That your memorialists are convinced that the operation of the Revised Code would be materially to check the progress of elementary education, by placing obstacles in the way of voluntary efforts, by crippling the resources of existing schools, and by instituting a standard of examination inferior to the present system of inspection as a test of the efficiency of elementary schools.

That your memorialists cannot for a moment imagine that the opinion of Her Majesty's inspectors, all of whom possess in an eminent degree the confidence of the clergy and school managers throughout the country, has been taken in the matter, otherwise a code so disastrous in its operation would never have been issued.

Your memorialists respectfully submit to your Lordship the following objections to the Revised Code:—

1. That the advances of money required for the weekly payment of pupil teachers are beyond the means both of themselves and of the majority of school managers; and that, in the poorer parishes of London, such advances could not possibly be made.

2. That the migratory character of the labouring population in the district of Christ Church renders the average stay of children at your memorialists' schools so short, that the test of individual attendance would press very unfairly on the schools under their charge.

3. That the refusal of grants for children who have not attended 16 times in the month preceding the date of the return, and for those who were not present on the day of examination, would leave out of consideration a large amount of the year's work.

4. That grouping, according to age, would not adequately test the attainments of the children, or the efficiency of the teachers, since many children who have been neglected in their earlier years, are found, on their admission, more ignorant than much younger children who have attended the infant school; and that the regulation "that no children shall be admitted to a second examination when upwards of 11 years of age," will tend to discourage the continuance of children in the schools after that age.

5. That the standard of examination for infants proposed in the Revised Code is much too high.

6. That the withdrawal of augmentations and gratuities from the masters and mistresses will render the inducements to take the position of pupil teachers insufficient to obtain suitable candidates for that office.

7. That if the required results be only "reading, writing, and arithmetic," your memorialists think it unnecessary to prescribe to the managers the exact mode in which those results are to be obtained, by insisting upon a separate pupil teacher for every 30 scholars; and other restrictions which will cripple them in their work.

Your memorialists believe, after careful inquiry, that the result of the regulations proposed by the Revised Code would be to diminish by more than one-third the amount of the grants now received for their boys' and girls' schools, and to deprive the infant schools almost entirely of Government aid.

For these, amongst other reasons, your memorialists earnestly pray your Lordship that the Revised Code may be withdrawn.

George H. M'Gill, M.A.
Incumbent of Christ Church, St. George's, East.
Geo. Gustavus Morton, B.A.
Curate of Christ Church, St. George's, East.
And 11 others.

Christ Church Vestry, St. George's, East,
11 November 1861.

To the Right Honourable the Earl *Granville*, K.G., President of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education.

WE, the undersigned managers of Church schools within the Borough of Leeds, beg leave very respectfully to address your Lordships on the subject of the new Code of Regulations lately issued under the authority of the Committee of Council on Education. Without asserting that the present system is incapable of amendment, or that the results, so far as elementary teaching are concerned, might not be improved, we desire to state that after a very careful consideration of the entire subject, the proposed Code seems to us open to most serious objection on the following grounds:—

1. That by making the pecuniary aid offered by the Committee of Council on Education to depend in the first instance on attainments in reading, writing, and arithmetic, a strong inducement would be indirectly held out to neglect religious instruction.

2. That the plan of grouping for examination, according to age, is unjust, and for the end proposed impracticable; because,

1st. It would deprive the school of the benefit of the grant on account of (*a*) almost all infant children (*b*); all children for whom a grant has once been obtained after the age of 11 years; and *c*) those of dull capacity, or whose education had been neglected.

2d. It prescribes the same standard of attainments for girls as for boys, although the former being taught needlework would have so much less instruction in the particular subjects on a knowledge of which the grant is made to depend.

3d. That the proposed mode of making the Government aid dependent upon the attendance of children on the day of examination, and for a portion of the 31 days immediately preceding, the managers having no power to enforce such attendance, is highly objectionable, as endangering both the annual grant and also the discipline of the school.

4th. That the disregard of the Government obligations to existing teachers, as well as to the lecturers at training colleges, which the new Minute manifests, involves a breach of public faith, and is at variance with the uniform practice of Parliament where the interests of higher and more influential classes have been concerned.

5th. That the apprenticing pupil teachers to the managers only would, in the opinion of many of us, be detrimental to the proper authority and influence of the masters and mistresses, and injurious to the discipline of the school.

6th. That the general effect of the new Code would be to bring such increased responsibility and expense upon managers as greatly to embarrass existing schools, prevent the opening of new schools in neglected neighbourhoods, and even compel the closing of many among the poor populations, especially in rural districts.

In requesting your Lordships to consider the foregoing conclusions, we beg leave to state that since the commencement of the system of Parliamentary aid to schools the number of poor children in the borough of Leeds under week-day instruction, in connexion with the Church of England, has risen from under 1,000 to upwards of 13,000, and we would with all respect remonstrate against the introduction of any change which may cause managers of schools to abandon those efforts which under the encouragement hitherto afforded have worked so beneficially.

James Atlay, D.D., Vicar of Leeds.
F. G. Hemel Smith, Curate of Leeds.
And 59 others.

The Hon. and Rev. *Grantham M. Yorke* to the Right Hon. the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

My Lord, Birmingham, 31 October 1861.

I AM requested to inform your Lordship that the accompanying resolutions were passed at a meeting of the certificated teachers of Birmingham, held on the 28th ult., to consider the provisions of the Revised Code.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grantham M. Yorke*, Chairman.

RESOLUTIONS passed at a Meeting of the Certificated Teachers of Birmingham, held on the 28th September 1861, to consider the Provisions of the Revised Code:—Chairman: The Hon. and Rev. *Grantham M. Yorke.*

1. THAT the tendency of the Revised Code is to make religious and moral training subordinate to secular instruction.

2. That the proposed classification of children according to age, for the purpose of examination, is absurd, as it ignores diversity of natural talent and previous opportunities of instruction.

3. That the application of an intellectual test to children in infant schools is erroneous in principle, and will practically hinder the majority from gaining the capitation grant.

4. That the refusal to allow a second grant to children over the age of 11, will give managers and teachers a direct interest in banishing them from the school; that this stultifies the efforts lately made to prolong the school-stay of children; and that it discards the class to which alone the master can look for a supply of pupil teachers.

5. That the difficulty of obtaining pupil teachers (even now considerable) will be greatly increased by the withdrawal of what have always been held out as inducements to enter the profession; that school managers will be, in some cases, unwilling, in others unable, to pay the salaries in advance; and that this will necessitate a return to the old monitorial system.

6. That the withdrawal of a specific money value from certificates involves a gross breach of public faith with certificated teachers, with Queen's scholars in training schools, and with existing pupil teachers, all of whom entered the profession in the firm belief (fully justified by authorised documents) that the certificates would always bear a money value.

7. That the abolition of the augmentation grant to lecturers is an act of gross injustice to the gentlemen who at present fill that position: will necessarily impair, in a very great degree, the efficiency of the training colleges, and will close one of the very few doors to promotion now open to the intelligent and persevering schoolmaster.

At the adjourned Meeting held on the 17th October, the following Resolution was added:—

8. That the Hon. and Rev. Grantham M. Yorke, as chairman of the meeting, be respectfully requested to sign the document embodying these resolutions, and to transmit the same to the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education.

(signed) *Grantham M. Yorke,* Chairman.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President, and Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the undersigned Elementary Teachers, holding Certificates of Merit, or conditionally entitled to do so, as having passed the prescribed Examination,—

Showeth,

THAT each pupil teacher, on apprenticeship, received from your Lordships a printed document setting forth the advantages they would derive as certificated teachers, namely, augmentation to their salaries, varying from 10*l.* to 30*l.* annually. That document contains the following words:—

"These grants will be made by Post Office orders, payable to the teachers themselves. They belong exclusively to the teachers, not to the general funds of the school. Their Lordships cannot sanction corresponding reductions in the previous salaries of the teachers, even though more than sufficient to fulfil the conditions of the particular grant."

That many of your memorialists, with great labour, qualified themselves to teach drawing, under the promise of an additional allowance, varying in amount up to 8*l.* annually.

That the Minutes of 1846–47 secured to your memorialists, for giving special instruction to pupil teachers during seven and a half hours in the week, the sum of 5*l.* for the first, 4*l.* for the second, and 3*l.* for each additional pupil-teacher.

That by the Minutes of 1846 it was intimated that pensions would be allowed to incapacitated and deserving teachers.

That your memorialists, as well as the managers of the schools under whose advice most of them entered on the profession of elementary teachers, had no doubt that these engagements were binding and permanent, and that their certificates would always carry a specific money value, so long as the teachers fulfilled the prescribed conditions; and this was no mere understanding on their part, it having received the strongest confirmation by the construction

tion which your Lordships have put on the transaction, namely, that many teachers, having been in part trained at the expense of the State, are bound to a life service, and are thereby precluded from obtaining public employment, except on condition of refunding the amount so expended upon them.

The new Code cancels all these engagements, and thereby destroys altogether the specific money value of the certificates, while it gives to teachers no definite claims upon the managers of schools for any of the payments heretofore made to them.

That the new Code will be very injurious to most, if not to all, of your memorialists, lower their position and influence, and probably constrain many of them to leave the profession altogether.

Finally, your memorialists venture respectfully to express their convictions that the Revised Code of Regulations issued by the Committee of Council on Education will be productive of serious injury to the education of the labouring classes of this country, inasmuch as it will lower the standard of attainment, and impair the efficiency of elementary schools.

Under the above circumstances, your memorialists earnestly request your Lordships to reconsider the subject of the augmentation grants, and other emoluments, the withdrawal of which they cannot regard in any other light than an act of injustice which they could never have looked for at the hands of Her Majesty's Government.

[Here follow the names of 2,416 Memorialists.]

Signed, on behalf and by the authority of the aforesaid Memorialists,

Henry Hemblemn Sales, } Honorary Secretaries to the
Richd. Woods, } Central Committee of Schoolmasters.

EDUCATION (REVISED CODE).

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE between the Committee of Council on Education and any of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, or any Managers or Teachers of Schools, on the subject of the REVISED CODE.

(Mr. Puller.)

PART II.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
4 *March* 1862.

[*Price* 2*s.* 4*d.*]

81—I.

Under 24 *oz.*

EDUCATION (REVISED CODE).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 11 February 1862;—*for*,

"COPIES of all MEMORIALS and LETTERS which have been addressed to the Lord President of the Council or to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education, on the Subject of the REVISED CODE, by the Authorities of any Educational Society, Board, or Committee, or of any Training School:

"Of any CORRESPONDENCE between the Committee of Council on Education and any of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, or any Managers or Teachers of Schools, on the Subject of the REVISED CODE:"

"Of any CORRESPONDENCE between the Committee of Council on Education and the Lords of the Treasury, or the Civil Service Commissioners, respecting Candidates for Employment in the Public Service who have been in Receipt of Public Payments as Queen's Scholars in Training Schools; and of Two Circulars addressed by the Committee of Council on Education to Training Schools (Males), dated respectively the 14th day of April 1859 and the 23d day of November 1860, on the same Subject:"

"And, of the CORRESPONDENCE which passed in January 1861 between Mr. *Holland Echersby* and the Committee of Council on Education, and in April 1861 between Mr. *John G. Bell* and the Committee of Council on Education, relative to their respective Applications for Permission to accept Appointments in the Public Service."

(*Mr. Puller.*)

PARTS III. AND IV.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
4 *March* 1862.

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE

CONTENTS.

PART III.

COPIES of any Correspondence between the Committee of Council on Education and the Lords of the Treasury, or the Civil Service Commissioners, respecting Candidates for Employment in the Public Service who have been in receipt of Public Payments as Queen's Scholars in Training Schools, and of Two Circulars addressed by the Committee of Council on Education to Training Schools (Males), dated respectively the 14th day of April 1859 and the 23d day of November 1860, on the same Subject - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 3.

PART IV.

COPY of the Correspondence which passed in January 1861 between Mr. Holland Eckersley and the Committee of Council on Education, and in April 1861 between Mr. John G. Bell and the Committee of Council on Education, relative to their respective Applications for Permission to accept Appointments in the Public Service - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 44.

PART III.

COPIES of any CORRESPONDENCE between the Committee of Council on Education and the Lords of the Treasury, or the Civil Service Commissioners, respecting Candidates for employment in the Public Service who have been in receipt of Public Payments as Queen's Scholars in Training Schools; and of two Circulars addressed by the Committee of Council on Education to Training Schools (males), dated respectively the 14th day of April 1859, and the 23d day of November 1860, on the same subject.

CORRESPONDENCE between the Committee of Council on Education and the Lords of the Treasury.

No. 1.—Mr. *Hamilton* to the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 28 May 1861.

WITH reference to the correspondence which passed between Mr. Lingen and the Colonial Office in November last, relative to the repayment of expenses incurred in educating certain teachers who have been appointed to schools in the Mauritius, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Council for Education, that they have requested that in cases in which a schoolmaster or schoolmistress, educated in training schools supported by the Parliamentary Grant, may be selected for a school in any of Her Majesty's Colonies, the Secretary of State will cause arrangements to be made by which the cost of the education of such schoolmaster or schoolmistress shall be repaid to the Committee of Council.

My Lords are of opinion, that as the cognizance of the cost of education in such cases is with the Committee of Council, the charge of looking after the repayment should properly rest with that department, and their Lordships have to request that all such sums, when repaid to the Committee, may be paid by them into the Exchequer.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Geo. A. Hamilton.*

To the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education.

No. 2.—Mr. *Lingen* to Mr. *Hamilton.*

Committee of Council on Education, Privy Council Office,
Sir, Downing-street, S. W., 31 May 1861.

IN reply to your letter of the 28th instant, respecting the repayment by Colonial Governments of grants made from the vote for Public Education in Great Britain, towards the training of teachers taken into colonial service, I am to request further instructions upon the following points:

1. The sum of 205 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* was repaid in March last, through the Colonial Office, to the Committee of Council on an account of this nature, and on 3 April was paid by direction of their Lordships to the Paymaster General, who, thereupon, credited the grant for public education with the amount, being of opinion that this was the proper fund to receive it.

Shall this sum of 205 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* remain, as now, accounted for, or be carried into the Exchequer?

2. The colonies are not the only quarter from which repayments of this kind are made. Teachers trained at the public expense, and remaining in Great Britain, but desirous of quitting their profession, are also occasionally returning the public money spent upon them.

The Treasury ruled, in a recent letter (dated 19 January 1861), that certain sums of this character, to be realised by instalments, should be repaid to the Exchequer.

The Paymaster General appears, however, not to have had general instructions upon the subject, for another sum of 92 *l.* repaid to him in bank notes and coin on the 24th instant, appears by his request to have been carried to the credit of the vote for public education.

Shall this sum remain, as now, accounted for, or be carried into the Exchequer?

3. My Lords do not know that any other sorts of repayment are likely to occur, but such might be the case. They desire me, therefore, to suggest whether the Paymaster General might not be instructed to carry all repayments which are made to him on the authority of this department, without exception, into the Exchequer, unless authorised expressly by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, on application from the Committee of Council, to act otherwise.

Some uniform rule appears to be needed.

I have, &c.

G. A. Hamilton, Esq. (signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

No. 3.—Mr. *Hamilton* to the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 12 June 1861.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them Mr. Lingen's letter of the 31st ultimo, requesting to be informed whether certain sums repaid to the Committee of Council on Education should be paid into the Exchequer or credited to the grant for public Education; and I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, that the sums of 205 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*, and 92 *l.* referred to in your letter, should be paid into the Exchequer; and my Lords request that the Committee will give the necessary authority to the Paymaster General to do so.

I am to state, that my Lords cannot give general directions to the Paymaster General to pay into the Exchequer, without exception, all repayments received by him, as mistakes might occur in regard to such repayments which could not be readily adjusted after they have been carried to the Exchequer. The most convenient course would be for the Committee to apprise the Paymaster General in each case of the amount which he is to receive, and to give directions to him, at the same time, regarding their payment into the Exchequer.

I am, &c.

The Vice-President, Committee of Council on Education. (signed) *G. A. Hamilton.*

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE between the Committee of Council on Education and the Civil Service Commissioners.

No. 1.—Mr. *Lingen* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,

Sir. Downing-street, S. W., 14 February 1857.

I AM directed to request that, if it should appear from the returns made to the Commissioners by any candidate for appointment in the Civil Service, that he is a pupil teacher whose apprenticeship in a school under inspection is unexpired, or that he is a student in a training college, immediate notice may be given to this department, and that no such candidate be admitted to examination otherwise than subject to such points as the reply from their Lordships may raise.

I have, &c.

J. G. Maitland, Esq., Civil Service Commission. (signed) *R. R. W. Lingen,*

No. 2.—Mr. *Maitland* to Mr. *Lingen.*

Civil Service Commission, Gateway,
Sir, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S. W., 16 February 1857.

In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, requesting that if it should appear from the returns made to the Civil Service Commissioners, by any candidate for appointment in the Civil Service, that he a pupil teacher whose apprenticeship in a school under inspection is unexpired, or that he is a student in a training college, immediate notice may be given to your department, and that no such candidate be admitted to examination, otherwise than subject to such points as the reply of their Lordships' may raise.

I am directed to acquaint you that in all cases in which the inquiries made by the Commissioners elicit the fact that candidates belong to one or other of the classes in question, due attention will be paid to the wishes of the Lord President.

I have, &c.
R. R. W. Lingen, Esq. (signed) *J. G. Maitland.*

No. 3.—Mr. *Maitland* to Mr. *Lingen.*

Civil Service Commission,
Sir, 29 January 1859.

Adverting to the postcript to your letter of the 18th ultimo,* I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that you will bring under the notice of the Lords of the Committee of Council for Education, the following observations on the correspondence which has from time to time taken place with reference to persons who being at the time, or having been, pupil teachers, or students in training colleges, have received nominations to junior situations in the Civil Service.†

1. Your letter of 14th February 1857,‡ requested that if it should appear from the returns made to the Commissioners by any candidate for appointment in the Civil Service, that he is a pupil teacher whose apprenticeship in a school under inspection is unexpired, or that he is a student in a training college, immediate notice may be given, and that no such candidate be admitted to examination otherwise than subject to such points as the reply of their Lordships may raise." The Commissioners in reply expressed their willingness to give the intimation requested.

2. In your letter of 5th November 1858,§ you explained the difference between the obligations of a pupil teacher and those of a Queen's scholar, stating that the former is free at the end of his apprenticeship, while the latter signifies an intention to become a schoolmaster, and is maintained for one or two years at the public expense on that understanding. It was added, that service as a schoolmaster is the only return that a Queen's scholar makes to the public for the outlay upon him.

3. Since the date of the earlier of the two letters above quoted, references have in a considerable number of cases been made to the Education Department. By means of these references the Commissioners have obtained evidence to which they have attached due weight as to the general character and the physical competence of candidates, and they would therefore be most unwilling to abandon the practice.

4. At the same time, the Commissioners feel it right to state that, from the experience which they have had, they are led to believe that the precise object for which the references were originally requested, cannot be so satisfactorily attained by their agency as it probably might be by other means, which they propose to suggest for the consideration of their Lordships.

5. The difficulty in which the Commissioners are placed arises from the circumstance that (as has been usually stated in your answers to the applications which have been made) "the point is one which cannot be dealt with except under the head of general character as collected from a candidate's antecedents." Where those antecedents are in other respects good, and where, as has been almost invariably the case, the correspondent of the training school in which the candidate was educated has (on being applied to in pursuance of the suggestion usually contained in your letters) stated that no engagement whatever had been exacted by the managers as to his future career, the Commissioners have not felt justified in deciding that the character of the candidate is such as to disqualify him for public employment. Such a decision would, they think, be of doubtful advantage to their Lordships, inasmuch as it would force back upon their service a person who

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* P. 22, *seq.*
† *See* p. 9, *seq*
‡ *Suprà* No. 1, p. 4.
§ *See* No. 17, p. 18.

who had clearly evinced his desire to quit it, and who would return with something approaching a stigma upon his character. If in order to avoid this evil, their Lordships should deem it right to follow up the judgment of the Commissioners by erasing the offender's name from their lists, the punishment would be one of very great severity.

As specimens of the answers given by correspondents and by candidates to the inquiries made by the Commissioners, copies of letters received from Mr. Douglas (rector of Glasgow Established Church Training College), and from Mr. John Fairbairn, who was recently nominated to a clerkship in the Customs Department, are enclosed.

6. The method by which, as it appears to the Commissioners, their Lordships might possibly attain their object are two: 1st. It is possible, that on a representation made by their Lordships, the Members of Her Majesty's Government and others, to whom the right of nominating belongs, would agree, not knowingly, to nominate to any situations in their respective offices persons to whom the objection applies, and to cancel any such nomination which might be given by inadvertence. It is right, however, here to state, that in two cases of nomination to the Post Office Department, the Commissioners called attention to the view taken by their Lordships, and inquired whether the Postmaster General judged it expedient that the nomination should continue in force. On both occasions the answer was in the affirmative. The correspondence relative to the first was terminated by a letter from the Post Office, dated 12 February 1858, and was enclosed in copy for the consideration of their Lordships with my letter of the 15th of the same month.* The other case occurred in June last.

Should the plan above suggested be adopted, the Commissioners will give it all the assistance in their power by immediately acquainting the proper authorities, if it should be shown (by the statement of a referee or otherwise) that an ineligible candidate had been nominated.

2dly. As it is evident that their Lordships are, to a considerable extent, influenced by the feeling that the Queen's scholar is a debtor to the public for the amount expended on his education, the Commissioners would suggest that a general notice might be issued by their Lordships, stating that any person entering the public service would be required to repay the amount allowed to or expended on him. It is apprehended that if the co-operation of the authorities of the several departments could be secured there would be little difficulty in enforcing the claim.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Maitland.*

R. R. W. Lingen, Esq.

Enclosure to No. 3.

Mr. *Douglas* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Glasgow Established Church Training College,
Sir, 23 December 1858.

WITH reference to your letter of the 21st instant, I am directed to inform you: 1st. That Mr. John Fairbairn is under no engagement to the managers of this school, as to his future occupation. 2d. That in so far as I can judge from his conduct, while a student here, I believe him to be eligible in respect of character for the public service.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Douglas.*

Second Enclosure to No. 3.

Mr. *John Fairbairn* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Sir, Glasgow, 27 December 1858.

ADVERTING to your letter of the 22d instant, requesting to be informed with reference to the reasons which had led me to change my intentions of entering the profession of a schoolmaster, I beg leave most respectfully to state, that on my being apprenticed as a pupil teacher in the Pill Benevolent School, Somerset, in the year 1854, my parents and myself had no other intention than that I should follow that profession. In December 1857, at the end of my apprenticeship, I went to the Borough Road Normal Seminary with the same object in view, passed an examination there, and was successful in obtaining a Queen's Scholarship, but, owing to the large number of successful candidates, was refused admittance into that institution.

Being then wholly dependent on my parents, and having no prospect of getting into another seminary, they were advised to apply to the Board of Education to sanction my continuance for another year at the above school, on the ground that I had been apprenticed there for four years only, but which request was not granted. Under these circumstances,

stances, and as my parents were then led fully to understand that all my connections with the profession of schoolmaster had ceased, they immediately made application in my behalf, which resulted in my present appointment in the Customs. The reason for my having entered this seminary was in consequence of an application afterwards made by the Superintendent of the Pill School, as he saw that I had been out of employment for more than two months; my parents being still under the idea that there would be no objection to my leaving this institution and entering the Customs, should a vacancy occur for me. Had my parents thought otherwise than that they would not have allowed me to come here, and the more so, as they were put to considerable expenses on my account.

Hoping the above reasons may be found satisfactory,

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Fairgairn.*

No. 4.—Mr. *Lingen* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Sir, Downing Street, S.W., 16 February 1859.

In reply to your letter of the 29th ult, relative to the class of cases under which that of Mr. Fairbairn, late a Queen's scholar in the Church of Scotland Training School at Glasgow, falls, I am directed by the Lord President to request that the Civil Service Commissioners, continuing as heretofore to refer to this department for information respecting all candidates for employment in the Civil Service who appear to have been pupil teachers, or to have been receiving public payment in schools or colleges under inspection, will suspend, on objection from this department, the admission of such candidates to examination, and will, at the same time, cause the authorities by whom the nomination has been made to be informed of the reason of the suspension, in order that, if necessary, they may communicate with my Lords upon the subject.

The Lord President has mentioned the subject of this letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to other members of Her Majesty's Government, who concur in it.

I am to inquire whether the Civil Service Commissioners are prepared to act on this arrangement.

I have, &c.
The Secretary, (signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*
Civil Service Commission.

No. 5.—Mr. *Maitland* to Mr. *Lingen.*

Civil Service Commission, S. W.,
Sir, 18 February 1859.

In reply to your letter of the 16th instant relative to the course to be taken with reference to candidates who may be found to be pupil teachers, or to have received public payments in schools or colleges under inspection,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they think they will substantially carry out the wish of the Lord President, if, on the occurrence of a case belonging to the class in question, they withhold their certificate, until the final decision of the nominating department, after consideration of the view entertained by the Committee of Council on Education shall have been communicated to them. This course they are prepared to adopt.

For reasons on which it is unnecessary to enter, it might be inconvenient to suspend the examination of a candidate as proposed in your letter, but the Commissioners would give him immediate notice of the objection, acquainting him that it would remain for future consideration.

I have, &c.
The Secretary, Education Department. (signed) *J. G. Maitland.*

No. 6.—Mr. *Lingen* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Sir, Downing Street, S.W., 23 February 1859.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant.

I am directed to request you to inform the Civil Service Commissioners that the Lord President is obliged to them for the attention paid to the subject of the last letter from this

this office, but that his Lordship lays particular stress upon the suspension of the examination of those candidates who may be objected to by the Committee of Council, and that he doubts the efficacy of arrangements of which this rule does not form part, for the public object in view.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

The Secretary,
Civil Service Commission.

No. 7.—Mr. *Maitland* to Mr. *Lingen.*

Civil Service Commission,
8 April 1859.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 23d of February last, stating that the Lord President ays particular stress upon the suspension of the examination of candidates who may be bjected to by the Committee of Council, and that his Lordship doubts the efficacy of rrangements of which this rule does not form part,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state, that they grant certificates not only for persons examined at this office, but also for candidates examined at a distance from London, and even in foreign countries. They endeavour, in cases where it is possible, to ascertain the antecedents of candidates before admitting them to examination, but they cannot do so where inconvenient delay would be occasioned. In such cases, and (under the arrangements at present existing with one or two of the larger public departments) in some others also, they have to decide at once upon all the points specified in the Order in Council under which they act, and they would not consider a candidate ineligible in respect of age, health, or character, as in any way entitled to indulgence on the ground that he had passed an examination.

It will also be seen that in cases of competitive examinations the exclusion of a candidate, who might subsequently be considered eligible by the departments which nominated him, would be a hardship for which there would be no remedy, while the mere admittance to examination of a candidate afterwards held ineligible would lead to no inconvenient result, provided that the decision of the nominating department were notified before actual issue of the certificate.

Having thus explained the circumstances alluded to in my letter of the 18th February, as rendering it in some cases inconvenient to comply literally with the wishes of the Lord President, the Commissioners have only to add, that they will use every endeavour to arrest as early as can conveniently be managed the progress of candidates objected to by the Education Department.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Maitland.*

R. R. W. Lingen, Esq.

No. 8.—Mr. *Lingen* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Downing-street, S. W., 9 April 1859.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant.

I am directed to express their Lordships' thanks for the attention which the Civil Service Commissioners have given to the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

J. G. Maitland, Esq.

CORRESPONDENCE between the Committee of Council on Education and the Civil Service Commissioners on individual Candidates.

No. 1.—Mr. *Maitland* to Mr. *Lingen.*

Civil Service Commission, Gateway,
Sir, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S. W., 7 December 1857.

MR. THOMAS WARD, a candidate for the situation of expectant of excise in the Inland Revenue department, having stated that he was employed as schoolmaster at Empingham, near Stamford, from the 20th January to the 6th October 1856, and at Finchley, from the 6th October to the 2d instant, and that he holds a certificate from the Education Department.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that they may be informed whether he is free from engagement to the Education Department, and whether, so far as appears from the records of the department he is, in respect of character, eligible for the public service.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Maitland,*
Secretary

R. R. W. Lingen, Esq.

No. 2.—Mr. *Lingen* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Sir, Downing-street, London, 8 December 1857.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant.

Thomas Ward is under no positive official disability to quit the profession of schoolmaster.

He resided for two years in the Highbury Training School (1854 and 1855), and during that time he was maintained and instructed entirely out of public or charitable funds, on the understanding that he intended to pursue the occupation of a schoolmaster.

The correspondent of the Highbury Training School is the Rev. C. R. Alford, Highbury-park, N.

It might be well to ascertain from him what degree of engagement the managers exacted from Ward, and from Ward himself what reasons he has for changing his profession.

Under Ward's circumstances, mere preference is hardly a sufficient justification. But the point is one which cannot be dealt with except under the head of general character, as collected from a candidate's antecedents.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

J. G. Maitland, Esq.

No. 3.—Mr. *Lingen* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Sir, Downing-street, London, 12 December 1857.

WITH reference to Mr. George Pritchard, a candidate for appointment in the Customs Department, my Lords think that he should be asked whether he was not master of the National School at Halvergate, near Norwich, in 1856, and, if so, why he has omitted to mention that employment in answer to Question 8 in your Form (A) (provincial examination).

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

(Extract.)

No. 4.—FORM (A), referred to in Letter No. 3.

Department to which nominated - - Customs. Locality of Situation - - Milford.
Nature of Situation - - - Principal Coast Officer at Solva.

Christian name and surname - -	George Pritchard.
Usual residence - - - -	Front-street, Pembroke Dock.
Birthday - - - - - -	Born 16 March 1833.
Age on last birthday - - -	24 years of age last birthday.
Place of birth - - - - -	Pembroke Dock.
Father's name - - - - -	William Pritchard.
„ residence - - - -	Front-street, Pembroke Dock.
„ profession or trade - -	Blacksmith, Her Majesty's Dockyard; a leading man; now superannuated.
Schools - - - - - - -	Private school at Pembroke Dock, kept by Mr. John Allen, since deceased. five years. National School, Mr. F. Allen, nine years. Cheltenham College, where I obtained a Queen's scholarship, and, on leaving, a certificate of merit. Mr. Francis Allen, National School, Pembroke Dock.
Age on finally quitting school - -	Eighteen.
What has been your occupation since leaving school?	Schoolmaster of the parochial school of Lingfield, Surrey, under the Rev. P. Hutton, from whom I received an excellent certificate of character, &c., six months; the salary about 70 *l.* Left for a clerkship under Mr. T. Lewis, agent for the Bush Estate, Pembroke, two years six months. For the last six months schoolmaster of the Endowed School at Honeyborough, near Milford, under the Rev. J. Tombs, vicar of Llanstadwell, Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, 60 *l.* per annum, where I am at present.

No. 5.—Mr. *Maitland* to the Secretary, Committee of Council on Education.

Civil Service Commission, Gateway,
Sir, Dean's-yard, Westminster, S.W., 17 December 1857.

REFERRING the correspondence which has passed as to the character of Mr. George Pritchard, late schoolmaster at Halvergate, and now a candidate for an appointment in the Customs' Department,

Copy of Mr. Pritchard's letter to Mr. Maitland.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit for your perusal a copy of a letter received this morning from the candidate, and I am to request that the Commissioners may be favoured with such information relative to the circumstances referred to as the Lords of the Committee of Council for Education may possess, and may think proper to communicate.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Maitland,*
Secretary.

The Secretary,
Education Department.

Enclosure to No. 5.

Mr. *Pritchard* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Honoured Sir, Front-street, Pembroke Dock, 15 December 1857.

I CONFESS that the reason why I did not mention that I held the situation of schoolmaster at Halvergate was, that my conduct part of the time that I was there was not altogether so blameless as it should have been, and I deeply regret my folly at that period in mixing with thoughtless company, and by so doing incurring the displeasure of the clergyman. As it is the only blot in my character in which I have deviated from the strict rules of propriety, I hope, honoured Sir, that you will not allow one fault to affect the welfare of a lifetime, and I shall ever strenuously endeavour faithfully to fulfil the duties required of me.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *George Pritchard.*

J. G. Maitland, Esq.

No. 6.—Mr. *Lingen* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Sir, Downing-street, London, 19 December 1857.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant.

I have the honour to enclose copies of letters from the Rev. A. S. Ormerod, of date 12 November 1856 and 14 December 1857. Copies of the two following letters.

The latter communication was made in answer to a letter from this department of the 12th instant, enclosing a copy of Mr. Pritchard's answers under Section 8, in your Form (A), as well as a copy of the last letter addressed to yourself.

I have, &c.
J. G. Maitland, Esq. (signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

Enclosure to No. 6.

Mr. *Ormerod* to the Secretary, Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Halvergate, Norwich, 12 November 1856.

IT is only right that the Committee of Council on Education should be informed of the conduct of Mr. George Pritchard, now schoolmaster at Halvergate, and holding a Government certificate.

The school being quite new, and in a somewhat rough parish, presented more than ordinary difficulties, but as my mornings have been usually spent in the school-room, Mr. Pritchard was not left without support.

On his beginning work here, he hardly fulfilled what might have been expected from a pupil teacher, Queen's scholar, and trained master. But setting his deficiencies down to want of practice, I took some pains to show him how matters might be managed. After a year and a half's trial, there was no longer room for doubting as to the master's idleness and neglect of duty in school. On giving him notice, we began to hear about misconduct out of school. Without giving credence to all that is said too late, I am sorry to say that it is perfectly true that Mr. Pritchard has got into debt, has been frequenting a public-house, has lost his money by gambling, and has been guilty of a shameful falsehood.

Since receiving notice of dismissal early in October, he has not yet shown any wish to recover his character, by breaking off from bad company, and by careful attention to his school duties. It is with much regret that I feel compelled to make such a report, but it must be the duty of the school managers to bring under the notice of the Committee of Council on Education the misconduct of any school teacher who brings discredit on their certificate.

I remain, &c.
The Secretary, (signed) *Arthur S. Ormerod.*
Committee of Council on Education,
Council Office, Whitehall.

Further Enclosure to No. 6.

Mr. *Ormerod* to the Secretary, Committee of Council on Education.

Dear Sir, Halvergate, Norwich, 14 December 1857.

YOUR communication in reference to Mr. George Pritchard reached me this morning.

The Committee of Council ought to know that the space of two years and six months did not elapse between Mr. Pritchard's leaving Lingfield School and his coming to Halvergate, and further, that having got into debt to about 40 *l.*, he ran away one night from the school-house at Halvergate.

One could have wished that Mr. Pritchard had chosen a better course.

I remain, &c.
The Secretary, Education Department, (signed) *Arthur S. Ormerod.*
Privy Council Office, London.

No. 7.—Mr. *Maitland* to the Secretary, Education Department.

Civil Service Commission, Westminster, S. W.,
Sir, 20 January 1858.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit the accompanying extract from Form (A), as filled up by the candidate therein named.

And I am to request that the Commissioners may be favoured with any information as to the health of the candidate and his eligibility in respect of character, which the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council may possess and may think proper to communicate.

Henry Best.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Maitland.*

The Secretary,
Education Department.

Enclosure to No. 7.

(Extract.)

FORM (A.)

Department to which nominated - General Post Office. Locality of Situation - Bury.

Nature of Situation - - - Country Clerk.

Christian name and surname - -	Henry Best.
Usual residence - - - - -	41, Westgate-street, Bury St. Edmunds.
Birthday - - - - - -	21 August.
Age on last birthday - - - -	22 years.
Place of birth - - - - -	Brighton, Sussex.
Father's name - - - - -	Henry Best.
„ residence - - - -	Brighton.
„ profession or trade - -	Fly Proprietor.
Schools - - - - - - -	Warwick-street National School, Brighton, in which I was apprenticed as a pupil teacher. The National Society's Training College, Battersea; principal, the Rev. S. Clark.
Age on finally quitting school - -	20 years.
State how you have been occupied since leaving school to the present time.	I have been master of the Boys' National School, Hornings Heath, Bury St. Edmunds. In this situation I received a salary (besides a house and garden) of 50 *l.* per annum. In addition to this I derived 15 *l.* per annum from the Committee of Council on account of my certificate. Previously I was a Queen's scholar at Battersea.

No. 8.—Mr. *Lingen* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Sir, Downing-street, S. W., 22 January 1858.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant.

So far as the records of this show, Henry Best is eligible in respect of health and character for employment in the Civil Service.

I am, however, to inform you that Henry Best, having completed his apprenticeship as a pupil teacher, obtained a Queen's Scholarship at Christmas 1854, and entered the Battersea Training College, where he remained till Christmas 1855. During this time he was maintained and instructed entirely out of public or charitable funds, on the understanding that he intended to pursue the occupation of a schoolmaster.

The correspondent of Battersea Training School is the Rev. S. Clarke, Battersea, S. W.

It might be well to ascertain from him what degree of engagement the managers exacted from Best, and as to his proposed further career, and from Best himself what reasons he has for changing his profession.

Under Best's circumstances mere preference is hardly a sufficient justification. But the point is one which cannot be dealt with except under the head of general character as collected from a candidate's antecedents.

I have, &c.
J. G. Maitland, Esq. (signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

No. 9.—Mr. *Maitland* to Mr. *Lingen.*

Civil Service Commission, Gateway,
Sir, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S. W., 15 February 1858.

REFERRING to your letter of the 22d ultimo, relative to the case of Mr. Henry Best, late a student in Battersea College, who has been nominated a clerk in the post office at Bury St. Edmunds.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to inclose, for the information of the Committee of Council on Education, copies of correspondence which has passed between this department and the authorities of the General Post Office.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Maitland.*

The Secretary, Committee of Council on Education.

First Enclosure to No. 9.

Sir, Civil Service Commission, 1 February 1858.

WITH reference to the case of Mr. Henry Best, who has been examined at Bury St. Edmunds, on his nomination as clerk in the post office in that town.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state, that by an arrangement made with the Committee of Privy Council for Education, the names of all candidates for the Civil Service who are or have been students in training schools, are notified to that department.

The object of this arrangement is shown by the inclosed copy (marked No. 1), of a letter which was written by the Secretary of the Education Department, in answer to a communication made with reference to the above named candidate, who was for some time a student in Battersea Training College. *Encl. Nos. 2 to 5.*

Copies of correspondence with the candidate and Mr. Clark, whose name is mentioned in Mr. Lingen's letter, are also enclosed; and I am to request that the case may be brought under the consideration of the Postmaster General, with the view of obtaining for the guidance of the Commissioners his Grace's opinion on the question, how far it is in general desirable that persons in the position of the candidate should be aided in the efforts which they may make to quit the profession for which they are trained.

I am to add that the Commissioners understand it to be the practice of the Secretary to the Treasury to require a recommendation from the Committee for Education, in all cases in which it is known that applicants have been connected with that department.

I am to state in conclusion, that a doubt having arisen as to Mr. Best's physical competence, the Commissioners will wish that he should be examined by Dr. Todd, if it should finally be considered that he is not ineligible on the ground which has been stated.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Maitland,*
Secretary.

J. Tilley, Esq.

Second Enclosure to No. 9.

Sir, Civil Service Commission, 26 January 1858.

ADVERTING to the statements with regard to your education and employment contained in the paper which you filled up before your recent examination, and to a communication which has been received from the Education Department on the subject,—

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that you will acquaint me with the reasons which lead you to quit the profession of a schoolmaster. The Commissioners think that as you have received assistance in your education from the public funds, and that assistance was afforded on the expectation that you would devote yourself to the work of educating others, you should be prepared to assign some good reason for your proposed change of profession.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Maitland,*
Secretary.

Mr. Henry Best.

Third Enclosure to No. 9.

Sir, Bury St. Edmunds, 29 January 1858.

In reply to the request contained in your communication of the 26th instant, I beg to state that the principal reason which induced me to quit the profession of a schoolmaster, was the conviction that I was unsuited for it, and therefore was never likely to be successful in it.

Another powerful reason was the uncertainty of the schoolmaster's career, in consequence of the liability he is under of frequent and ruinous changes of situation, dependent either on the caprice of his employer, or on other circumstances over which he has no control.

I am, &c.

J. G. Maitland, Esq. (signed) *Henry Best.*

P. S.—The postmaster will be glad to give you any further information, and satisfy you upon the point, in case you require it.

(signed) *H. B.*

Fourth Enclosure to No. 9.

Rev. Sir, Civil Service Commission, 26 January 1858.

Mr. Henry Best, who has been recently nominated as a clerk in the post office at Bury St. Edmunds, having stated that he was a Queen's scholar at Battersea Training College, under your superintendence, and that he has since exercised the profession of a schoolmaster,—

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners, at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Committee of Privy Council for Education, to request that you will inform me what degree of engagement, as to his future occupation, was required from Mr. Best, by the managers of the College.

I am further to request that you will add any other particulars within your knowledge, which may aid the Commissioners in deciding whether the candidate is eligible in respect of character for the public service.

I am, &c.

Rev. S. Clark. (signed) *J. G. Maitland.*

Fifth Enclosure to No. 9.

Battersea Training College,

Sir, 28th January 1858.

In reply to your letter of yesterday respecting Mr. Henry Best, I beg leave to inform you that he resided in this institution for only one year, our regular term of training being two years. His conduct was, without exception, very satisfactory. His habits were punctual, energetic, and tractable, and he made good progress in his studies. I believe he has been in his present situation for two years, but I know nothing of the way in which he has discharged his duties.

The authorities of the college consider, in a general way, that students who are recommended to situations are bound to continue in the practice of their calling as long as they can obtain suitable and sufficiently-remunerative appointments, unless there should be an objection on the score of health. In the case of Mr. Henry Best, though I have not heard from him of late, I remember that a somewhat weak voice led him to doubt, when he was leaving us, whether he should be able to persevere in his work as a schoolmaster. It would, of course, be considered that any such ground would be sufficient to justify the step which he is now taking.

I am, &c.

J. G. Maitland, Esq. (signed) *Samuel Clark.*

Sixth Enclosure to No. 9.

Sir, General Post Office, 12 February 1858.

The Postmaster General has had before him your letter of the 1st instant relative to the case of Mr. Best, who has been nominated as a clerk in the post office at Bury St. Edmunds, and I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners,

Commissioners, that after a careful consideration of the matter, his Grace is of opinion that there are not sufficient grounds for interfering with the nomination.

Mr. Best will be informed that he must be examined by Dr. Todd, and I have to request you will be good enough to state on what day he should present himself.

I am, &c.

J. G. Maitland, Esq. (signed) *J. Tilley.*

No. 10.—Mr. *Maitland* to Mr. *Lingen.*

Civil Service Commission, Westminster, S.W.,
25 May 1858.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit the accompanying extract from Form (A), as filled up by the undermentioned candidate.

And I am to request that the Commissioners may be favoured with any information as to the health of the candidate, and his eligibility in respect of character, which the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council may possess, and may think proper to communicate.

William Mainwaring.

I have &c.

R. R. W. Lingen, Esq. (signed) *J. G. Maitland.*

Enclosure to No. 10.

(Extract.)

FORM (A).

Christian name and surname - -	William Mainwaring.
Usual signature, and date - - -	13 May 1858.
Usual residence - - - -	22, Tarvin-road, Chester.
Birthday - - - - - -	25 July 1836.
Age on last birthday - - -	21 years.
Place of birth - - - - -	Chester.
Father's name - - - - -	William Mainwaring, deceased.
„ residence - - - -	4, Queen-street, Chester.
„ profession or trade - -	Schoolmaster.
Schools - - - - - - -	1. Christ Church National School, Chester, until the age of 17 years. 2. Training College, Chester; Rev. A. Rigg; two years.
Age on finally quitting school - -	19 years.
State how you have been occupied since leaving school to the present time.	As a schoolmaster.
If you have been in any situation, state the following particulars as to each such situation:	
First Situation:	
1. Name and address of Employer, &c.	Messrs. Ashtons, Ramsbottom, near Manchester.
2. Business, &c., of Employer - -	Cotton manufacturers.
3. Position held by you - - -	Schoolmaster.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	60 *l.* per annum.
5. Length of stay - - - -	From February 1856 to June 1856.
6. Cause of leaving - - - -	To obtain the mastership of a National Service.
Second Situation:	
1. Name and address of Employer, &c.	Rev. T. Berry, Christ Church, Bolton-le-Moors.
2. Business, &c., of Employer - -	Clergyman.
3. Position held by you - - -	Schoolmaster.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	70 *l.* per annum.
5. Length of stay - - - -	From June 1856 to Christmas 1857.
6. Cause of leaving - - - -	Ill health.

No. 11.—Mr. *Lingen* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Sir, Downing-street, London, 29 May 1858.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant.

I am directed to state that William Mainwaring completed an apprenticeship of five years as a pupil teacher, under the inspection of the Committee of Council, and was two years in residence at Chester Training College as a Queen's scholar, at the end of which time he was successful in the examination for certificates of merit.

Their Lordships have also received one report of him as a certificated master in charge of the Bolton Christ Church National School during the year ending the 1st of June 1857. That report contains no mention of a failure of health, but the inspector makes the following remark:—"I should like Mainwaring to be warned that unless his boys are much better instructed and more intelligent next year, he will neither be paid nor get his parchment. I doubt the energy of any master whose school is as ill taught as this."

As Mainwaring has cost the public as much as 86 *l.* for his training since he ceased to be a pupil teacher, in which capacity he had already cost between 90 *l.* and 100 *l.* for his own annual stipends and for premiums to his master; as all this outlay was made expressly in order that he might become, and might continue to be, a teacher in schools for the poor; while lastly, he has made hardly any return whatever in the way of service for the sums paid on his account since his apprenticeship; my Lords, looking to these circumstances, think that the *bonâ fide* character of his reasons for seeking to change his profession should be very jealously examined.

I have, &c.
J. G. Maitland, Esq. (signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

No. 12.—Mr. *Maitland* to the Secretary, Education Department.

Civil Service Commission, Westminster, S. W.,
Sir, 2 September 1858.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit the accompanying extract from a form filled up by one of the referees of the undermentioned candidate.

And I am to request that the Commissioners may be favoured with any information as to the health of the candidate and his eligibility in respect of character, which the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council may possess and may think proper to communicate.

Richardson M'Arthur.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Maitland.*

The Secretary, Education Department.

Enclosure in No. 12.

(Extract.)

"7. WHAT do you know of his education and acquirements?

"I am aware that he was educated at the National School, Watergate, Perth, where he acquired a taste for tuition. He was considered fit for the office of pupil teacher, and he also passed the examination for entrance into the Normal Institution in Edinburgh.

"8. Has he ever been in the service of the Government, and if so, in what situation?

"I believe in the capacity of pupil teacher, as noted above."

No. 13.—Mr. *Chester* to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Sir, Downing-street, London, 4 September 1858.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant.

I am directed to inform you that Richardson M'Arthur was apprenticed as a pupil teacher at Perth, Watergate National School, on 1st June 1850, and that he completed his apprenticeship on 1st June 1855. He was a Queen's scholar in the Edinburgh Established Church Training School from July to Christmas 1855, when he left it in consequence of the failure of his health.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Harry Chester.*

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

No. 14.—Mr. *Mann* to the Secretary, Education Department.

Civil Service Commission, Westminster, S. W.,
Sir. 22 October 1858.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit the accompanying extract from a form filled up by the undermentioned candidate.

And I am to request that the Commissioners may be favoured with any information as to the health of the candidate and his eligibility in respect of character, which the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council may possess and may think proper to communicate.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Education Department. (signed) *Horace Mann.*

Enclosure to No. 14.

(Extract.)

FORM (A).

Joseph Carrington.

Schools - - - - - - - National School until appointed pupil teacher; at Chester Training College as a Queen's scholar for one year; and lastly, four years schoolmaster at Chorley, Lancashire.

No. 15.—Mr. *Lingen* to the Secretary, Civil Service Commissioners.

Same (*mutatis mutandis*) as No. 8, *supra*, p. 12. Date, 26 October 1858.

No. 16.—Mr. *Mann* to the Secretary, Education Office.

Civil Service Commission, Gateway,
Sir, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S. W., 2 November 1858.

WITH reference to your letter of the 26th ultimo, respecting Joseph Carrington, formerly a Queen's scholar in the training school at Chester and now a candidate for a clerkship in the Post Office,—

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to forward a copy of the letters which have been received from Mr. Rigg and from Carrington, and to request that the Commissioners may be favoured with any observations thereon which the Lord President may think proper to make.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Education Office. (signed) *Horace Mann.*

Enclosure to No. 16.

The Rev. *A. Rigg* to Mr. *Mann.*

Sir, Training School, Chester, 29 October 1858.

Mr. Joseph Carrington was a student here during the year 1852; in the December of that year he was a candidate for a renewal of the Queen's scholarship; failing to obtain this, he did not return to Chester.

I am not aware of anything in respect of character likely to render Joseph Carrington ineligible for the public service.

I remain, &c.

(signed) *Arthur Rigg.*

Further Enclosure to No. 16.

Mr. *Carrington* to Mr. *Mann.*

Victoria-street, Crewe, Cheshire,
Sir, 1st November 1858.

In answer to your letter of the 28th ultimo, I beg to state that, previous to my being apprenticed as a pupil teacher, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, led me to expect that I should have no occasion to be a schoolmaster; that, if I preferred, the customs or excise were open to me.

Upon these statements I willingly agreed, intending to make application at the expiration of my apprenticeship for a situation in Her Majesty's service, but was prevailed upon by the Rev. A. F. Chater, Rector of Nantwich, to sit for a Queen's scholarship.

I thought that, if successful, it would be better for me, even in the customs, and consequently I went, obtaining a second-class scholarship, and, during my residence in college, was surprised by hearing that the Committee of Council on Education thought it best not to allow pupil teachers to enter either the excise or customs.

Now I had bound myself as a pupil teacher solely for this purpose, never intending on my part to be what I did not like, viz. a schoolmaster, as was well known at the time by the rector and schoolmaster of Nantwich, to whom I was bound.

But, however, having received a good education, and nothing to look to, I therefore made application for a situation as schoolmaster, and was appointed by the Rev. A. Rigg, Principal of the College, to the school at Chorley, Lancashire, which I resigned, after being there over four years, owing to the remuneration being so very small.

I have before me an extract from the lists as given to the Rev. Mr. Birley, Assistant Inspector of Schools, at the last examination at which I was present as schoolmaster, in which it states that the average attendance for the year was 97·5; now, supposing that all these paid their money regularly, it would make about 16 *s.* per week; so that, with the night school, and the trifling allowance given by the rector, the salary amounted to about 1 *l.* per week.

Now as there was little chance of this improving for some time, owing to the depression of the cotton trade, I thought it best to endeavour to find something that I liked better, as well as more remunerative, and for this reason I left that which I never intended to have been.

Hoping that my endeavours to get the present situation which I fill temporarily will be sanctioned, for I know that it will be an improving and a permanent one,

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Carrington.*

No. 17.—Mr. *Lingen* to Mr. *Mann.*

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Sir, Downing-street, London, 5 November 1858.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant.

The distinction between the obligations of a pupil teacher and of a Queen's scholar is well known.

The former is free at the end of his apprenticeship; the latter signifies an intention to become a schoolmaster, and is maintained for one or two years at the public expense on that understanding. Service as a schoolmaster is the only return that a Queen's scholar makes to the public for the outlay upon him.

It would be well to ask Mr. Rigg whether Carrington did not sign any written engagement or statement on the occasion of his admission into the Chester Training School.

It appears to my Lords to be very undesirable that youths who have obtained a good education for a special purpose, at the expense of public and charitable funds, should be allowed to take advantage of that education to obtain admission into branches of the public service never contemplated when such education was offered to and accepted by them.

The sum of 20 *l.* was paid from the Parliamentary grant to the Chester Training College on account of Carrington during the year that he was there. He must have cost the college at least as much more.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

Horace Mann, Esq.
Civil Service Commission, Dean's Yard, S.W.

No. 18.—Mr. *Maitland* to the Secretary, Education Department.

Sir, Westminster, S. W., 16 November 1858.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit the accompanying extracts from forms filled up by the undermentioned candidates.

And I am to request that the Commissioners may be favoured with any information as to the health of the candidates and their eligibility in respect of character, which the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council may possess and may think proper to communicate.

G. A. Page. | T. Elliott.
W. J. Mullett. | J. W. Flower.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Education Department. (signed) *J. G. Maitland.*

First Enclosure to No. 18.

(Extract.)

FORM (A.)

Department to which nominated - - Customs. Locality of Situation - - London.

Nature of Situation - - - Clerk.

Christian name and surname - -	George Alfred Page.
Schools - - - - - - -	1. Pen-y-parke National School; five years apprenticed.
	2. Carmarthen Training College; two years; Rev. William Reed, M.A., Principal.

Second Enclosure to No. 18.

(Extract.)

FORM (A.)

Department to which nominated - - Customs. Locality of Situation - - London.

Nature of Situation - - - Clerk.

Christian name and surname - - William James Mullett.

First Situation:	
1. Name and address of Employer, &c.	Rev. J. J. Reynolds, Shaftesbury, Dorset.
2. Business, &c., of Employer - -	Rector of the parish.
3. Position held by you - - -	Pupil-teacher.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	From 10 *l.* per annum to 20 *l.*
5. Length of stay (giving dates) -	November 1850 to Christmas 1854.
6. Cause of leaving - - - -	Expiration of apprenticeship.
Second Situation:	
1. Name and address of Employer, &c.	Rev. J. O. Oldham, St. Luke's, Birmingham.
2. Business, &c., of Employer - -	Incumbent of Parish.
3. Position held by you - - -	Schoolmaster (Assistant).
4. Salary or wages - - - -	From 45 *l.* at first to 60 *l.* per annum.
5. Length of stay (giving dates) -	Christmas 1854 to present time.
6. Cause of leaving - - - -	Still in employment.

Third Enclosure to No. 18.

(Extract.)

FORM (A.)

Department to which nominated - - Customs. Locality of Situation - - London.
Nature of Situation - - - Clerk.

Christian name and surname - -	Thomas Elliott.
Schools - - - - - - -	Was pupil-teacher at Pitsmore School, near Sheffield; master's name, G. Lyle; five years. Normal School, Cheltenham, 14 months, Queen's scholar.
First Situation:	
1. Name and address of Employer, &c.	Rev. T. Sturgeon, Burley, near Leeds.
2. Business, &c., of Employer - -	—
3. Position held by you - - -	Schoolmaster.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	£. 30, half the pence, and house.
5. Length of stay (giving dates) -	January 1854 to December 1854.
6. Cause of leaving - - - -	Having obtained a better situation.
Second Situation:	
1. Name and address of Employer, &c.	Rev. H. M. Birch, Prestwich, near Manchester.
2. Business, &c., of Employer - -	—
3. Position held by you - - -	Schoolmaster.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	£. 50 and school pence.
5. Length of stay (giving dates) -	January 1855 to September 1858.
6. Cause of leaving - - - -	—

Fourth Enclosure to No. 18.

FORM (A.)

Department to which nominated - - Customs. Locality of Situation - - London.
Nature of Situation - - - Clerk.

Christian name and surname - -	John Wooldridge Flower.
Schools - - - - - - -	The Fauconberge Grammar School, Beccles; was in the school six years; head master, Rev. A. O. Hartley, M.A.
First Situation:	
1. Name and address of Employer, &c.	W. R. Harris, Esq., Clewer House, Windsor.
2. Business, &c., of Employer - -	Schoolmaster.
3. Position held by you - - -	Pupil teacher in Classics, &c.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	Advancing from 10 *l.* per annum, with educational advantages, under the Masters in the School.
5. Length of stay (giving dates) -	January 23, 1857 to July 1, 1858.
6. Cause of leaving - - - -	Dissatisfaction with my position and prospects.

No. 19.—Mr. *Sandford* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Civil Service Commission.

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Sir, Downing-street, London, 18 November 1858.

IN reply to your letter of the 16th instant, I am directed to inform you that—

1. William Mullett was apprenticed as a pupil teacher in the Shaftesbury National School in November 1850, and that he completed his apprenticeship in November 1854. My Lords have also received a report upon him as an assistant teacher at Birmingham, St. Luke's School.

So far as the records of this office show, he is eligible, in respect of health and character, for appointment in the public service.

2. My Lords are unable to furnish any information respecting J. W. Flower, who has not been a pupil teacher in a school under inspection.

3. Thomas Elliott completed an apprenticeship of five years as a pupil teacher under the inspection of the Committee of Council, and was one year in residence at Cheltenham Training

Training College as a Queen's scholar, at the end of which time he was successful in the examination for certificates of merit.

Their Lordships have also received five reports of him as master, first of Burley (near Leeds) National School, and afterwards of Prestwich National School, where he appears to have remained since January 1855.

As he has cost the public as much as 25*l.* for his training since he ceased to be a pupil teacher, in which capacity he had already cost between 90*l.* and 100*l.* for his own annual stipends and for premiums to his master, and as all this outlay was made expressly in order that he might become, and might continue to be, a teacher in schools for the poor; my Lords, looking to these circumstances, think that the *bonâ fide* character of his reasons for seeking to change his profession should be very jealously examined.

4. So far as the records of this office show, George Alfred Page is eligible, in respect of health and character, for employment in the Civil Service.

I am, however, to inform you that George Alfred Page having completed his apprenticeship as a pupil teacher, obtained a Queen's scholarship, and entered Carmarthen Training School, where he remained until Christmas 1857. During this time he was maintained and instructed entirely out of public or charitable funds, on the understanding that he intended to pursue the occupation of a schoolmaster. The correspondent of the Carmarthen Training School is the Rev. W. Reed, Carmarthen. It might be well to ascertain from him what degree of engagement the managers exacted from George Alfred Page as to his proposed further career, and from Mr. Page himself, what reasons he has for changing his profession.

Under George Alfred Page's circumstances, mere preference is hardly a sufficient justification. But the point is one which cannot be dealt with, except under the head of general character as collected from a candidate's antecedents.

I have, &c.

J. G. Maitland, Esq. (signed) *F. R. Sandford.*

No. 20.—Mr. *Maitland* to the Secretary, Education Department.

Sir, Westminster, S.W., 15 December 1858.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit the accompanying extract from a form filled up by the undermentioned candidate.

And I am to request that the Commissioners may be favoured with any information as to the health of the candidate and his eligibility in respect of character, which the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council may possess and may think proper to communicate.

John Fairbairn.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Education Department. (signed) *J. G. Maitland.*

Extract from the FORM filled up by Mr. *Fairbairn.*

"I WAS a pupil teacher in a National school at Bristol for five years up to January last, since which time I have been at Training Normal Seminary, Glasgow, under Joseph Douglas, Rector. I have not yet left the seminary."

No. 21.—Mr. *Lingen* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,

Sir, Downing-street, London, 18 December 1858.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant.

So far as the records of this office show, John Fairbairn is eligible, in respect of health and character, for employment in the Civil Service.

I am, however, to inform you that John Fairbairn having completed his apprenticeship as a pupil teacher, obtained a Queen's scholarship, and entered Glasgow Established Church Training School on 22d February 1858, where he now remains. During this time he has been maintained and instructed entirely out of public or charitable funds, on the understanding that he intended to pursue the occupation of a schoolmaster.

The correspondent of the Glasgow Established Church Training School is J. Douglas, Esq., Dundas Vale, Glasgow.

It might be well to ascertain from him what degree of engagement the managers exacted from Fairbairn as to his proposed further career, and from Fairbairn himself what reasons he has for changing his profession.

Under Fairbairn's circumstances, mere preference is hardly a sufficient justification. But the point is one which cannot be dealt with except under the head of general character, as collected from a candidate's antecedents.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

J. G. Maitland, Esq.

P.S.—Cases of this kind constitute a serious abuse. The present one (that of a student in residence) is particularly strong. Their Lordships are of opinion that some check ought to be placed on the nomination (to public employment in the Civil Service) of persons who have accepted an expensive course of training for the avowed object of becoming teachers in schools for the poor. I am to beg that you will bring this question under the notice of the Commissioners, in order to ascertain whether some practical remedy cannot be devised. At present the State is frequently defeating, by its patronage, the very objects which it is endeavouring to promote by its grants for education.

R. R. W. L.

No. 22.—Mr. *Maitland* to the Secretary, Education Department.

Sir, Westminster, S.W. 25 March 1859.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit the accompanying extract from a form filled up by the undermentioned candidate.

And I am to request that the Commissioners may be favoured with any information as to the health of the candidate, and his eligibility in respect of character, which the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council may possess, and may think proper to communicate.

Alexander Thomson.

I have, &c.
The Secretary, Education Department. (signed) *J. G. Maitland.*

Enclosure to No. 22.

EXTRACT from FORM (A.) filled in by Mr. *Thomson.*

State how you have been occupied since leaving school to the present time.	Attending Established Normal School, Edinburgh.
If you have been in any situation, state the following particulars as to each such situation:	
First Situation:	
1. Name and address of Employer, &c.	Privy Council on Education, Downing-street, London.
2. Business, &c., of Employer - -	
3. Position held by you - - -	Pupil teacher.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	£10 for first year, with £2. 10*s.* of increase each year.
5. Length of stay (giving dates) -	Four years nine months, from 1st May 1854, to 15th March 1858.
6. Cause of leaving - - - -	Expiration of apprenticeship.
Second Situation:	
1. Name and address of Employer, &c.	James Currie (under Privy Council.)
2. Business, &c., of Employer - -	Rector of Normal School, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.
3. Position held by you - - -	First class Queen's scholar.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	£. 27 per annum.
5. Length of stay (giving dates) - -	15th March 1858 to 19th March 1859.
6. Cause of leaving - - - -	Preferring a situation in Civil Service.

No. 23.

No. 23.—Mr. *Sandford* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Sir, Downing-street, London, 31st March 1859.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, asking for information respecting Alexander Thomson.

Alexander Thomson's is one of those cases which my Lords do not think that the Civil Service Commissioners should allow to proceed further.

He was apprenticed as a pupil teacher in 1854, in the Monimail, Letham, Subscription School, and the sum of 80 *l.* was paid to him, and on his account, in the course of his engagement, which came to a close when he entered the Edinburgh Established Church Training School as a Queen's Scholar, in March 1858. For the year 1858 a further grant of 40 *l.* was paid on his behalf, and at the close of it he applied for a renewal of his scholarship, and re-entered the training school as a student and Queen's scholar of the second year.

This is not a case in which my Lords consider that a young man's "preference for a situation in the Civil Service" should be accepted as a sufficient reason for his deserting the profession of a teacher, for which he has been trained at considerable public expense. He had an opportunity of leaving it, without any discredit, at the close of his engagement as a pupil teacher, but having made a second election of the profession when he had arrived at a responsible age, and having enjoyed great educational advantages by the aid of a public department, on the faith of such election, my Lords do not consider that they can recommend his acceptance by the Civil Service Commissioners as a suitable candidate for employment in connection with any other branch of the public service.

I have, &c.
J. G. Maitland, Esq. (signed) *F. R. Sandford.*

No. 24.—Mr. *Maitland* to the Secretary, Education Department.

Sir, Westminster, S. W., 6 April 1859.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit the accompanying extract from a Form filled up by the under-mentioned candidate.

And I am to request that the Commissioners may be favoured with any information as to the health of the candidate, and his eligibility in respect of character, which the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council may possess and may think proper to communicate.

John Thomas (*sic*) Roper.

I have, &c.
The Secretary, Education Department. (signed) *J. G. Maitland.*

Enclosure to No. 24.

EXTRACT from FORM (A.) filled in by Mr. *Roper.*

Father's name - - - - -	Daniel Roper.
„ residence - - - -	Toton.
„ profession or trade - -	Schoolmaster.
Schools - - - - - -	Toton Endowed School.
Age on finally quiting school - -	Fourteen.
State how you have been occupied since leaving school to the present time.	A pupil teacher in Stapleford School for the last five years, viz.. from 1 April 1854 to 1 April 1859.

No. 25.—Mr. *Sandford* to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Sir, Downing-street, London, 11 April 1859.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant.

It appears from the entry at the top of page 2 of the Form that John Roper has not mentioned to the Commissioners that he obtained a Queen's Scholarship at Christmas last,

and that he has resided as a student in Chelsea Training College for the quarter ending at Lady-day 1859.

I am to inquire whether he has stated his real position in any other Form, and whether he has presented a testimonial from Mr. Coleridge, the Principal of the college. The college authorities have just claimed the payment of his scholarship for the quarter, without any mention of his wish to leave the institution.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. R. Sandford.*

The Secretary,
Civil Service Commission.

No. 26.—Mr. *Maitland* to Mr. *Sandford.*

Gateway, Dean's Yard, Westminster,
13 April 1859.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, relative to Mr. John Thraves Roper, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that the enclosed is a full copy of the Form filled up by the candidate, and contains all the information given by him to the Commissioners as to his antecedents.

I am to add that he did not present a testimonial from Mr. Coleridge, but that, as competitors in his position are not required to produce evidence of character before admission to examination, the Commissioners do not know that any inference can be drawn from the omission.

It should further be stated that Mr. Roper was directed by his order to attend for examination on Tuesday last, but failed to appear, and could not, therefore, have obtained an appointment, even if the want of accuracy of which he is convicted by your letter had not been discovered.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Maitland.*

F. R. Sandford, Esq.

Enclosure to No. 26.

(Copy.)

Form (A).

Department to which nominated -	Inland Revenue.
Nature of Situation - - - - -	Sup. Sur. of Taxes.
Christian name and surname - -	John Thraves Roper.
Usual signature and date - - -	John T. Roper. 2 April 1859.
Usual residence - - - -	Toton.
State also your address in London during the examination.	Mr. Wall's, 56, Swinton-street, London.
Birthday - - - - - -	27 March 1840.
Age on last birthday - - - -	Nineteen.
Place of birth - - - - -	Toton.
Father's name - - - - -	Daniel Roper.
„ residence - - - -	Toton.
„ profession or trade - -	Schoolmaster.
Schools - - - - - -	Toton Endowed School (Daniel Roper).
Age on finally quitting school - -	Fourteen.
Referees as to character - - -	Joseph Orchard, Esq., Long Eaton, Derby. William E. Brown, Esq., Long Eaton, Derby.
Medical referee - - - -	Mr. Cade.
(Give the name and address of the medical practitioner who has generally attended you or your family.)	Mr. Cade, Breaton, in Derby.
Are you free from pecuniary embarrassments?	Yes.
Have you been on any former occasion examined by the Civil Service Commissioners?	No.
Do you wish to be examined in any extra subjects, for the purpose of obtaining an honorary certificate?	No.
State how you have been occupied since leaving school to the present time.	As pupil teacher in Stapleford School for the last five years, viz., from 1 April 1854 to 1 April 1859.

No. 27.—Mr. *Lingen* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Committee of Council on Education, Privy Council Office,
Sir, Downing-street, S.W., 20 April 1859.

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, the enclosed copy of a letter addressed to the Principal of St. Mark's Training School in reference to John Roper, recently nominated as a candidate for a situation in the public service, with a copy of the Principal's reply.

The Form (A.), which was in this instance filled up by the candidate's father, appears to require an original signature.

Adverting generally to such appointments, I am directed to furnish the Commissioners with a copy of a circular recently issued to the several training colleges for schoolmasters under inspection.

My Lords are satisfied in the case of Roper.

I have, &c.
J. G. Maitland, Esq. (signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

First Enclosure to No. 27.

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Rev. Sir, Downing-street, 15 April 1859.

THE enclosed file of papers (original to be carefully preserved and returned) applies to John Thomas Roper, whose exhibition as a Queen's scholar in your college is suspended.

It appears difficult to reconcile the account given to the Civil Service Commissioners with the facts, and I am to beg that you will be good enough to inquire into the circumstances, and to furnish my Lords with your observations thereon.

I have, &c.
Rev. Derwent Coleridge. (signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

Second Enclosure to No. 27.

In re *John Thraves Roper.*

St. Mark's College, Chelsea, S. W.,
Dear Sir, 16 April 1859.

IN acknowledging the receipt of certain papers relating to John Thraves Roper, I have to state, that on the 22d of March I received a letter from Roper's father, which I enclose, with my reply. That on the young man himself being spoken to, it was found that he was in no way a party to the transaction, and that his own views and determination were creditable to his judgment and principles. This will further appear from the enclosed letter written by him to me at my desire. On the 24th of March, I received a reply from his father, acquiescing in my decision, when I considered the matter as finally closed. It would appear that the elder Mr. Roper had executed the documents prematurely, and on behalf of his son, without his knowledge and consent.

With reference to the circular of the 14th instant, it will appear from the enclosed address, sent by me to every candidate, and which every student who continues in the college is required to sign,* that the wishes of the Privy Council have been already carried out by us in this particular.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Derwent Coleridge.*

R. R. W. Lingen, Esq.

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* I having carefully read the Prospectus addressed to Candidates for admission to St. Mark's College, and being fully aware of the Rules and Regulations of the College, desire to become a Student on the conditions expressed in the above-mentioned Prospectus; and engage that so long as I shall continue a Student, I will conform in all respects to the Regulations of the College.

I am fully aware that the understanding on which I am admitted is, that I shall, on leaving the College, follow the profession of a Teacher in Schools connected with the Church of England. And I hereby declare that such is my intention and wish.

Signed this day of 18 in the presence of

Third Enclosure to No. 27.

CIRCULAR to Training Schools (Males).

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Sir, London, 14 April 1859.

THE attention of the Committee of Council has been called to the circumstance, that certificated masters who have been Queen's scholars, and even Queen's scholars and students still in training, have been nominated for employment in the public service.

A pupil teacher at the end of the five years of his apprenticeship has given his service for his stipend, and is perfectly free to follow any employment that he or his friends judge best for him; but the case of a Queen's scholar, or other student in training, is quite different. The latter has made a second election of a profession at a responsible age, and during two years he is drawing largely upon public funds, without making any returns whatever, except the prospective one of becoming, and continuing to be, a teacher in schools for the poor.

Under such circumstances no person who is, or who has been a Queen's scholar, or for whose annual examinations grants have been made to his college, is morally free to quit the profession of a teacher, until the amount expended upon his training has been repaid, or he has satisfied the Committee of Council with the reasons for his change.

It has been found impracticable to exact bonds from the friends of Queen's scholars on admission; but candidates ought not to be admitted by the authorities of training colleges without being required to put on record their *bonâ fide* intention (at the time) to become schoolmasters.

Whatever may be the difficulties of checking the occasional diversion to private employment of young men who are determined to repudiate these obligations, at any rate, as regards the public service, their Lordships intend to make their hold upon Queen's scholars and other trained students effective. They have, therefore, arranged with the Civil Service Commissioners, and with the Lords of the Treasury, that notice shall continue to be given to the Committee of Council of all nominees for appointments in the public service, who have been in receipt of public payments in schools or colleges under inspection; and my Lords will object to all those candidates who have been either admitted as Queen's scholars, or paid for as examined students in such colleges.

Their Lordships are sorry to notice, that in the course of their correspondence with the Civil Service Commissioners upon this subject, the latter mention how almost invariably the correspondent of the training school, on being applied to, has stated that no engagement whatever had been exacted by the managers.

My Lords consider that they have a right in this matter to rely upon the active co-operation of the authorities of training colleges, who have it in their power to check such acts of desertion by treating them as reasons *ipso facto* for withholding certificates of good conduct from those who commit them.

I am to add, that my Lords might think it to be their duty in cases where they saw reason to complain of a want of this co-operation on the part of the college authorities, to deduct the unrecovered grants paid on account of any such deserting student, from the next allowance that fell due to the college.

It is not intended to exclude special cases from special consideration, when they arise out of events subsequent to the admission of students, and which could not have been foreseen at the time. But the cases on which the present communication is founded, offer no such feature.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

No. 28.—Mr. *Maitland* to the Secretary, Education Department.

Civil Service Commission,
Sir, Westminster, S. W., 6 April 1859.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit the accompanying extract from a form filled up by the undermentioned candidate.

And I am to request that the Commissioners may be favoured with any information as to the health of the candidate, and his eligibility in respect of character, which the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council may possess and may think proper to communicate.

Edward Clinker.

I have, &c.
The Secretary, Education Department. (signed) *J. G. Maitland.*

Enclosure to No. 28.

(Extract.)

FORM (A.)

Christian name and surname - -	Edward Clinker.
Schools - - - - - - -	Alton British School, nine years; and British and Foreign School Society's College, Borough Road, London, S. E., one year. J. E. Fitch, Esq., M. A.
Age on finally quitting school - -	20 years.
State how you have been occupied since leaving school to the present time.	I have served my apprenticeship as a pupil teacher in the Alton British School. At the close of my apprenticeship I entered the College in the Borough Road. I left the College at Christmas 1858, and since 26th January 1859 I have been employed as an assistant teacher in the Alton British School.
If you have been in any situation, state the following particulars as to each such situation:	
First Situation - - -	Pupil teacher in the Alton British School.
1. Name and address of Employer, &c.	Mr. C. Stewart, High-street, Alton, Hants.
2. Business, &c., of Employer - -	Schoolmaster.
3. Position held by you - - -	Pupil teacher.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	1st year, 10 *l.*; 2d, 12 *l.* 10 *s.*; 3d, 15 *l.*; 4th, 17 *l.* 10 *s.*; 5th, 20 *l.*
5. Length of stay - - - -	From May 1853 to December 1857.
6. Cause of leaving - - - -	Close of my apprenticeship.

No. 29.—Secretary, Education Department, to Mr. *Maitland.*

Same (*mutatis mutandis*) as No. 8, *supra.*

No. 30.—Mr. *Mann* to the Secretary, Education Department.

Civil Service Commission,
Westminster, S. W., 20 April 1859.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit the accompanying extract from a form filled up by the undermentioned candidate.

And I am to request that the Commissioners may be favoured with any information as to the health of the candidate, and his eligibility in respect of character, which the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council may possess and may think proper to communicate.

William Smithies.

The Secretary, Education Department.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Horace Mann.*

Enclosure to No. 30.

Extract from FORM (A.), filled in by Mr. *Smithies*.

Schools - - - - - - -	The National School, St. Mark's, Woodhouse, Leeds; the Training School, Carmarthen, South Wales. Seven years in the former, two years in the latter.
Age on finally quitting school - -	20 years.
State how you have been occupied since leaving school to the present time.	As schoolmaster.
If you have been in any situation, state the following particulars as to each such situation:	
First Situation:	
1. Name and address of Employer, &c.	The Rev. W. Wayet, Pinchbeck, Spalding.
2. Business, &c., of Employer - -	Vicar.
3. Position held by you - - -	Schoolmaster.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	£. 60.
5. Length of stay - - - -	One year from 1st March 1858 to 1st March 1859.
6. Cause of leaving - - - -	Could not fulfil the requirements of the situation, requiring wife or sister for the female department.

No. 31.—Mr. *Sandford* to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Sir, Downing-street, London, 21 April 1859.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant.

I am directed to inform you that William Smithies completed his apprenticeship satisfactorily, after serving five years as a pupil teacher; was maintained at a training school as a Queen's scholar for one year; obtained a certificate of merit at Christmas 1856; and served during one year as a certificated master, with a grant from the Parliamentary fund in augmentation of his salary.

I have, &c.
The Secretary, (signed) *F. R. Sandford.*
Civil Service Commission.

No. 32.—Mr. *Maitland* to Mr. *Lingen*.

Civil Service Commission,
Sir, Westminster, S. W., 28 July 1859.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit the accompanying extract from a form filled up by the undermentioned candidate.

And I am to request that the Commissioners may be favoured with any information as to the health of the candidate, and his eligibility in respect of character, which the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council may possess and may think proper to communicate.

William Male.

I have, &c.
The Secretary, Education Department. (signed) *J. G. Maitland.*

Enclosure to No. 32.

(Extract.)

FORM (A.)

Christian name and surname - -	William Male.
Schools - - - - - -	1. St. Paul's National School, Cambridge. 2. Training School (National), Battersea, S. W.
Age on finally quitting school - -	20 years.

No. 33.—Mr. *Sykes* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Same (*mutatis mutandis*) as No. 8, *supra.*

No. 34.—Mr. *Maitland* to Mr. *Lingen.*

Civil Service Commission,
Sir, Westminster, S. W., 5 December 1859.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit the accompanying extract from a form filled up by the undermentioned candidate.

And I am to request that the Commissioners may be favoured with any information as to the health of the candidate and his eligibility in respect of character, which the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council may possess and may think proper to communicate.

Francis Mullen.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Maitland.*

P. S.—A copy of a letter received from the candidate is also transmitted.

The Secretary, Education Department.

First Enclosure to No. 34.

FORM (A.)

(Extract.)

Christian name and surname	Francis Mullen.
School - - - - - - -	Swinton Industrial School, near Manchester; seven years; Samuel Dyson.
Age on finally quitting school - -	19 years.
If you have been in any situation, state the following particulars as to each such situation:	
First Situation:	
1. Name and address of Employer, &c.	The Rev. M. Trappes, Jarratt-street, Hull.
2. Business, &c., of Employer - -	Manager of a school.
3. Position held by you - - -	Schoolmaster.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	£. 50 per annum.
5. Length of stay - - - -	From January 1856 to August 1859.
6. Cause of leaving - - - -	Uncertainty of situation, and smallness of salary.
Second Situation:	
1. Name and address of Employer, &c. 2. Business, &c., of Employer - - 3. Position held by you - - -	I have had no second situation, and gave up the first one in the hopes of getting into the Excise.

Second Enclosure to No. 34.

Mr. *Mullen* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Sir, 22, Canning-street, Hull, 2 December 1859.

IMMEDIATELY on my arrival in Hull, I found yours of the 28th ult. awaiting me. I return an answer as quickly as possible.

The instruction I received before going to Swinton school was so slight, that I did not deem it of sufficient importance to put it down in the form.

The only "school" I attended before the one mentioned in the form was Lloyd-street Roman Catholic school, Manchester, for a period of 18 months; but, owing to my irregular attendance, I made little or no progress.

My father died at Manchester when I was but young, and I was taken to the work-house, where I was taught for 12 months, but I could not correctly, I believe, designate it a school.

I was taught for 12 months (1855) in the Training College, Hammersmith; but such an institution did not strike me as coming under the name of "schools," or I should have mentioned it in the form.

I have to express my great regret for so imperfectly filling up the form, causing you so much more trouble than was necessary, but, for the reasons I have given above, I did not mention any but Swinton school.

In conclusion, I hope the Commissioners will pardon my seeming negligence in filling up the form.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Francis Mullen.*

No. 35.—Mr. *Sandford* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Sir, Downing-street, S. W., 8 December 1859.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant.

So far as the records of this office show, Francis Mullen is eligible, in respect of health and character, for employment in the Civil Service.

I am, however, to inform you that Francis Mullen, having completed his apprenticeship as a pupil teacher, obtained a Queen's scholarship at Swinton Industrial School, and entered Hammersmith Training School, where he remained until Christmas 1855.

During this time he was maintained and instructed entirely out of public or charitable funds, on the understanding that he intended to pursue the occupation of a schoolmaster.

The correspondent of the Hammersmith Training School is the Rev. J. M. Glenie, Brook Green House, Hammersmith.

It might be well to ascertain from him what degree of engagement the managers exacted from Francis Mullen as to his proposed further career, and from Mullen himself what reasons he has for changing his profession.

Under Francis Mullen's circumstances, mere preference is hardly a sufficient justification; but the point is one which cannot be dealt with except under the head of general character, as collected from a candidate's antecedents.

I am to add, that my Lords are not prepared to recognise Mr. Mullen's period of service in the Hull, Canning-street, Roman Catholic School as a sufficient return for the expenditure which has been incurred on his behalf from the public money.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. R. Sandford.*

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

No. 36.—Mr. *Maitland* to Mr. *Lingen.*

Civil Service Commission, Westminster, S. W.,
Sir, 9 January 1860.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit the accompanying extract from a form filled up by the undermentioned candidate.

And I am to request that the Commissioners may be favoured with any information as to the health of the candidate, and his eligibility in respect of character, which the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council may possess and may think proper to communicate.

Thomas Frederick Moss.

I have, &c.
To the Secretary, Education Department. (signed) *J. G. Maitland.*

Enclosure to No. 36.

(Extract.)

FORM (A.)

Christian name and surname - -	Thomas Frederick Moss.
Schools - - - - - - -	1. Anstey Grammar School, near Alton, Hants, six years. 2. Alton National School* (William Earwaker, Schoolmaster); five years.
Age on finally quitting school - -	18 years.
State how you have been occupied since leaving school to the present time.	1. Master of East Dulwich National School. 2. Master of Queenborough National School.
If you have been in any situation, state the following particulars as to each such situation:	
First Situation:	
1. Name and address of employer, &c. -	Committee of East Dulwich and Peckham Rye.
2. Business, &c. of employer - -	National School, Surrey.
3. Position held by you - - -	Master of the School.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	£. 70 per annum.
5. Length of stay - - - -	From April 1855 to December 1858.
6. Cause of leaving - - - -	Moderate professional character and success in conducting a school.

* A pupil teacher at Alton National School; afterwards a Queen's scholar at Cheltenham College for one year.

Second Situation:

1. Name and address of Employer, &c.	Committee of Queenborough National School, Sittingbourne.
3. Position held by you - - -	Master of the National School.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	Wages of myself and wife were 75 *l.* per annum.
5. Length of stay - - - -	From January 1858 to June 1859.
6. Cause of leaving - - - -	Want of success as a teacher, with ill health from ague.

No. 37.—Mr. *Sandford* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Same (*mutatis mutandis*) as No. 8, *supra.*

No. 38.—Mr. *Maitland* to Mr. *Lingen.*

Civil Service Commission, Westminster, S. W.,
23 February 1860.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit the accompanying extract from a form filled up by the undermentioned candidate.

And I am to request that the Commissioners may be favoured with any information as to the health of the candidate and his eligibility in respect of character, which the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council may possess and may think proper to communicate.

Frederick Horner.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Education Department. (signed) *J. G. Maitland.*

Enclosure to No. 38.

(Extract.)

FORM (A.)

Christian name and surname - -	Frederick Horner.
Schools - - - - - - -	Selsey, Sussex, Private School, three years; Hythe, Kent, National School, seven years; St. Mark's College, Chelsea, 1½ years; Rev. D. Coleridge, Principal.
Age on finally quitting school.	20 years.

No. 39.—Mr. *Sandford* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Same (*mutatis mutandis*) as No. 8, *supra.*

No. 40.—Mr. *Mann* to Mr. *Lingen.*

Civil Service Commission, Westminster, S. W.,
29 June 1860.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit the accompanying extract from a form filled up by the undermentioned candidate.

And I am to request that the Commissioners may be favoured with any information as to the health of the candidate and his eligibility in respect of character, which the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council may possess and may think proper to communicate.

William James Thrift.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Education Department. (signed) *Horace Mann.*

Enclosure to No. 40.

(Extract.)

FORM (A.)

Christian and surname - - -	William James Thrift.
Schools - - - - - - -	Tarleton Grammar School, near Preston, Lancashire, staying there seven years; subsequently served an apprenticeship as pupil teacher under the Minutes of Committee of Council on Education; also at St. Mark's College, Chelsea, for three years, under the Rev. Derwent Coleridge.
Age on finally quitting school - -	20 years.
If you have been in any situation, state the following particulars as to each such situation:	
First Situation:	
1. Name and address of employer, &c.	Rev. E. J. Hornby, Bury, Lancaster.
3. Position held by you - - - -	Schoolmaster.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	£. 90 per annum.
5. Length of stay - - - -	From Christmas 1855 to June 1858.
6. Cause of leaving - - - -	To improve my position.
Second Situation:	
1. Name and address of employer, &c.	Dr. Ager, Aylsham, Norfolk.
2. Business, &c. of employer - -	Schoolmaster.
3. Position held by you - - -	Mathematical master.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	£. 100 per annum.
5. Length of stay - - - -	From October 1858 to June 1859.
6. Cause of leaving - - - -	Services not required in the school.
Third Situation:	
1. Name and address of Employer, &c.	Dr. Harvey, Boulogne-sur-Mer.
2. Business, &c. of employer - -	Schoolmaster.
3. Position held by you - - -	Mathematical and English Master.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	£. 80 per annum.
5. Length of stay - - - -	From November 1859 to April 1860.
5. Cause of leaving - - - -	Did not like the situation.
Fourth Situation:	
1. Name and address of Employer, &c.	Dr. Ager, Aylsham, Norfolk.
2. Business, &c. of Employer - -	Schoolmaster.
3. Position held by you - - -	Mathematical Master.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	£. 95 per annum.
5. Length of stay - - - -	From April 1860 to 14 June 1860.
6. Cause of leaving - - - -	Left, having heard of my nomination to the surveying branch of the Inland Revenue.

No. 41.—Mr. *Sandford* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Committee of Council on Education,
Council Office, Downing-street, S. W., 3 July 1860.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo.

I am directed by their Lordships to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that William James Thrift having completed his apprenticeship as a pupil-teacher, obtained a Queen's scholarship at the St. Mark's College, Chelsea, where he remained for two years. During this time he was maintained and instructed entirely out of public and charitable funds, on the understanding that he intended to pursue the occupation of a schoolmaster.

I am further to state, with reference to Mr. Thrift's answer as to his reason for leaving his school at Bury, Lancashire, that this statement is not borne out by a letter which their Lordships received from the correspondent for that school (the Rev. E. J. Hornby, Rector of Bury) on 22 June 1858, in which Mr. Hornby writes that Mr. Thrift has been summarily dismissed from his post of schoolmaster for immoral conduct.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission. (signed) *F. R. Sandford.*

No. 42.—Mr. *Maitland* to Mr. *Lingen.*

Civil Service Commission, Westminster, S. W.
9 April 1861.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit the accompanying extract from a form filled up by the undermentioned candidate.

And I am to request that the Commissioners may be favoured with any information as to the health of the candidate and his eligibility in respect of character, which the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council may possess and may think proper to communicate.

Mr. E. J. H. Churcher (nominated Schoolmaster in the Convict Service).

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Education Department.

(signed) *J. G. Maitland.*

Enclosure to No. 42.

(Extract.)

FORM (A.)

Christian name and surname - -	Edwin James Horatio Churcher.
Schools - - - - - -	The Rev. T. Walpole's Central School, Alverstoke, Gosport, where I was educated, till I went to the Winchester Diocesan Training School, where I remained two years. I have had several national schools under my charge.
Age on finally quitting school - -	18½ years.
State how you have been occupied since leaving school to the present time.	Since my training I have been schoolmaster at Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, previous to which I held the same situation at Harlestone, Norfolk, and West Pennard, Somersetshire.
If you have been in any situation, state the following particulars as to each such situation:	
First Situation:	
1. Name and address of employer, &c.	Archdeacon Ormerod, Redenhall-with-Harlestone.
2. Business, &c. of employer - -	Archdeacon.
3. Position held by you - - -	Schoolmaster and organist.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	80 *l.* a year.
5. Length of stay - - - -	From Easter 1856 to 30 May 1857.
6. Cause of leaving - - - -	To be nearer home (South of England).
Second Situation:	
1. Name and address of employer, &c.	Rev. T. P. Nunn, West Pennard, Somerset.
2. Business, &c. of employer - -	Rector.
3. Position held by you - - -	Schoolmaster and organist.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	80 *l.* a year, house, coals and garden.
5. Length of stay - - - -	From 30 May 1857 to Christmas 1857.
6. Cause of leaving - - - -	Ill treatment from the rector, as shown by a testimonial from the curate.
Third Situation:	
1. Name and address of employer, &c.	Rev. C. H. Borres, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.
2. Business, &c. of employer - -	Rector.
3. Position held by you - - -	Schoolmaster and organist.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	60 *l.* a year.
5. Length of stay - - - -	From 11 April 1858 to Christmas 1860.
6. Cause of leaving - - - -	On account of marriage.

No. 43.—Mr. *Lingen* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Sir, Downing-street, S. W., 17 April 1861.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant.

So far as the records of this office show, Mr. E. J. H. Churcher is eligible in respect of health and character for employment in the Civil Service.

I am however to inform you, that he entered the Winchester Training School, where he remained until Christmas 1855. On account of this training the sum of 13 *l.* was paid to the training school out of the Parliamentary fund.

The correspondent of the training school is the Rev. A. Crowdy, Winchester.

Their Lordships must withhold their sanction to his appointment in the Civil Service until the public money spent on his training has been repaid, or some reason satisfactory to them has been given for his change of profession.

I have, &c.
The Secretary, Civil Service Commission. (signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

No. 44.—Mr. *Mann* to Mr. *Lingen.*

Civil Service Commission, Westminster, S. W.
Sir, 25 April 1861.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit the accompanying extract from a form filled up by the undermentioned candidate.

And I am to request that the Commissioners may be favoured with any information as to the health of the candidate, and his eligibility in respect of character, which the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council may possess and may think proper to communicate.

Mr. J. G. Bell.

I have, &c.
The Secretary, Education Department. (signed) *Horace Mann.*

Enclosure to No. 44.

(Extract.)

FORM (A)

Christian name and surname - -	John Gilbert Bell.	
Schools - - - - - -	Private school, Tunstall, Staffordshire - - - - - -	2 years.
	Private School, Hinstock, Salop -	2 „
	Ditto - - Charlotte-street, Pimlico (about) - - - -	2 „
		4 „
	National Central School, Sanctuary, Westminster. (Rev. A. Wilson, manager of above school).	
	National Society's Training College;	2 years.
Age on finally quitting school - -	20 years.	
State how you have been occupied since leaving school to the present time.	I have been unemployed.	

No. 45.—Mr. *Sykes* to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Same (*mutatis mutandis*) as No. 43, *supra.*

No. 46.—Mr. *Maitland* to Mr. *Lingen.*

Civil Service Commission, Westminster, S.W.
6 June 1861.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit the accompanying extract from a form filled up by the undermentioned candidate.

And I am to request that the Commissioners may be favoured with any information as to the health of the candidate and his eligibility in respect of character, which the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council may possess and may think proper to communicate.

Mr. G. Macavoy, Dockyard Schoolmaster.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Maitland.*

The Secretary, Education Department.

Enclosure to No. 46.

(Extract.)

FORM (A.)

Christian name and surname - -	George Macavoy.
Schools - - - - - -	Private School; Dockyard School, Woolwich; National Society's Training College, Battersea. At the 1st one year, at the 2d seven years, at the 3d two years.
Age on finally quitting school - -	22 years. On quitting Battersea College, 26 years.
State how you have been occupied since leaving school to the present time.	Two years at Battersea Training College.
If you have been in any situation, state the following particulars as to each such situation:	
First Situation:	
1. Name and address of employer, &c.	War Department, Small Arms Factory, Enfield.
3. Position held by you - - -	Schoolmaster.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	100 *l.* per annum.
5. Length of stay - - - -	From 1 January 1860 to 15 February 1861.
Second Situation:	
1. Name and address of employer, &c.	Admiralty.
3. Position held by you - - -	Assistant schoolmaster.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	100 *l.* per annum.
5. Length of stay - - - -	From 15 February 1861 to present time (6 June 1861).

No. 47.—Mr. *Cory* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Same (*mutatis mutandis*) as No. 43, *supra.*

No. 48.—Mr. *Maitland* to Mr. *Lingen.*

Civil Service Commission, Westminster, S.W.
6 June 1861.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit the accompanying extract from a form filled up by the undermentioned candidate.

And I am to request that the Commissioners may be favoured with any information as to the health of the candidate and his eligibility in respect of character, which the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council may possess and may think proper to communicate.

Mr. A. Simons, Dockyard Schoolmaster.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Maitland.*

The Secretary, Education Department.

Enclosure to No. 48.

(Extract.)

FORM (A.)

Christian name and surname - -	Andrew Simons
Schools - - - - - -	1. St. James National School, Exeter, 4 years. 2. Episcopal School, Exeter, 5 years. 3. Exeter Training College (Rev. W. David) 2 years.
Age on finally quitting school - -	20 years.
State how you have been occupied since leaving school to the present time.	Schoolmaster at Chard, Somerset.
If you have been in any situation, state the following particulars as to each such situation:	
First Situation:	
1. Name and address of employer, &c.	Rev. H. Thompson, Chard.
2. Business, &c., of employer - -	Clerk.
3. Position held by you - - -	Schoolmaster.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	85 *l.*
5. Length of stay - - - -	From 16 January 1859 to 25 March 1861.
6. Cause of leaving - - - -	To better my position.

No. 49.—Mr. *Sykes* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Same (*mutatis mutandis*) as No. 43, *supra.*

No. 50.—Mr. *Maitland* to Mr. *Lingen.*

Civil Service Commission,
2 August 1861.

Sir,

REFERRING to your letter of the 27th ultimo, relative to the character of Mr. George Macavoy, who has been nominated as a schoolmaster in one of Her Majesty's Dockyards,—

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to enclose, for the consideration of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Education, copy of a letter received from the Admiralty, stating at the same time that the Commissioners, although desirous to meet the wishes of their Lordships, do not feel that, on the facts at present before them, they can withhold their certificate.

They expressed their views on the subject in a letter of 29th January 1859,* printed at p. 117 of the Appendix to their Fifth Report; and to that letter they beg leave to refer.

I am, &c.

R. R. W. Lingen, Esq. (signed) *J. G. Maitland.*

Enclosure to No. 50.

Admiralty, 27 July 1861.

Gentlemen,

REFERRING to your secretary's letter of the 14th ult., relative to the appointments of Messrs. Simons and Macavoy as schoolmasters in Her Majesty's dockyards, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to inform you that, as regards the objections raised by the Committee of Privy Council on Education to the appointment of these persons until the expense of their training has been repaid, it appears to my Lords that by the appointment of a pupil teacher, or a Queen's scholar, as a schoolmaster, under a department of the Government, the full benefit arising from the expenditure will be reaped by the public, and that therefore there is no ground for calling upon such persons to refund that outlay.

I am, &c.

The Civil Service Commissioners. (signed) *C. H. Pennell,* pro Sec.

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* *Supra,* p. 5.

No. 51.—Mr. *Mann* to Mr. *Lingen.*

Civil Service Commission, Westminster, S.W.
26 June 1861.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit the accompanying extract from a form filled up by the undermentioned candidate.

And I am to request that the Commissioners may be favoured with any information as to the health of the candidate and his eligibility in respect of character, which the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council may possess and may think proper to communicate.

Isaiah Cole, Letter Carrier in London.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Horace Mann.*

The Secretary, Education Department.

Enclosure to No. 51.

(Extract.)

FORM (A.)

Christian name and surname - -	Isaiah Cole.
Schools - - - - - -	British School, Wotton-under-Edge, about 12 years. Mr. Palser's Private Academy, about 2 years. Mr. William Rich, Wotton-under-Edge.
Age on finally quitting school - -	19 years.
If you have been in any situation, state the following particulars as to each such situation:	
First Situation:	
1. Name and address of employer, &c.	W. M. Rich, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucester.
2. Business, &c., of employer - -	Schoolmaster.
3. Position held by you - - -	Assistant.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	20 *l.* per annum.
5. Length of stay - - - -	From April 1851 to December 1856.
6. Cause of leaving - - - -	Completed my term.
Occupation in interval between first and second situation - - - -	Student in Normal College, Boro' Road, London.
Second Situation:	
1. Name and address of employer, &c.	Rev. W. E. Foote, Secretary, British School, Honiton.
2. Business, &c., of employer - -	Baptist minister.
3. Position held by you - - -	Teacher of British school.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	60 *l.* per annum.
5. Length of stay - - - -	From March 1858 to March 1861.
6. Cause of leaving - - - -	To enter the Civil Service.

No. 52.—Mr. *Sykes* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Same (*mutatis mutandis*) as No. 43, *supra.*

No. 53.—Mr. *Maitland* to Mr. *Lingen.*

Civil Service Commission, Westminster, S. W.
12 November 1861.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit the accompanying extract from a form filled up by the undermentioned candidate.

And I am to request that the Commissioners may be favoured with any information as to the health of the candidate, and his eligibility in respect of character, which the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council may possess and may think proper to communicate.

Thomas Hartley.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Maitland.*

The Secretary, Education Department.

Enclosure to No. 53.

(Extract.)

FORM (A.)

Christian name and surname - -	Thomas Hartley.
Usual residence - - - - -	274, Ribbleton-lane, Preston, Lancashire.
Birthday - - - - - -	16 June 1840.
Age on last birthday - - -	21 years.
Place of birth - - - - -	Preston.
Schools - - - - - -	St. Paul's National School, nine years. Chester Collegiate, two years (Mr. Rigg).
Age on finally quitting school - -	20 years.

If you have been in any situation, state the following particulars as to each such situation:

First Situation:

1. Name and address of employer, &c.	Rev. John Miller, St. Paul's Parsonage.
2. Business, &c., of employer - -	Minister.
3. Position held by you - - -	Pupil teacher.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	From 10 *l.* a year up to 20 *l.* a year.
5. Length of stay - - - -	From 1st December 1853 to 1st December 1858.
6. Cause of leaving - - - -	End of engagement.

No. 54.—Mr. *Sykes* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Same (*mutatis mutandis*) as No. 43, *supra.*

No. 55.—Mr. *Maitland* to Mr. *Lingen.*

Sir, Civil Service Commission, 18 November 1861.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, in reference to the case of Mr. Thomas Hartley, who has been nominated as out-door officer at Lytham.

And in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Lord President of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, that a copy of your letter has been transmitted to the Secretary to the Treasury. I am at the same time to forward, for the information of the Lord President, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Rev. A. Rigg, received at this office, with other papers relating to the case under consideration.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Education Office. (signed) *J. G. Maitland*

Enclosure to No. 55.

Dear Sir, Chester, 16 October 1861.

YOUR letter of yesterday's date was very satisfactory, inasmuch as it informs me you have been accepted for a situation at Lytham.

I trust you may there be able to apply many of the lessons you received whilst here.

I remain, &c.

Mr. Thomas Hartley. (signed) *Arthur Rigg.*

No. 56.—Mr. *Maitland* to Mr. *Lingen.*

Civil Service Commission, Westminster, S. W.

Sir, 14 November 1861.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit the accompanying extract from a form filled up by the undermentioned candidate, together with a copy of a letter received from him.

And I am to request that the Commissioners may be favoured with any information as to the health of the candidate, and his eligibility in respect of character, which the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council may possess and may think proper to communicate.

Mr. William Ridley Elwood.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Education Department. (signed) *J. G. Maitland.*

1st Enclosure to No. 56.

Extract.)

FORM (A.)

Christian name and surname - -	William Ridley Elwood.
Usual residence - - - -	Stammergate, Ripon.
Birthday - - - - - -	10 February 1839.
Age on last birthday - - - -	22 years.
Place of birth - - - - -	Ripon.
Schools - - - - -	National School, Ripon, about 11 years. Training College, York (the Rev. Canon Robinson).
Age on finally quitting school - -	20 years and 10 months.
If you have been in any situation, state the following particulars as to each such situation :	
First Situation :	
1. Name and address of employer, &c.	Mr. G. Turner, Queenshead, Halifax.
2. Business, &c., of employer - -	Schoolmaster.
3. Position held by you - - -	Assistant master.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	40 *l.* per annum and Government Grant.
5. Length of stay - - - -	From 1st April 1860 to February 1861.
6. Cause of leaving - - - -	Offer of increase of salary elsewhere.
Second Situation :	
1. Name and address of employer, &c.	Rev. C. Robinson, Bishop Burton, Beverley.
2. Business, &c., of employer - -	Clergyman.
3. Position held by you - - -	Schoolmaster.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	80 *l.* per annum and Government Grant.
5. Length of stay - - - -	From 11 March 1861 to 2 August 1861.
6. Cause of leaving - - - -	My wife's death.

2d Enclosure to No. 56.

Sir, Ripon, 13 November 1861.

NOT having had any communication from you since a week last Sunday, I have taken the liberty of writing to know when it is likely that I shall be called upon to commence my duties. I am ready to pay the Lords of the Committee of Council the 36 *l.* they claim from me, and am only awaiting a letter from you.

Your, &c.
(signed) *W. R. Elwood,*
Stone Bridge Gate, Ripon.

No. 57.—Mr. *Lingen* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Committee of Council on Education,
Council Office, Downing-street, S. W.
Sir, 16 November 1861.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant.

So far as the records of this office show, Mr. W. R. Elwood is eligible in respect of health and character for employment in the Civil Service.

Their Lordships must, however, withhold their sanction to his employment in the Civil Service until the public money spent on his training has been actually repaid.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

The Secretary,
Civil Service Commmission.

No. 58.—Mr. *Elwood* to Mr. *Lingen.*

Sir, Ripon, 22 November 1861.

I AM prepared to send you 36 *l.* Will you say how I am to send it, if by a cheque, and to whom it is to be made payable?

Will you please to write as soon as convenient, and I will send the money at once?

Yours, &c.
(signed) *W. R. Elwood.*

R. R. W. Lingen, Esq.

No. 59.—Mr. *Lingen to* Mr. *Elwood.*

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Sir, Downing Street, S.W., 27 November 1861.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant.

I am directed to inform you that a draft for the amount on some London bank, payable to Her Majesty's Paymaster General on his order (not to bearer), should be procured and forwarded to this office. You had better get some one who is known at a Ripon bank to go there with you, and arrange this matter, taking this letter.

I have, &c.
Mr. R. Elwood. (signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

No. 60.—Mr. *Elwood* to Mr. *Lingen.*

Sir, Ripon, 5 December 1861.

I ENCLOSE you a draft for 36 *l.*, payable at sight to Her Majesty's Paymaster General, for the cost of my training in the college at York. Will you kindly acknowledge the receipt of the money as soon as possible to the Secretary for the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Your, &c.
R. R. W. Lingen, Esq. (signed) *W. R. Elwood,*
Stone Bridge Gate, Ripon.

No. 61.—Mr. *Cory* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Sir, Downing Street, S.W., 12 December 1861.

I AM directed to inform you that my Lords have received from Mr. Elwood a check for the sum of 36 *l.*, being the cost of his training.

I have, &c.
J. G. Maitland, Esq. (signed) *A. T. Cory.*

No. 62.—Mr. *Maitland* to Mr. *Lingen.*

Civil Service Commission, Westminster, S. W.
Sir, 25 November 1861.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit the accompanying extract from a form filled up by the undermentioned candidate.

And I am to request that the Commissioners may be favoured with any information as to the health of the candidate, and his eligibility in respect of character, which the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council may possess and may think proper to communicate.

Samuel Appelbee Gould.

I have, &c.
The Secretary, Education Department. (signed) *J. G. Maitland.*

Enclosure to No. 62.

(Extract.)

FORM (A.)

Christian name and surname - -	Samuel Appelbee Gould.
Schools - - - - - - -	Mr. George Vernon, St. Paul's National School, Bristol.
Age on finally quitting school - -	15½ years.
If you have been in any situation, state the following particulars as to each such situation:	
First Situation:	
1. Name and address of employer, &c.	Mr. George Vernon, St. Paul's School, Bristol.
2. Business, &c., of employer - -	Schoolmaster.
3. Position held by you - - -	Pupil teacher.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	Increased from 10 *l.*, 12 *l.* 10 *s.*, 15 *l.*, 17 *l.* 10 *s.*, 20 *l.*
5. Length of stay - - - -	From 25 December 1854 to 25 December 1859.
6. Cause of leaving - - - -	Expiration of apprenticeship.
Occupation in interval between first and second situation.	Preparing for a schoolmaster.

No. 63.—Mr. *Lingen* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Sir, Downing-street, S. W., 28 November 1861.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant.

In reply, I am to state that the sum of 11 *l.* 10 *s.* was expended from the grant for education upon the training of Samuel Applebee Gould in Cheltenham Training School, up to Midsummer 1860.

On the official form, containing the certificates furnished by the Principal on account of the students, for the quarter next after the above date (entering 29th September 1860), the following entry is made:—"Samuel A. Gould. Gould's name does not appear in the above list. He was guilty of so much untruthfulness, that I considered the interests of the college demanded that he should not remain."

In consequence of this statement, their Lordships declined to make any further grant on Gould's account, and directed that his name should be placed on a register of disgrace.

I have, &c.
The Secretary, Civil Service Commission. (signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

No. 64.—Mr. *Maitland* to Mr. *Lingen.*

Civil Service Commission, Westminster, S.W.,
Sir, 27 January 1862.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit the accompanying extract from a form filled up by the undermentioned candidate.

And I am to request that the Commissioners may be favoured with any information as to the health of the candidate, and his eligibility in respect of character, which the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council may possess, and may think proper to communicate.

Jeremiah Henry.

I have, &c.
The Sec etary, Education Department. (signed) *J. G. Maitland.*

Enclosure to No. 64.

(Extract.)

FORM (A.)

Christian name and surname - -	Jeremiah Henry.
Usual residence - - - -	Morton Farm, Brading, Isle of Wight.
Age on last birthday - - - -	26 years.
Schools - - - - - -	Castle End National School, Cambridge; seven years; Mr. Doughton. British School, Cambridge; five years; Mr. Gray. Borough Road Training College, London; one year; Dr. Cormack.
Age on finally quitting school - -	18 years 9 months.
State how you have been occupied since leaving school to the present time.	As a schoolmaster.
If you have been in any situation, state the following particulars as to each such situation:	
First Situation:	
1. Name and address of employer, &c.	Commercial Travellers' School, Wanstead, Essex.
3. Position held by you - - -	Mathematical master.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	40 *l.* board, washing, and lodging.
5. Length of stay - - - -	From January 1854 to September 1854.
6. Cause of leaving - - - -	To get more time for private study.
Second Situation:	
1. Name and address of employer, &c.	Rev. D. J. Heath, Brading, Isle of Wight.
2. Business, &c., of employer - -	Clerk.
3. Position held by you - - -	National schoolmaster.
4. Salary or wages - - - -	70 *l.* in addition to Government grants.
5. Length of stay - - - -	From September 1854 to December 1861.
6. Cause of leaving - - - -	To obtain a better situation.

No. 65.—Mr. *Sykes* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Same (*mutatis mutandis*) as No. 43, *supra.*

No. 66.—Mr. *Sandford* to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commission.

Committee of Council on Education,
Council Office, Downing-street, S. W.
31 October 1857.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request that you will move the Civil Service Commissioners to direct that the papers and certificates in their possession (except examination papers) relating to the appointment of Mr. William Grenfell Jenkin to a clerkship under the Admiralty, in the department of the Comptroller of the Victualling at Somerset House, may be forwarded to this department for inspection.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. R. Sandford.*

The Secretary
of the Civil Service Commission.

No. 67.—Mr. *Maitland* to Mr. *Sandford.*

Gateway, Dean's Yard, Westminster. S. W.
2 November 1857.

Sir,

IN compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 31st ultimo (58 3/57), I enclose, in original, the documents furnished by Mr. W. G. Jenkins.

I am at the same time to request that they may be returned as soon as the immediate purpose for which they are required has been answered.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Maitland.*

F. R. Sandford, Esq.

No. 68.—Mr. *Sandford* to Mr. *Maitland.*

Committee of Council on Education,
Council Office, Downing-street. S. W.
3 November 1857.

Sir,

THEIR Lordships direct me to return herewith the papers of Wm. G. Jenkin, which were enclosed in your letter of yesterday's date, and to thank the Civil Service Commissioners for the opportunity which has been afforded them of perusing these documents.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. R. Sandford.*

J. G. Maitland, Esq.,
Civil Service Commission, Gateway,
Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

TWO CIRCULARS addressed by the Committee of Council on Education to Training Schools (Males), dated respectively the 14th day of April 1859 and the 23d day of November 1860.

Committee of Council on Education,
Council Office, London,
14 April 1859.

Sir,

THE attention of the Committee of Council has been called to the circumstance that certificated masters who have been Queen's scholars, and even Queen's scholars and students still in training, have been nominated for employment in the public service.

A pupil teacher at the end of the five years of his apprenticeship has given his service for his stipend, and is perfectly free to follow any employment that he or his friends judge best for him; but the case of a Queen's scholar, or other student in training, is quite different. The latter has made a second election of a profession at a responsible age; and during two years

years he is drawing largely upon public funds without making any return whatever, except the prospective one of becoming and continuing to be a teacher in schools for the poor.

Under such circumstances, no person who is, or who has been, a Queen's scholar, or for whose annual examinations grants have been made to his college, is morally free to quit the profession of a teacher, until the amount expended upon his training has been repaid, or he has satisfied the Committee of Council with the reasons for his change.

It has been found impracticable to exact bonds from the friends of Queen's scholars on admission. But candidates ought not to be admitted by the authorities of training colleges without being required to put on record their *bonâ fide* intention (at the time) to become schoolmasters.

Whatever may be the difficulties of checking the occasional diversion to private employment of young men who are determined to repudiate these obligations, at any rate, as regards the public service, their Lordships intend to make their hold upon Queen's scholars and other trained students effective. They have, therefore, arranged with the Civil Service Commissioners, and with the Lords of the Treasury, that notice shall continue to be given to the Committee of Council of all nominees for appointments in the public service, who have been in receipt of public payments in schools or colleges under inspection; and my Lords will object to all those candidates who have been either admitted as Queen's scholars, or paid for as examined students in such colleges.

Their Lordships are sorry to notice that, in the course of their correspondence with the Civil Service Commissioners upon this subject, the latter mention how almost invariably the correspondent of the training school, on being applied to, has stated that no engagement whatever had been exacted by the managers.

My Lords consider that they have a right, in this matter, to rely upon the active co-operation of the authorities of training colleges, who have it in their power to check such acts of desertion by treating them as reasons, *ipso facto*, for withholding certificates of good conduct from those who commit them.

I am to add, that my Lords might think it to be their duty, in cases where they saw reason to complain of a want of this co-operation on the part of the college authorities, to deduct the unrecovered grants paid on account of any such deserting student from the next allowance that fell due to the college.

It is not intended to exclude special cases from special consideration, when they arise out of events subsequent to the admission of students, and which could not have been foreseen at the time. But the cases on which the present communication is founded offer no such feature.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

Committee of Council on Education,
Council Office, Downing-street,
London, 23 November 1860.

Sir,

As the time is approaching at which my Lords will be called upon to agree to the admission of new Queen's scholars into your college, and to make grants for the examination of those already admitted, I am to remind you of the circular dated 14 April 1859, respecting the obligations of future service which the acceptance of those scholarships, and of those grants, imposes.

My Lords are informed that in several colleges the Queen's scholars are not made, at the time of their admission, to record in writing their *bonâ fide* intention to become, and to continue to serve as schoolmasters in schools for the poor, and that no sufficient pains are taken to explain to them the terms on which alone they can honestly accept the training offered, and on which alone the college authorities can honestly permit them to do so.

Their Lordships request that the list of successful candidates which you will have to present to the Committee of Council, in order that my Lords may sanction the admission of the persons named in it as Queen's scholars during 1861, may be accompanied by an account of the specific means which you adopt to make your students sensible of the obligations which they are incurring, and by which you hope to retain a hold over them afterwards, if they should show a disposition to neglect those obligations.

My Lords will instruct Her Majesty's inspectors who visit training schools during 1861, to make careful inquiries upon the spot into the practice of the several colleges in this respect, and to report the result. It will be a particular subject of inquiry whether certificates equivalent to *bene decessit* are given by the college authorities in cases where it is notorious that students are going to adopt some other calling than the one for which alone they have been trained.

In the meantime, my Lords will look to know what has been done to caution the new Queen's scholars proposed for admission in 1861, before they agree to provide exhibitions for them.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

Part IV.

COPIES of the Correspondence which passed in January 1861, between Mr. *Holland Eckersley* and the Committee of Council on Education, and in April 1861, between Mr. *John G. Bell* and the Committee of Council on Education, relative to their respective Applications for permission to accept Appointments in the Public Service.

Correspondence between Mr. *Holland Eckersley* and the Committee of Council on Education.

No. 1.—Mr. *Eckersley* to Mr. *Lingen.*

15, Princes-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
10 January 1861.

Sir,

I have just been nominated by the Right Honourable T. E. Headlam to an appointment in the Inland Revenue Office, but was not aware till this morning that (being a certified teacher) it was necessary to obtain the permission of my Lords of the Education Department before accepting any such post. I have not been in a Government school for 18 months, and have been advised to give up the profession altogether.

If you would kindly give me the required permission at your earliest convenience, I should be greatly obliged.

I am, &c.

R. R. W. Lingen, Esq. (signed) *Holland Eckersley.*

No. 2.—Mr. *Lingen* to Mr. *Eckersley.*

Committee of Council on Education,
Council Office, Downing-street, London,
12 January 1861.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant.

Your training at St. Mark's in 1854–5 cost 36 *l.* to the Government.

My Lords are not aware what part of the remaining cost of your education in that college was paid for by yourself or friends.

You obtained the benefit of this outlay on the faith of your becoming and continuing to act as a schoolmaster in elementary schools for the poor.

You give no reason, beyond your own wish, for quitting this profession.

My Lords must, under such circumstances, decline to agree to your entering the public service, until you repay back what you have cost the Government for training, allowing one-thirtieth part of the whole for every year passed by you in your profession.

The records of this office do not show such employment except from April 1856 to September 1859, that is to say, three years and five months.

A copy of your letter and of this reply to it has been sent to the Rev. Derwent Coleridge.

I have, &c.

Mr. H. Eckersley. (signed) *R. R. W. Lingen*

Correspondence between Mr. *John G. Bell* and the Committee of Council on Education, together with a Letter from the Committee of Council to the Civil Service Commissioners.

No. 1.—Mr. *Bell* to Mr. *Lingen.*

7, Stafford-place, Pimlico, S.W.
26 April 1861.

Sir,

I respectfully beg permission to intrude upon your notice under the following circumstances:—

I was apprenticed pupil teacher in the National Society's Central School for a period of three years, and passed all my examinations to the satisfaction of the inspector and the managers of the school.

At

At the expiration of my apprenticeship I obtained a first class Queen's scholarship, and entered St. Mark's College for a period of two years.

On the termination of my period of training, at Christmas 1860, I obtained upon examition a place in the second division of the second class.

As the number of students from the different training colleges was at that period greatly in excess of the number of vacant appointments, I failed to obtain a situation, and have been until now entirely without employment.

As my circumstances will not admit of my remaining any longer idle, I venture to ask permission to take a temporary engagement in the Census Office, to which I have been appointed, through the interest of the Earl of Ducie, on the full understanding that if I should obtain a permanent situation under Government, I will repay to the Committee of Council on Education the sum expended by them on my training.

I am permitted to add, that I have mentioned my wish to the Principal of St. Mark's College, and that it is by his advice that I now address you.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John G. Bell.*

R. R. W. Lingen, Esq.,
Secretary, Committee of Council on Education.

No. 2.—Mr. *Lingen* to Mr. *Bell.*

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Sir, Downing-street, London, 27 April 1861.

In reply to your letter of the 26th instant, I am directed by their Lordships to inform you, that they will not consent to your employment in the public service until you have repaid the sum of 92*l.*, which your training at St. Mark's College has cost to the public.

Their Lordships think it unlikely that you would have remained out of employment had you sought for it in a small rural school, and at as moderate a salary as a teacher of your age has any right to expect in a first engagement. No doubt Mr. Coleridge receives applications of this nature for teachers. The complaint is incessant from the less opulent schools that such salaries as alone can be offered in them are not accepted by the trained students.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

Mr. John G. Bell,
7, Stafford-place, Pimlico, S. W.

No. 3.—Mr. *Bell* to Mr. *Lingen.*

Sir, 7, Stafford-place, Pimlico, S. W., 2 May 1861.

In reply to your communication of the 27th ultimo, I most respectfully beg permission to state, that I am prepared to refund to the Committee of Council on Education, in eight quarterly payments, *i. e.*, extending over the period in which I was in training, the amount which was contributed by their Lordships towards the expense of my residence at St. Mark's College, upon the understanding that I am at liberty to accept an appointment in the Civil Service under Government.

In the hope that you may be able to return a favourable reply, so that I may avail myself at once of the Earl of Ducie's nomination,—

I am, &c.
(signed) *John G. Bell.*

R. R. W. Lingen, Esq.,
Committee of Council on Education.

No. 4.—Mr. *Cory* to Mr. *Bell.*

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Sir, Downing-street, London, 4 May 1861.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant.

My Lords consider that you take a very lax view of your obligations in proposing to desert your service first, and to repay, by subsequent instalments, the money obtained for your training at St. Mark's College.

They consider that you are either bound to repay the whole sum at once, or to serve as a schoolmaster until you shall have paid the last instalment, which may be done by stoppages of the grants otherwise due to you.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. T. Cory.*

Mr. J. G. Bell, 7, Stafford-place, Pimlico.

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No. 5.—Mr. *Bell* to the Secretary, Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, 7, Stafford-place, Pimlico, S. W., 22 May 1861.

In your communication of the 27th ultimo, you stated that "their Lordships would not consent to my being employed in the public service until the amount expended on my training at St. Mark's College had been repaid."

As family circumstances urgently require my residence in London, and as I see no prospect of my getting scholastic employment, my friends have agreed to advance me the funds necessary to enable me to repay that amount, upon receiving your assurance that all objections to my employment in the Civil Service, as far as the Committee of Council is concerned, are withdrawn.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John G. Bell.*

The Secretary,
Committee of Council on Education.

No. 6.—Mr. *Cory* to Mr. *Bell.*

Committee of Council on Education,
Council Office, Downing-street, London,
Sir, 24 May 1861.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant.

Upon your producing a receipt from the Paymaster General for 92 *l.*, the amount expended upon your training, my Lords will withdraw their objection to your employment in the public service.

I have, &c.
Mr. John G. Bell. (signed) *A. T. Cory.*

No. 7.—Memorandum.

Mr. Bell called at the Council Office on 24th May 1861. He had not then received the preceding letter, but had the money with him, and was anxious to pay at once.

A letter addressed to Her Majesty's Paymaster General was given to him, of which the following is a copy:—

Committee of Council on Education,
Council Office, Downing-street, London,
Sir, 24 May 1861.

Mr. John Bell, the bearer, is desirous of repaying the sum of 92 *l.* to the Committee of Council on Education, and my Lords request you to be good enough to receive the same, and carry it to the account of the Vote for Public Education.

I have, &c.
Her Majesty's Paymaster General. (signed) *A. T. Cory.*

No. 8.

On the same day (24th May 1861) the following receipt was delivered at the Council Office by Mr. Bell:—

Office of Her Majesty's Paymaster General,
Sir, 24 May 1861.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your remittance for the sum of 92 *l.* in bank notes and coin, and to acquaint you that the amount will be in due course placed to the credit of the public on account of the Vote for Public Education.

I am, &c.
(signed) *P. Godfrey.*

John Bell, Esq., 7, Stafford-place, Pimlico, S.W.

No. 9.—Mr. *Lingen* to Mr. *Bell.*

Committee of Council on Education,
Council Office, Downing-street, London,
Sir, 24 May 1861.

I am directed to state that in consequence of your repayment of the 92 *l.* expended on your training, my Lords withdraw their objections to your appointment in the Civil Service.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

Mr. John Bell, 7, Stafford-place, Pimlico, S.W.